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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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PAUL BRIGHAM CAPTURED

He Is "David Coleman" the Lincoln National Bank Swindler,

WAS WORKING THIS TIME FOR $10,000

Said to Have Taken $3,000 from Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson —Seventy Years Old and Forty a Criminal.

Paul Brigham, alias George Watson, alias Charles J. Bartlett, alias "the General," the "David J. Coleman" of the Lincoln National Bank and the Paterson (N. J.) swindles of last year, and one of the most expert confidence men in the United States, was trapped in this city yesterday while engaged in a new series of fraudulent transactions, and last night was a prisoner in Police Headquarters.

Brigham, who was born in 1825, has been swindling merchants and business men for over forty years, and his victims number some of the smartest men in the country. His thievings are believed to have amounted during his criminal career to over $1,000,000. They have been collected in every city in the Union, and the old man latest operations show that age has not had any effect on his criminal faculties.

Brigham was captured yesterday at the moment of consummating a double transaction which would have netted him nearly $10,000, and after—so the police believe—having obtained $3,000 from the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, which in his character of an eccentric Western capitalist, he had induced to act for him in the transaction.

His capture is due to the shrewdness of one of his intended victims, whose suspicions, though apparently lulled to rest by Brigham, constantly recurred with such force that he at length communicated with the police.

The swindle was planned on the line on which Brigham has always worked. Two weeks ago the old man—a staid, white-haired personage, every line of whose appearance seemed to indicate his solid respectability—called on Messrs. White & Spate, carpet manufacturers, at their store, 31 West Twenty-third Street, and, presenting a card on which was engraved the name "Paul Brigham, Boston, Mass.," stated that he wished to make a business proposition to the firm.

He had been referred to them, he said, by the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, of 22 William Street, who had informed him that they were about to extend their business and were prepared to receive an investment of capital. He had $50,000 to loan out, and he was willing to pay it right into the firm by giving them a certified check, if he were satisfied that the investment would be satisfactory. Mr. Spate, with whom Brigham conversed, showed him through the building, and when Brigham confessed himself satisfied with what he saw, promised to submit the swindler's offer to his partner, Samuel White, on the latter's return from Philadelphia.

An appointment was made for Dec. 21, and on that day, after meeting both partners, an agreement was arrived at by Brigham and the firm, under which he was to invest $50,000 and receive a third of the profits of the business. Brigham promised to have the legal papers drawn up by Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, ready to sign Jan. 2 of this year.

The papers were presented to the firm on that date, but were sent back for alterations, and on Jan. 8 Mr. White of the carpet firm, his counsel, Mr. Shea, and Brigham met at Messrs. Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson's office and signed the agreements. Mr. Spate not being present, the papers were taken to Twenty-third Street, where Mr. Spate afterward signed them.

Brigham's money was not forthcoming, but he explained the circumstances satisfactorily, and said, "I will come here on Friday morning with drafts for $50,000, and at the same time I will give you a personal loan of $15,000."

This was very satisfactory to the firm, and it was agreed to meet in Mr. Lauterbach's office yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. This decision having been arrived at, Brigham and Spate left the office together. Brigham said he wanted to buy some dry goods, and they drove in a cab to Sixth Avenue.

There Brigham remembered that he wanted to buy some diamonds for his wife, and at his request Mr. Spate went with him to the jewelry store of Theodore Kohn, in Twenty-third Street. Brigham chose $1,495 worth of jewelry, and ordered that it be sent to the office of White & Spate. At the same time he explained to Mr. Spate that he had not a large sum of ready money easily obtainable at the moment, and asked him to pay for the jewelry with the firm's check.

Mr. Spate agreed, but, having received nothing from Brigham but promises and paper, his suspicions were aroused, and he quietly called the jeweler to one side and arranged with him to delay sending the jewelry until he had the money, and then, on receiving the check in payment, to return it on the ground that it was received after banking hours.

This arrangement was carried out. When the jewelry did not arrive, Brigham pretended to be annoyed. He went to Kohn and argued that it was all right, but the latter, coached by Spate, insisted that he could not complete the transaction in that way on principle. Brigham was forced to pretend to agree with him, and asked that the jewelry be sent in the morning.

When the next day came he failed to appear with his money at Mr. Lauterbach's office, and the jewelry remained unpaid for at Kohn's.

Iistead of meeting Brigham, Mr. Spate at 11 o'clock received a telephone message that Brigham had been unable to keep the appointment, but would see him in the morning. Mr. Spate's suspicions were strengthened by this. He sent to F. R. Minrath of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson's office, a confidential clerk named Roberts, to inquire what was known of Brigham's resources.

Mr. Roberts returned and reported that Mr. Minrath had assured him that Brigham was a very wealthy man; that he had shown securities to the amount of $300,000, and had been meditating engaging in a transaction involving the sum of $100,000, but had been persuaded not to invest.

Mr. Spate, still not completely satisfied, communicated with his counsel, Mr. Shea, whom he sent to Mr. Lauterbach's office to see whether Brigham appeared there during the day. Mr. Shea not only saw Brigham there, but saw Mr. Meinrath pay him a sum of $3,000. He so reported to Mr. Spate, and the latter again thought his suspicions were groundless, but decided that under no circumstances would he pay for Brigham's jewelry before he had in his possession some of the money that had been promised him.

While he was thinking the matter over, Brigham called at his office. Brigham flourished a roll of bills and invited Spate to go to the Netherlands Hotel yesterday evening and meet Mrs. Brigham, who, he said, had just arrived from Boston. At the same time he asked Mr. Spate to bring the jewelry with him, that Brigham might present it to his wife. Mr. Spate excused himself from doing so on the ground that the balance of the firm at its bankers was not sufficiently large to cover the transactions. He promised to see what he could do.

Brigham left the office mentioning that he was going to conclude a transaction with the New-York Hard Ware Company of 24 Water Street. He took a cab at the door, and Mr. Spate, resolving to see where he went, followed him in another cab, first, however, sending a telegram to William B. Donohay of the New-York Hollow Ware Company, with whom he had a slight acquaintance, asking for an interview at once on business of importance.

Mr. Spate followed Brigham to Dorlon's restaurant in Twenty-third Street, and afterward to the New-Amsterdam Hotel. There he missed the swindler, and his suspicions, at last fully roused, he went to the telephone and called up Police Headquarters.

Detective Rynders arrived at the hotel a few minutes later, and at the same time Mr. Donahay, who had also learned Mr. Spate's whereabouts by telephone, met him also. Spate had taken the number of Brigham's cab, and with this clue the three traced him to the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue. They visited several saloons there frequented by confidence men, and in one of them Brigham was found drinking beer at a table in the back room with several men. He was pointed out to the detective, and the latter at once recognized him as "David J. Coleman," the swindler, for whom the police had been searching for more than a year.

Brigham made no resistance. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he at once admitted various swindles. The New-York Hollowware Company had communicated with him as the result of an advertisement, in which he had offered to invest $50,000 in a paying business. He had inspected their plant and had given them as a reference the Blackstone National Bank of Boston and had employed Messrs. Allan and Talmage, lawyers, of 320 Broadway, to represent him. By means of forged letters he had satisfied the Hollowware Company of his stability, and before meeting Mr. Spate yesterday morning had signed the papers relating to the deal, giving a bad check for $50,000, and on the introduction of Mr. Donahay of the firm had cashed another bad check for $2,500 at the Market and Fulton National Bank. He will be arraigned in Jefferson Market this morning.

As early as 1870 Brigham served a year in the Kings County Penitentiary for defrauding Hart Brothers, Fulton Street jewelers, of a hundred-dollar gold watch. Two years afterward he was in the Hudson County (N. J.) Jail. In 1873 he impersonated Erastus W. Corning of Albany in a fraudulent transaction with a cotton firm in Leonard Street and got away with $2,500. Three months afterward he pretended to be a son of Millionaire Moen, the barb-wire manufacturer of Worcester, Mass., while trying to swindle the proprietors of a varnish factory in Newark. A chance word aroused the suspicions of the firm, and they communicated with Mr. Moen, with the result that Brigham was exposed, arrested, and served five years in Trenton Jail. In 1880 he was caught swindling a picture frame manufacturer at Thirteenth Street and Broadway. For that he served two and a half years in Sing Sing.

He recently perpetrated a series of swindles in this city, and in Newark and Paterson, N. J. The victims were Mr. Higgins, soap manufacturer, Brooklyn; the Lincoln National Bank, and the Richardson Stove Company of Beekman Street, this city. By representing himself as David J. Coleman, a Director of the Columbia National Bank of Washington, D. C., and backing up the representations with forged references, he secured in one day, as the result of fraudulent transactions in which he engaged with them, $28,000 worth of stock in the soap factory, and nearly $15,000 in money.

He escaped then, and is now arrested for the first time since. Other transactions in which he fleeced respectable merchants took place in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1890, and in this city ten years ago, when he pretended to sell a yacht valued at $14,000 for a doctor living in Fifth Avenue, and escaped with a fourteen-hundred-dollar commission, leaving only a bad check.

Brigham was shown to the newspaper men at Police Headquarters last night and had an opportunity to present his side of the case. He winked and said: "I'm not talking, boys. But I'll tell you a story that I don't think can hurt me. There was a Commissioner in this town named "Jim" McClave a few years ago, I think. I sold a factory for him for $5,000."

The old man smiled at the recollection.

"How much did you get out of it, $500?" he was asked.

"Five hundred dollars!" said the old man, contemptuously; "I never did a job for that in my life."

CONDITION OF THE RAM KATAHDIN

Report of the Board of Bureau Officers to Secretary Herbert.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Board of Bureau Officers appointed to ascertain the condition of the ram Katahdin for acceptance made its report to Secretary Herbert this afternoon. The Katahdin is the vessel built by the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., which was rejected by President Cleveland and Secretary Herbert for failure to make by the fraction of a knot the required speed of 17 knots an hour, but subsequently accepted by authority of Congress.

In its report the board recommends that $4,800 be retained from the contract price of $930,000 as a penalty for overweight in machinery, and that about $20,000, inclusive of this sum, be retained by the Government to cover the cost of putting the finishing touches to the craft. The repairs will be made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Bath Iron Works will receive at once $910,000, minus a sum to be held for three months as collateral for any repairs that may be found necessary in that time, provided the workmanship of the contractors is deemed to be at fault. The Katahdin will be placed in commission without delay.

A New Riverside Park Commissioner.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Grosvenor S. Hubbard a Commissioner of Appraisal in the matter of the improvement and extension of Riverside Park, and the improvement of the land and water front adjacent thereto, in place of John H. Coster, deceased.

It is ordered that the first meeting of the new commission, which has as its other members, Edward V. Loew and Charles L. Guy, is to be held in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation on Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Lotos Club Dinner to Mr. Dana.

The Lotos Club will give a club dinner to Charles A. Dana Saturday evening Jan. 18. Each member will be entitled to reserve a seat for a guest after the subscription list for members closes next Thursday morning.

Failure of a Big Drug House.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 10.—Singer & Wheeler, wholesale druggists, for whom an application for receiver was recently made and denied, made an assignment to-day. The liabilities are $416,000; assets, $397,000.

A CONFERENCE PROPOSED

Lord Playfair's Plan for Settling the Venezuelan Dispute.

ARBITRATION THE END IN VIEW

The London Post Indorses the Suggestion of The London Times for a Full Statement of the British Claim.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Chronicle to-morrow will publish the report of an interview with Lord Playfair, in which he suggests that a conference be held between American and English delegates for the purpose of defining the Monroe doctrine and of carrying through a system of arbitration.

The Morning Post to-morrow will say it believes the suggestion made by The Times that red tape be laid aside by the Government and a statement made of the British claim anent the Guiana frontier dispute, would be supported cordially by the people of Great Britain.

In an interview to-day N. G. Burch, the Venezuelan Consul here, said that if the United States wished to make the Venezuelan High Commission unassailable it should appoint one or two European members, because of the necessity of an exhaustive study of European archives.

Mr. Burch said he was inclined to believe that the present situation would lead to an interchange of ideas that would result in the resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela. He added that it was obvious that a war would be very disastrous to Venezuela, even though Venezuela should be backed by the United States.

He did not believe, however, that the United States would be so ill-advised as to make Venezuela the scene of war, for in that case the protection of the United States would be disastrous to the country's interests, whatever might be the result of the conflict.

He was of the opinion that the intervention of the United States would conduce to an intelligent, mutual understanding between the disputants for a specific settlement.

THE VENEZUELANS UNITED.

Only One Party in the Country Now, Gen. Blanco Says.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Gaulois publishes a report of an interview with Gen. Guzman Blanco, formerly President of the Republic of Venezuela, in which he says:

"I have retired absolutely from politics. The allegation that I am concerned in an insurrection in Venezuela is an absurd calumny circulated by persons who are my enemies.

"Moreover, in the struggle to maintain the integrity of our rights, all parties in Venezuela are merged into one national party, which rightly supports President Crespo."

CANADA NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Lord Salisbury's Delay Is Not Due to Her Objections.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 10.—With regard to the reports in London and Washington, that Lord Salisbury's delay in returning to President Cleveland the proposed agreement for arbitration of the Bering Sea fishery claims is due to the objections by Canada, an inquiry was made at the Department of Marine and Fisheries here today. The following official statement was authorized:

"The reports are based, no doubt, upon insufficient information, as it will transpire that any delay which may have occurred or is likely to occur can in no way be attributed to Canada."

ANOTHER NAVAL STATION.

England Thinks of Fortifying St. John's, Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 10.—In accordance with instructions issued by the British Government, Gov. Murray will report on the capabilities of St. John's as a naval station.

It is believed here that it is England's intention to fortify St. John's, and make it a station secondary to Halifax.

An Exchange of Good-will Messages.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—This cable dispatch has just been received by Dr. Hazen of Auburndale, dated at London, Jan. 7:

Committee of Congregational Union, England and Wales, confident of abiding affection between the two countries, assure their brethren of continued trust, rejoice at attitude of American pulpit, and promise that churches on this side will watch and labor for peace.

A reply to this cable dispatch has been sent to the Rev. William J. Woods, Memorial Hall. It is as follows:

We rejoice in sentiments of English brethren, whom we love and trust; reciprocate desire for peace; believe in righteous arbitration; rely on your co-operation.

This message was signed by H. A. Hazen, A. H. Quint, and F. E. Clark.

Venezuelan Committee Meets.

The first meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Venezuelan Committee was held yesterday afternoon. The indisposition of its Chairman, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, prevented the committee meeting sooner.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Hewitt. These other members of the committee were present: Carl Schurz, Oscar S. Straus, Seth Low, William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, F. B. Thurber, W. Foster Higgins, and Alexander E. Orr. The sessions are secret and nothing regarding the deliberations was made public.

Death of Capt. Viven.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The War Department has been informed of the death in New-York yesterday of Capt. J. L. Viven, Twelfth Infantry, on recruiting duty.

Capt. Viven enlisted at the beginning of the war in the First California Cavalry. He was subsequently transferred to a New-Mexico regiment of cavalry, and rose to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the regular army Feb. 23, 1866, and assigned to the Twelfth Infantry. He was soon promoted to First Lieutenant, and March 31, 1878, to Captain. He was born in Scotland.

Union Ex-Prisoners Want Pensions.

The annual meeting of the New-York Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War was held last night in brigade headquarters at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Gen. Alexander Shaler presided. The present Board of Officers was re-elected for the ensuing year.

The principal business transacted at the meeting was the preparation of a petition to Congress requesting its support of Bill No. 306, which was introduced recently by Congressman Hainer. The purpose of the bill, it was stated, is to give Union ex-prisoners of the war $2 a day for every day they served in prison, and a pension for life of $12 a month.

I. Townsend Burden Reticent.

I. Townsend Burden would not say last night whether or not he was in negotiation for the return of the jewels stolen from his house.

COURT CLERK ARRESTED

T. F. McDonald of Special Sessions Locked in the Tombs—Grand Larceny Is the Charge.

Theodore F. McDonald, Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, was arrested at his home, 157 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, early yesterday morning, by two detectives from the Central Office. The charge against him, it was said at Police Headquarters last night, was grand larceny in the second degree.

The complainant against the Clerk is Justice Hinsdale, and the specific theft with which he is charged is the larceny of $60. It is said, however, that his peculations will amount to upward of $1,000.

After his arrest McDonald was taken to Headquarters, where Justice Jerome, sitting as a committing Magistrate in Acting Chief of Detectives O'Brien's private room, remanded him until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He was placed in a cell, and at that hour was taken before Justice Jerome again, in Chambers, at the Court of Special Sessions, and was committed to the Tombs, his examination being set for Jan. 18.

It was learned at Headquarters that Justice Jerome said he had McDonald's acknowledgement to a considerable shortage in his accounts, and that some kind of a confession had been made. The exact nature of this confession could not be learned.

When the Court of Special Sessions adjourned yesterday afternoon, Justices Jerome, Holbrook, Jacob, Hinsdale, and Hayes immediately retired to their private room, and it was seen that they were engaged upon some very important matter.

The session was as secret as an executive session of the United States Senate. A policeman was stationed at each door of the room. The orders were strict. No one was to be allowed to enter the room or stand near the door unless he should be sent for. A large number of curious people endeavored to gain admission, but found that influence was of no avail.

Interest greatly increased when Detectives Foye and Keller, from the Central Office, were admitted to the room. Soon after they came out with Justice Holbrook and went into the Clerk's office. They repeated this incoming and outgoing several times, but refused to give any information.

At length the session ended, and then Magistrate Hinsdale made a bare statement. He said Mr. McDonald had tendered his resignation, and it had been accepted, and that McDonald had been arrested. The other Justices would add nothing to this.

Mr. McDonald was seen after his arrest, and refused to say what was the charge against him, or whether he was guilty or innocent. After he was locked up in the Tombs he absolutely refused to see reporters.

It was said about the court that an investigation has shown that McDonald tampered with the records, so far as money was concerned, and embezzled some of the funds.

The arrest was made after great deliberation. McDonald's resignation was filed with the Justices over a week ago, and since that time it has been held under consideration. No news was given out about this resignation, and its existence even was denied by some of the officials when questioned.

The appointment of McDonald was urged on the ground that he was a very good lawyer, and an honest, conscientious man. His qualities were freely vouched for by men who had known him for many years. A number of years ago he was District Attorney in Binghamton, N. Y. He is a Grand Army man, and served honorably through the war.

Among others who recommended the appointment of Mr. McDonald when the office of Clerk was filled by the Justices were Chauncey M. Depew and ex-Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield. Gov. Morton is also said to be numbered among Mr. McDonald's friends.

IN LOVE WITH THE ADIRONDACKS

Ex-President Harrison Purchases Land to Build a Cottage.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Ex-President Harrison, who spent a portion of last Summer at Dodd Camp, First Lake, Fulton Chain, was so well pleased with the North Woods that he has bought of Dr. Seward Webb about twenty-five acres of land at the point where First and Second Lakes join, and will build a cottage.

The plot has a water frontage of about 1,000 feet. Gen. Harrison has had the land cleared of stumps, logs, and underbrush, and as soon as possible will build a handsome cottage, which he expects to have ready for occupancy next Summer. His purchase is on the south side of the lake, about three and a half miles from Old Forge, and about one mile above the Dodd Camp, which is on the opposite side.

A survey has just been completed for a standard-gauge steam railroad from Fulton Chain station, on the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad, to Old Forge, at the foot of First Lake, Fulton Chain, and the road will be built as soon as the snow goes off. An electric railroad is contemplated, which will connect Fourth Lake with Racquette Lake, eight miles further north.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—Benjamin Harrison left his home for New-York this afternoon, and his secretary said he was going to consult with other attorneys in the California irrigation cases. From New-York the ex-President will go to Washington to argue the cases in the United States Supreme Court.

GOV. BRADLEY'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Suppression of Lynching and Reduction of Salaries Are Urged.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—Gov. Bradley's message was received at 11:30 and was read in the House. It recommends a new State Capitol Building and a new Governor's mansion. It condemns mob law and asks for the passage of laws imposing rigid penalties. It also recommends new judicial and legislative apportionment laws and the abolition of the Bureau of Agriculture, Register of Lands, and Commonwealth's Attorney.

It asks for the passage of laws imposing severe penalties for violation of election rules, and that foreign corporations be compelled to organize under the laws of this State before being allowed to do business here.

It estimates an increased deficit in the State Treasury next June and indicates that it will be impossible to reduce the rate of State taxation. It proposes a cut in the salaries of State officials and the increase of license fees of all kinds in order to replenish the State Treasury.

The Willis Faction in Conference.

The anti-Platt Republicans of Brooklyn, under the leadership of ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis, held a conference in the Johnston Building at Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, Brooklyn, last night, and discussed the action to be taken at the meeting of the Republican County Committee next Tuesday evening, when officers for the ensuing year are to be elected. The conference resulted in the Willis people deciding to support George H. Roberts, Jr., of the Seventh Ward, for Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and ex-President of the Board of Aldermen Jackson Wallace, of the Sixth Ward, for Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Victims of an Idaho Storm.

SPOKANE, Washington, Jan. 10.—Richard Snyder was brought to this city from Idaho yesterday in a dying condition. He, with two other miners named Brunson and J. G. Walters, were overtaken in a terrible storm in the mountains of Northern Idaho, becoming lost and wandering for days seeking a settlement. Brunson died on the fourth day, and Walters perished the day following. By superhuman effort Snyder yesterday reached Athol, Idaho. He was sent to a hospital here, but there is little chance of his recovery.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Took the gold medal at the Midwinter Fair, try it. —Adv.

FIFTEEN SAILORMEN LOST

Only Nine of the Ealing's Crew Reach the Land.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF SURVIVORS

One Cask of Water and Twelve Biscuits for Eighteen Men—Half the Number Perish from Cold and Hunger.

CANSO, N. S., Jan. 10.—The port lifeboat from the steamer Ealing, wrecked at Drumhead, arrived at Canso at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after four days of awful exposure.

Out of eighteen who left the wreck in this boat only nine survived. Of these, one is so badly frozen that little hope is entertained of his recovery. All are severely frostbitten in the hands and feet, and it is pitiful to witness their sufferings.

The survivors are:

BAKER, JAMES, Newfoundland; feet frozen.
GRIDGER, NOAH, Newfoundland; feet frozen.
HAGER, WILLIAM, London, apprentice boy, sixteen years old.
LINDGEREN, FRED, Sweden, boatswain; feet frozen.
NOBLE, HENRY, Belfast, Ireland; hands and feet frozen.
PETERSEN, JOHN, Denmark; feet frozen.
SEVENSSEN, F. E., Portland, England; feet frozen.
THOMAS, THOMAS, Cardigan, Wales; second officer; hands and feet badly frozen.
WILLIAMSON, EDWARD, Great Yarmouth, England; badly frozen and not likely to recover.

One of the survivors told THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent that on Monday night, at about 6 o'clock, as they were about to change watches, the steamer struck about three miles from land, and at once listed to starboard. The Captain immediately ordered the boats out. After much difficulty they succeeded in launching the two port boats.

In the larger boat were Capt. Meek, with the first officer, second officer, boatswain, and fourteen others; the first officer, second and third engineers, and three seamen were in the smaller boat.

Both boats hung by the line to the wreck for several hours, the smaller boat astern of the larger one, spray and vapor covering the boats and men with a sheeting of ice. They saw toward daylight the foremast of the wreck go by the board, and the ship settle aft. The sea began breaking heavily around them, and they were obliged to let go in the hope of reaching shore.

The men in the large boat soon lost sight of the small boat, and concluded she could not have lived in the sea that was running and her crew of six had probably perished.

The large boat, in charge of Capt. Meek, made a brave effort to reach land, but, having no sail rigged, were unable to pull against the heavy sea, and drifted steadily back. They had for provisions twelve biscuits and a cask of water. The water froze after the first day out, and they had to subsist by eating ice.

Two engineers died Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning the Captain succumbed. Then six others perished from the terrible cold.

The men sighted a sailing vessel Thursday morning, but failed to attract notice. They tried hard to reach her, but on account of their exhausted condition and the weight of ice on the boat could make but little progress. Thursday night they met the easterly wind, which brought them into port.

When they landed here the men were so exhausted and frostbitten that they had to be carried to the neighboring houses, where they are receiving the kindest attention. The men all speak very highly of the Captain's heroic conduct and devotion to duty.

The boat was in a very leaky condition and required continual bailing. Noah Gudger, who shipped at Harbor Grace to work a passage to New-York, proved to be the salvation of the boat's crew, his hardihood enabling him to hold out after all the others were exhausted, and to steer the boat into port. Had the boat landed a quarter of a mile further down the harbor and been unnoticed, it is certain they all would have perished. A heavy east wind is now blowing, with snow. An hour later and they would never have reached port.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NEW-YORK WRITER

Walter Clark Nichols Was Going to Write Up Cripple Creek.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 10.—Walter Clark Nichols, who arrived last night from New-York, commissioned to write up Cripple Creek for Harper & Brothers was found dead in bed at the St. James Hotel at noon to-day. The cause assigned is heart disease.

Mr. Nichols formerly lived at 80 Washington Square East, but moved away some time ago.

He was a recent graduate of Harvard College. From the time of his graduation until he went with Harper & Brothers he was employed on The Evening Post.

Armory Board Contracts.

The Armory Board met in the Mayor's office yesterday morning. Contractor J. R. F. Kelly sent a letter to the board asking for an extension of time within which to complete the Ninth Regiment Armory, saying that the architect has delayed certain plans.

The architect denied this, and the matter was filed. The following payments on contracts were made: James J. Murphy, Ninth Regiment Armory, $17,764.88; Cable & Sergeant, Ninth Regiment Armory, $7,056; James J. Murphy, Ninth Regiment rifle range, $3,821.18; J. R. F. Kelly & Co., Troop A Armory, $5,865.

Commander Miller of the Naval Battalion asked for $800. The matter was referred to the Commissioner of Public Works.

Genealogical Society Elects Trustees.

The annual meeting of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society was held last night at 23 West Forty-fourth Street to elect three Trustees and to listen to a paper on "Social Memories of Colonial Days," read by Josiah Collins Pumpelly.

Samuel Burhans, Jr., Edmund Abdy Hurry, and James J. Goodwin were elected Trustees to succeed themselves for a term of three years.

During the evening Isaac Townsend Smith presented to the society an old and valuable portrait of Queen Catherine de Medici.

Cigarettes Caused Her "Insanity."

Anna Etzman, a young woman employed as a domestic at 195 Delancey Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday supposedly suffering from insanity. On examination it was learned that the cause of her trouble was cigarette smoking. She said that she was in the habit of smoking fifty cigarettes a day. She is confined in the insane asylum.

Imported Ice Seized in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 10.—The authorities of the United States of Colombia, at Panama, have seized a large quantity of ice, which had been imported into Colombia by the Panama Railroad Company for the use of the employes of the road.

CAPT. GLASS'S PLEA FOR THE TEXAS

He Urges Secretary Herbert to Keep the Battleship in Commission as Part of a Reserve Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Capt. Henry Glass, commander of the unfortunate battleship Texas, now at Norfolk, saw Secretary Herbert at the Navy Department to-day, and asked him not to put the vessel out of commission, as the department had decided to do.

He suggested to the Secretary to initiate his plan of establishing a reserve fleet by laying up the Texas in ordinary, with a skeleton complement of officers and crew, while the necessary repairs to her hull were being made. Capt. Glass contended that this would be to the advantage of the Government, inasmuch as the crew could keep the vessel and armament in order, while, if the Texas were placed out of commission, expense would be incurred in transferring all her stores, and a long period of idleness might prove dangerous to the guns, machinery, and other appurtenances.

With a few officers and seventy-five men, Capt. Glass thought, the battleship could be kept in first-class order, and there would be enough of the crew remaining to man the ram Katahdin, which will go into service in a short time.

Secretary Herbert has taken the matter under consideration. He made a strong argument in his annual report for the establishment of the reserve system.

The official report of the recent test of the engines and machinery of the Texas was received at the Navy Department to-day. It shows that the vessel failed to make the required horse power of 8,600 by a narrow margin, but that this was so largely due to the embarrassments caused by the accidents to the vessel during her several attempts at trial trips that the test was not a fair one. The machinery will probably be accepted from the contractors, the Richmond Locomotive Works of Richmond, Va., without exaction of penalty.

It is said the contractors are so dissatisfied with the unfavorable circumstances under which the tests of their machinery were held that they will request extra compensation, on the basis of the premium offered for excess of horse power developed.

WOULD PREVENT WIFE BEATING

The Baltimore Grand Jury Makes an Interesting Report.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—The Grand Jury for the September term of the Baltimore City Court handed in its final report to Judge Dobler, sitting in the Criminal Court, this morning. The report is one of the most exhaustive ever given by a Grand Jury, and touches several points of paramount interest.

Among the many recommendations is the following: "There is in the City Jail a whipping post, erected for the especial purpose of inflicting punishment on wife-beaters. This post has not been used for a long time, but the jury is of the opinion that, were such punishment oftener inflicted, there would be but few cases of wife-beating, instead of, as at present, the many which were brought before this body."

HAWAIIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED

Each Expressed Contrition for His Alleged Misdeeds.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—The eight remaining political prisoners, Guillicks, Ward, and Bowles, with Wilcox and Wise and three other natives, were released from prison yesterday morning.

Letters to the Executive from each of the men earnestly expressed the sense of their error, and promised loyal support to the Government. General satisfaction is expressed at this result.

Capt. Anderson and passenger Gaile of the captured Victoria opium schooner Henrietta, have each been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of $500. The cook and three sailors were sentenced to four months and $500 fine each. An appeal has been taken.

SACRIFICED HIS LIFE FOR MONEY

One Man Burned to Death and Another Probably Fatally Hurt.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 10.—During a fire at their home, at Eleanora, Clearfield County, George Keachnack was burned to death, and Paul Baker sustained burns which will probably prove fatal.

Th house in which the men and their families were sleeping was found to be on fire. Both men and their wives escaped, but Baker went back for his two boys, and in their rescue both he and the children were horribly burned.

Keachnack returned to the house for a small sum of money which he had forgotten. While searching for the money the roof and floor fell in, and Keachnack was buried under them.

ROBBED AND LEFT TO BE KILLED

The Thieves Threw Their Victim on a Railroad Track.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10.—John Ramage, ex-Auditor of Delaware County was robbed, and, while unconscious, thrown on a railway track at Marysville, Ohio, last night.

A train coming along soon afterward, cut off one arm and one leg. He will probably die. He was at the railway station waiting for the train and went out to get a cigar.

Three men assaulted him, knocking him down and taking his watch and pocketbook containing $30. After the train had passed he was found on the track insensible.

The robbers evidently intended to cover up their crime by murder.

CHICAGO LAWYERS ACCUSED OF ROBBERY

A Real Estate Broker Says They Attacked Him with a Revolver.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—F. H. Drury and Otto R. Barnett, members of the law firm of Raymond & Omhundro, in the Monadnock Building, were arrested to-day charged with assault with intent to kill and robbery.

C. F. Jacobs, a real estate broker, accuses them with attacking him in the Major Block, which is in the heart of the business district, and robbing him of a note for $700 at the point of a revolver.

RESCUED FROM DESTRUCTION ISLAND

Five Survivors of the Steamer Strathnevis Arrive in Seattle.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 10.—The party of five, consisting of Purser McDonald, Third Officer Bain, and three Japanese, who left the disabled steamer Strathnevis, at 11 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 24, in a small boat, for Destruction Island, and who were many days ago given up for lost, are now in this city.

They were rescued from the island yesterday afternoon, by the lighthouse tender Columbine, which arrived this afternoon.

Alarm Clock Saved Lives.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 10.—George Call and his family had a narrow escape from being asphyxiated by coal gas Thursday night. He was awakened yesterday morning by an alarm clock. He felt drowsy, and noticed the strong odor of coal gas in the bedroom. His wife and daughter were sleeping soundly, and he had great difficulty in awakening them. It is thought that the gas would have caused their deaths had it not been for the alarm clock.

Salvation Army Deserts Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 10.—The Salvation Army has decided to withdraw from this village. They came here two years ago, encouraged by some well-to-do residents, and were given the use of the buildings of the Reformed Church, on Washington Heights. They lacked support, both moral and financial, and decided at a meeting last night to give up the struggle.

GREAT BRITAIN MENACED

Persistent Intimation that Her Suzerainty Must Terminate.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY IN NAVY

Intense Impression Among the People of Their Country's Isolation and of Europe's Enmity.

TRANSVAAL'S DIFFICULTIES WITH REBELS

Cecil Rhodes's Brother Among Those Arrested for Treason—Kruger's Message on Release of Jameson.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The features to-day of the troubles growing out of Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal are the practical refusal of the Uitlanders to surrender their arms, and the arrest at Johannesburg of a number of members of the National Reform Committee on charge of high treason. Among the prisoners are several of the leading residents of Johannesburg, including Col. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, ex-Prime Minister of Cape Colony, who is said to be ill at Cape Town.

It is believed here that Cecil Rhodes will bring all his influence, which is very powerful, to bear to secure the release of his brother. There is no single man who has done so much to develop South Africa as Mr. Rhodes, and, though in carrying out his plans he has made many enemies, it can truthfully be said that he is the most powerful man in that part of the world to-day. Behind him is a majority of the Afrikanders, and, though he may have nominally retired from active participation in politics, the impression prevails that in any final settlement of the Transvaal question he will have to be taken into consideration.

At present nothing is heard of his plans, even if he has formulated any, but those who know the man and the power he wields will not believe that the present trouble will cause him to diverge from the ambitious path he has for years been hewing for himself. He may be for the moment compelled to abide the issue of the present troubles, but that he will later again take a hand in shaping the destinies of South Africa there can scarcely be a doubt. He has always been a man of action, not words, and his future policy will, once decided upon, probably not be known until it is put into effect.

The arrest of the members of the National Reform Committee does not cause any great anxiety regarding their fate, as it is generally believed that in no event will any severe punishment be inflicted upon them.

The report that Dr. Jameson had been released turns out to have been premature. President Kruger, in reply to the message of Queen Victoria, says that he intends to turn Dr. Jameson and the other English prisoners who took part in the raid over to the British Government for punishment, but a dispatch from Johannesburg states that the surrender of the prisoners will be made conditional on the abrogation of the Anglo-Boer convention of 1884, which gives Great Britain suzerainty over the Transvaal.

If such a condition as this is imposed by the Boers, it is quite certain that Great Britain will never agree to it. The Government is determined to uphold this convention in all its terms, and, although the Transvaal Government may urge that Dr. Jameson's raid made the convention null and void, it is pretty safe to say that Great Britain will never accept that view of the matter unless she is compelled to do so.

To abrogate the convention now would be to acknowledge that the reported attitude of Emperor William anent the Transvaal is correct, and the temper of the English people to-day is not such as to allow the Government to concede this, even were it disposed to do so. As a matter of fact, the Government will make not the slightest concession in the matter to Germany, but is prepared, or preparing, to maintain what it believes are its rights, by force of arms, if necessary.

Never before has the isolation of Great Britain been so completely driven home in the minds of the British people. Hitherto they have been accustomed to believing that should England become embroiled in a war with a foreign power she would find sympathy, if not actual aid, from some of the European nations. Now it is known that in all Europe she has not a single friend, and many believe that her enemies are only awaiting an opportunity to attack her, and deprive her of some of her vast possessions.

A dispatch from Berlin to-day, if it is true, shows that there is some sort of understanding between the powers as to the action to be taken by them relative to England. This dispatch states that unless Great Britain accedes to the demands of the Trans

where he will visit the Queen and lay before her Majesty the full details of the situation and explain to her the naval and military preparations that are under way.

Much interest is felt in the Cabinet council which, it is said, has been summoned to meet to-morrow. It is believed that Lord Salisbury will then lay before his colleagues a full exposition of recent events and secure approval of the Government's policy.

Though on the surface the situation appears to be threatening, those best qualified to judge still view matters optimistically, and declare that the clouds will soon blow over. This view is borne out, to a great extent, by the course of events at the Stock Exchange, where, despite the alarms and rumors of war, the markets to-day were quiet and steady. Even in Kafir mining shares, which would be disastrously affected by a war, or, at least, by hostilities in the Transvaal, there were fractional advances, showing that speculators have no fear of trouble.

WILHELM'S REPLY TO VICTORIA.

Assurance, It Is Said, that His Message Was Not Against England.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Telegraph will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin stating that Emperor William received by special messenger, Jan. 8, an autograph letter from Queen Victoria. The Emperor's autograph reply is now in the Queen's hands.

It is understood that the Emperor remarked to his entourage that he believed the terms of his reply would be acceptable. The writer of the dispatch affirms that the letters referred to the political situation, and that his Majesty, in his reply, in brief, general terms, proferred his hand to the English people.

The letter, it is said, also confirms the assurances given by the German Ministers that the Emperor had no intention of casting a slur on the dignity of England.

KRUGER'S MESSAGE TO BRITAIN.

His Decision About Prisoners to Come When Johannesburg Is Orderly.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Government has received a cable dispatch from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, embodying President Kruger's reply to the message communicated to him by Mr. Chamberlain expressing the satisfaction of the Queen at President Kruger's decision to turn over the British South Africa Company prisoners to officers of the Imperial Government. The reply is addressed to Gov. Robinson, and is as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the telegram received by your Excellency from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, requesting you, by command of her Majesty the Queen, to inform me of her message, in which her Majesty expresses her satisfaction at my decision to hand over the prisoners to her Majesty's Government. As I have already informed your Excellency, it is really my intention to act in this sense, so that Jameson and the British subjects under his command may be punished by her Majesty's Government. I will inform your Excellency of my final decision in this matter as soon as Johannesburg shall have reverted to quietness and order.

"In the meantime I request your Excellency to assure the Queen of my high appreciation of her words, and, in proffering her my respectful good wishes, to express my thanks for the same."

AN OPTIMIST ON SOUTH AFRICA.

Uitlanders Will Have Franchise, and Dr. Leyds Is Consulting an Oculist.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In an interview on the Transvaal situation to-day J. B. Robinson, the richest of the South African millionaires, the largest employer of labor in the Rand, and half owner of the yacht Valkyrie III., said that the question of granting the franchise to the Uitlanders was the only knotty point. He was thoroughly conversant with President Kruger's views on the subject. In a recent conversation between Mr. Robinson and President Kruger the latter said: "If I give the franchise to the foreigners, I may as well haul down the Transvaal flag."

Mr. Robinson nevertheless believes that a modified franchise will be given to the Uitlanders. He claims to know that the visit to Berlin of Dr. Leyds, Secretary of State of the Transvaal, was solely for the purpose of consulting an oculist. Mr. Robinson predicts that in the future harmony will prevail between the English and the Boers, resulting in the federation of the Transvaal and the Cape Colony.

CAPE COLONY'S NEW MINISTRY.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Rhodes's Successor, Appoints Government Officers.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—An official dispatch from Cape Town states that a new Ministry has been formed by Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, who succeeded the Hon. Cecil Rhodes as Prime Minister. The new Cabinet is composed as follows:

Attorney General—Sir Thomas Upington.
Commissioner of Public Works—Sir James Sivewright.
Secretary for Agriculture—The Hon. P. H. Faure.
Colonial Secretary—Mr. Tewater.

Mr. Faure was Colonial Secretary in the Rhodes Cabinet. The Prime Minister receives no salary. Each of the other Ministers receives a salary of £1,500 a year.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

Leader of Afrikander Bund Warned that Raids Will Be Prevented.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Chamberlain has cabled to J. Hofmeyr, the leader of the Afrikander Bund, a party having a large majority in the Cape Parliament and a supporter of Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company, informing him that there will be a full inquiry into the British South Africa Company's raid into the Transvaal, and that further violation of the territory of the South African Republic will be prevented.

It is reported that the inquiry will be conducted by a royal commission, which will investigate the origin and circumstances of the whole affair.

DISARMING THE UITLANDERS.

British Agent at Pretoria Aids Commission at Johannesburg.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Jan. 8, says that prior to the issuance of the Transvaal Government's proclamation commanding the Uitlanders to deliver up their arms by 6 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 10, Sir Jacobus A. De Wet, the British Agent at Pretoria, went to Johannesburg to hasten the work of disarming the revolutionists.

A Government commission was sitting at Johannesburg with the object of insuring the execution of the conditions of surrender. Sir J. A. De Wet was to attend the sittings of this commission and render it all assistance possible.

The dispatch says that 10,000 Boers were under arms, and would not return to their homes until the matter of disarming the Uitlanders was finally settled.

CRUISER CONDOR IN AFRICA.

Persistence in Demanding Abrogation of Great Britain's Suzerainty.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Advices from Lorenzo Marques, Portuguese East Africa, report the arrival there of the German cruiser Condor.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Central News from Berlin says that unless Great Britain satisfies the demands of President Kruger, which include the abrogation of the convention of 1884, by the terms of which English exercises suzerainty over the Transvaal Republic, Germany will urge Kruger to appeal to the European powers to support him in his demands.

A dispatch from Johannesburg says The Standard of that place publishes the statement that the release of Dr. Jameson and those of his followers who were taken prisoners by the Boers will be made conditional upon the abrogation of the convention of 1884.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—Dr. Beelaerts van Blockland, Minister of the South African Republic to Germany, the Netherlands, and France, has gone to Paris to confer with the French Government in regard to the situation in the Transvaal.

Cures

Prove the merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla—absolute, perfect, permanent cures. Catarrh, dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, scrofula, and all other blood diseases yield to it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

POET LAUREATE'S FIRST POEM.

Alfred Austin Likes Jameson's Foray and Says It in Stanzas.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The first poem of Alfred Austin as Poet Laureate will appear in The Times to-morrow. It is entitled, "Jameson's Ride." The concluding stanza is as follows:

I suppose we were wrong—were mad men,
Still, I think at the judgment day,
When God sifts the good from the bad men,
There will be something more to say.
We were wrong, but we are not half sorry,
And, as one of the baffled band,
I would rather have had that foray
Than the crushings of all the Rand.

The poem is similar in manner and sentiment to the poetical work of George R. Sims.

ARMS SHIPPED TO PRETORIA.

Second Flying Squadron Not Forming, but Increase in Navy Assured.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Maxim-Nordenfeldt Company, manufacturers of arms at Erith, on the Thames, have obtained permission from the British Government to consign two truckloads of small arms to Pretoria for the Transvaal Government. The arms have already been shipped.

The Admiralty denies the statement published in The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon that a second special squadron would be formed, consisting of fast cruisers.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—In a speech delivered here to-day Sir Arthur Forwood said that, in accordance with the standard fixed by the last Conservative Government, when he was Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, it might be expected that ten iron-clads and from fifteen to twenty cruisers would be completed during the next three years.

MORGAN WANTS TO SYMPATHIZE.

A Buncombe Resolution Congratulating the Boers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the Senate today Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the people of the United States of America, through their representatives in Congress assembled, convey to the President and people of the Republic of Transvaal their earnest congratulations upon their success in establishing free representative government, republican in form, and in their opposition to any foreign power that denies to them the full enjoyment of those rightful liberties. The people of America having realized through the favor of the God of nations the beissings of government based upon the consent of the governed, entertain with confidence the pleasing hope and belief that the principles of self-government will be securely established through the influence of the Republic of France, in her colonies, and in the Republics of Liberia and the Transvaal, founded by the people in Africa; and that those Republics will foster and give firm support to the peaceful progress of Christian civilization in the new and vast fields now being opened to the commerce and institutions of all the nations of the earth throughout that great continent.

That the President of the United States is requested to communicate this action of Congress to the President of the Republic of Transvaal.

At Mr. Morgan's request, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Complicity of Cecil Rhodes.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the Pall Mall Gazette, under date of Jan. 8, says it is asserted there that Cecil Rhodes was aware of the whole plot which led up to and included Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal. Rhodes, the dispatch says, is ill at Cape Town.

DEMOCRATS WITH GOV. GRIGGS

Hudson County Men Will Help Him to Make Many Reforms.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 10.—The eleven Democratic Assemblymen of Hudson County, who constitute a majority of the Democrats elected in the State, held a caucus last night and decided to make John Wahl Queen the party leader in the House.

They also decided to support Gov. Griggs in an effort he may make to abolish fees and pay all State officers fixed salaries. They will also support any reform he may begin, and will advocate equal taxation, cheap gas and ferriage, and the elevation of railroad tracks in cities.

Thompson for President of the Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—A caucus of the Republican members of the State Senate was held this evening. Louis A. Thompson of Somerset was made the nominee for President of the Senate. Foster Voorhees of Union was a candidate.

The first ballot resulted in nine votes being cast for Thompson and nine for Voorhees. The second ballot was eleven for Thompson and seven for Voorhees. H. B. Rollinson of Union was nominated for Secretary of the Senate, and Edward Fielder for Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Voorhees was leader of the Senate last year and was again chosen Chairman of the caucus, which carries with it the leadership.

Meeting of the Mt. Holyoke's Alumnae.

The Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association will hold its semi-annual meeting this morning at 11 o'clock. The association comprises members from New-York and vicinity. The Secretary's report will be read by Miss M. J. Brink, and Mrs. E. F. Ward will give the financial report. This will be followed by the report of the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and Societies, by Mrs. W. H. Hoole. After the dinner, at 1 o'clock, the President's address will be delivered by Mrs. Edwin Atwell. C. C. Hall, D. D., will make an address. Mrs. Talbot R. Chambers will sing, and Miss Stella King will give a recitation. Miss E. C. Parsons will make the Founders' Day address.

The Voluminous Woman.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Another conspicuous figure among the women writers of early days is Eliza Haywood, who has been exposed to the ridicule of all time by being offered in the "Dunciad" as the less disgraceful prize in a certain Rabelaisian contest.

See in the circle next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love close clinging to her waist;
Fair as before her works she stands confessed,
In flowers and pearls by bounteous Kirkall dressed.

She has been called "perhaps the most voluminous female writer this kingdom ever produced," but it cannot be said that she used her pen to any good purpose. One need not accept in its entirety the accusation that she is one of "those shameless scribblers, who, in libelous memoirs and novels, reveal the faults or misfortunes of both sexes to the ruin of public fame or disturbance of private happiness," but it must be confessed that she claims the contemporary privilege of calling a spade a spade. Withal, Mrs. Haywood's "Betsy Thoughtless" (1751) is a book that throws valuable light on the manners of its age. Like Mme. d'Arblay's "Evelina," parts of which it has been supposed to have suggested, "Betsy Thoughtless" is rich in illustration of life in the eighteenth century, and from the standpoint of the closing years of the nineteenth century one views with amazement the conduct of the men and women of a hundred years ago. Pope declared that

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien
As to be hated needs but to be seen,

and cynics would fain assert that we of this generation, have simply disguised the monster, who is as lusty as he was in Mrs. Haywood's time; but even cynics will not assert that women are now subject to the contemptuous treatment of those shameless days.

Sectional Fight in Maryland Over the Senatorship.

THE SITUATION DECIDEDLY MIXED

First Ballot to be Taken in the Legislature Tuesday—Congressman Wellington Losing Ground.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—The first ballot for United States Senator will be taken next Tuesday, and the voting will continue daily until a choice shall be made. From present indications, the fight will be in open session. Congressman George L. Wellington's efforts to get a caucus have failed so far. He was sure of success yesterday morning, but when the call was distributed for signatures, less than one-half of the necessary forty-two names were secured, and the other candidates blocked his plans by getting an adjournment of the Legislature. The fight has been transferred to Baltimore, where it will rage until the legislators shall go back to Annapolis next Monday.

The Republicans have twelve of the twenty-six State Senators, and seventy of the ninety-one members of the House of Delegates, or 82 of the 117 votes on joint ballot. With few exceptions, these members are new to legislative work, and most of them never were in politics before. It is a body capable of many surprises, and, while the old politicians are making their claims, they do not know their strength nor weakness.

The main issue is the Eastern Shore law, which directs that one of the United States Senators be taken from the part of Maryland east of the Chesapeake Bay. This law, with one exception, has been observed since the colony became a State. The unconstitutionality of the law is admitted, and is established by various decisions, and by the precedents of the Senate's Judiciary Committee, but the law is one of the oldest on the books, and the ground is taken that it would be suicide for the Republican Party to begin its record in Maryland by directly and purposely violating the law, and thus discrediting all of the Eastern Shore Republicans.

Congressman Wellington and his supporters of Western Maryland hold that the law is absurd—that it is unjust and unwise to give to one-tenth of the State's population the same Senatorial representation as to the other nine-tenths, and that it is not necessary to repeal the law, but that it should simply be ignored. It cannot be repealed because the Democratic majority in the Senate stands in the way.

Mr. Wellington is the only Western Shore man making an open fight for the Senatorship, but James A. Gary, the Republican National Committeeman, is conducting a still hunt, with some chances of success if the law should be ignored. Mr. Wellington has announced that Gov. Lowndes is heartily with him in his fight, and intimations are thrown out by the Wellington workers to the members of the Legislature that if they want any favors they must hurry up and join the Wellington procession.

This talk became so open that a delegation called upon Gov. Lowndes and asked him the plain question whether or not it was true. He replied diplomatically that Wellington was his personal and political friend, and that if a Senator was to be taken from the Western Shore, it would be natural for him to wish Mr. Wellington success, but he had never said he was opposed to the carrying out of the Eastern Shore law, and in no event would the patronage of his office be used to further the interests of any man.

This declaration from the Governor, together with Wellington's failure on the caucus call, has given the Eastern Shore men hope that amounts almost to assurance. The trouble with them is that every county has a candidate, and these candidates are fighting one another.

The probabilities are that if the Senatorship should go to the Eastern Shore, the fortunate man will be either Phillips Lee Goldsborough or Charles T. Wescott. Mr. Goldsborough is a young man. He is the son of Paymaster Goldsborough of the navy, and is State's Attorney of Dorchester County, and the Republican leader in his county. He is a lawyer of fair ability, and his record in politics is said to be excellent.

Mr. Wescott is a wealthy business man, and is the recently elected State Senator of Kent County. James Alfred Pearce is contesting his seat. What is most against the chances of Mr. Wescott is the fact that he opposed the nomination of Gov. Lowndes in the State Convention last Summer.

If the Senator shall be taken from the Eastern Shore, the expectation is that Gov. Lowndes will succeed Senator Gorman in the Senate, provided, of course, the Republicans shall hold the State two years. But some believe that Wellington is working with the idea of winning two years hence himself, if he should fail this month. He has just begun his term in the House of Representatives, and he will remain Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Nebraska Has a Candidate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 10.—Members of the Prohibition State Central Committee have decided to call the State Convention for Feb. 11. This early date, it is no secret, is to allow Nebraska Prohibitionists to push the candidacy of E. E. Bentley of this city for the Presidential nomination of the party. Mr. Bentley has long been a leading worker in the ranks, and will have a strong following from Western States.

St. Louis Will Make a Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the Business Men's League to take steps for securing the Democratic National Convention for St. Louis a resolution in effect "that St. Louis wants the Democratic National Convention of 1896 and intends to have it" was adopted. The Chairman called for subscriptions, and in a few minutes nearly $30,000 was secured.

McKinley's Strength in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—The Republican State Central Committee has decided to hold its State Convention in Milwaukee March 18. A canvass of those present showed a decided preference for McKinley as a Presidential candidate.

Dissolution of Routledge's Sons.

Application has been made to the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the New-York book publishing corporation of George Routledge's Sons, formerly of No. 9 Lafayette Place, by Directors F. A. Sliney, Richard F. Leask, Thomas Eldershaw, and Diedrich J. Winkelmann, and an order to show cause has been set down for April 14, and Daniel P. Ingraham has been appointed referee in the matter.

The company was incorporated in July, 1894, with a capital stock of $240,000, succeeding to the New-York business of George Routledge & Sons of London.

It was stated that the company has no property with which it can carry on business, and that the little business which it has ceased to be worth conducting. There are no creditors and no assets.

The application is merely for the purpose of legally winding up the company, the project of conducting the business here as a domestic corporation having been abandoned, and the entire business sold to George Routledge & Sons of London, who continue the business here as a branch of the London house.

Millionaire Ewing Must Pay.

WEST ISLIP, Jan. 10.—George W. Ewing, the millionaire, who was sued a few days ago by J. L. Humfreville, the executor of the Havemeyer estate, to recover $45 for a quantity of fowl recently destroyed by Mr. Ewing's dogs, will have to pay the amount asked for by the plaintiff, unless a higher court overrules the decision of Justice Arthur Neville, before whom the case was tried. The decision, which was given to-day, awards Mr. Humfreville $45, and places the costs of the court upon Mr. Ewing. The latter will appeal to the higher courts, as the judgment is alleged to be excessive.

An Appreciated Teacher.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Paul Binner, who died at his son's home near Chicago on Tuesday, was a faithful educator, who accomplished remarkable results in the teaching of the deaf by the phonological method. His work in the Milwaukee Day School for the Deaf was so effective that the School Board accepted his enforced resignation with great regret.

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10 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

THE COMING "SQUEEZE OUT"

LECTURE BY WILLIAM R. DAVIS, THE COLORED ORATOR.

He Thinks that Even the United States Cannot Be Run Except by a Great Monopoly.

In acordance with the handbills thrown about lately in the Nineteenth Assembly District, William R. Davis, "the celebrated colored orator," lectured last evening in Linden Hall, Sixty-seventh street and the Boulevard, on the subject of the "Coming Squeeze Out."

The lecture was given for the benefit of the West Side Republican Club of the district, and could be heard for the small sum of ten cents.

Mr. Davis talked about "squeeze outs" of monopolies and other "squeeze outs," but he was a trifle vague to the audience.

In the course of his lecture he touched on most every subject from the last Great Flood down to the Venezuela question, and did not fail in any instance to win the applause of the audience.

Osceola Larkins, who had caused some disturbance at the door by attempting to pass a Canadian ten-cent piece, was particularly energetic in showing his sympathy with the speaker. Mr. Larkins was saturated with bad gin when he entered the room, and he soon fell asleep. He was "called down" publicly by the Chairman for snoring.

"If Mr. Larkins won't cease snoring so tremendously, I surely will be constrained to call the police," said the Chairman, who emphasized his remarks by opunding vigorously on the table. Osceola came to life then, and confined his obtrusions for some time to interlarding the speaker's remarks with such words of encouragement as "Good boy," "'S right," and "Up to d'limit."

Mr. Davis said:

There ought to be room enough for every man, woman, and child in this land to make a good living. We have to think of posterity in this matter. Go, if you please, to any of the big department stores in this city, where you can get anything from a silk dress to a cow, and then talk to me of monopoly.

I say that there is no room for the small business man. He has been clean frozen out by the man with a fortune behind him. There should be a bill passed to prevent business men from selling more than one article.

It has got to be so that even the United States can't be run without a great monopoly, called a syndicate. And now the whole country has almost been squeezed out by the Morgan syndicate. There is a man in the Presidential chair who has no right to be there. He has no right to fill that position with Washington, Lincoln, and Grant. He has plunged the country into debt, and if he is in power another four years what is not mortgaged to England will all have gone to pot.

There was some applause at this conclusion, and Mr. Larkins gave a snort on waking up. After an alarm clock above the Speaker's head had been choked off in its wild jingle, Mr. Larkins announced that he was "dead hostile" to Cleveland.

Mr. Davis then spoke of his own race, of the persecution it had been subjected to, of its patriotism in the late war, when 200,000 colored men offered their services to the Union Army, and of the little recognition they had received. He said:

I am proud of my race, not only in this enlightened land, but in Africa as well—Africa, the richest country in the world, whose sunny soil teems with gold, and whose natives are now being driven to the equator by the English and the French, and gradually exterminated.

What has our race accomplished? It was when the astrologers of old lay on Mount Olympus searching for stars that Africa gave to the world nearly all she knows now of the world.

Africa is, indeed, a lovely country. Where else would they go for their great snakes and elephants? Where but to the Nile for the hippopotamus? Where else would they find such beautiful birds of rare plumage? We have a colony in Liberia, but when it becomes of enough importance the English or French will no doubt take that away from us.

Mr. Davis denounced the placing of Confederate monuments on Northern battlefields. He was willing to forgive the Southerners everything as soon as they acknowledged that slavery was wrong.

Mr. Davis concluded his speech by declaring that if the negro does not want to be "squeezed out," he must take the defensive and demand his rights.

SERGIUS STEPNIAK HONORED

JOHN SWINTON PRESIDES AT A MEETING IN COOPER UNION.

Stirring Addresses in Memory of the Champion of Russian Freedom—Many Societies Represented.

The Russian societies of this city held a meeting to commemorate the life of Sergius Michaelovich Stepniak, who was the champion of Russian freedom, last night in Cooper Union. The large meeting hall on the ground floor was crowded to the doors. Among the societies which took part in the memorial meeting were the Russian Social Democratic Society, Russian Students' Aid Society, Russian Students' Society, Zemsky Labor Fund, Working Women's Society, United Hebrew Trades, and Halevy Singing Society.

The stage was draped with black, and a large photograph of Stepniak in front of the speaker's stand was surrounded with crape.

John Swinton presided. In the opening speech he said: "We are here to commemorate the name of a man worthy of all homage, the name of our lost comrade, Stepniak, baptized Sergius Michaelovitch Stepniak, Cossack of the Ukraine, a true man and brave, a scholar and an author, a sacrificial victim on the world's altar, an exile, a social democrat, and a revolutionist.

"We have come to celebrate his life, to mourn his death, to extol his name, to partake of his spirit, to lay a flower upon his urn, to strike the chords of a threnody over his ashes, to enwreathe his sacred memory, to bid him farewell as a mortal of our kind, and to acclaim his entrance into that spiritual company which lives forever.

"We salute thy image, well-beloved comrade! To you, beyond the clouds in which there is no rift, we cry, 'Well done!' and yet cry, aye, thrice cry, 'Well done!' and yet again cry, aye, thrice cry, 'Well done!'

"Not that he was a man of learning, not that his soul was imbued with poetry, not that the books of which he was the author are meritorious, not for the honorable rank he held among men of intelligence do I honor Stepniak, but I honor him for that he gave up all the world for his high ideal, for that he was a true lover of his kind, a wise friend of the people, a beflever in the brotherhood of our race, and a brave gentleman. There is hope for the world while yet it can give us a man like Stepniak."

Thaddeus B. Wakeman said: "It is true the bodily form of Sergius Stepniak will no more be seen on earth, but his memory and works will live forever. He represented the ideal dear to us all; his watchword was the word 'Republic.' The ideas he represented were the same that led to the American Revolution."

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By an irreparable catastrophe, the lofty life of Stepniak has been cut short in the prime of manhood, a life of one long sacrifice on the altar of freedom, his labors unceasing, immortal in devotion to his patriotic idea, and whereas, Stepniak, the pleader before the civilized world for his oppressed people, through a brilliant youth and a warring manhood, will ever be a beacon of light in the struggle for liberty and humanity;

Wherefore, we, in mass meeting assembled, do resolve that we express our profound grief over this fatal loss and untimely death of our beloved comrade and leader, Sergius Michaelovich Stepniak, cherishing his name as a symbol of struggle for freedom and self-abnegation, and pledging our continued efforts to destroy the despotism of the Czar, which blights and blasts with flames of hate such noble lives as his, and that we shall labor to keep alive the hope of a free Russia.

Charles F. Adams and Leo Hartman also spoke in praise of Stepniak's life and works.

A Two Raised to a Five.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

A raised bill was presented at the Indiana National Bank on Wednesday, but the fraud was detected. The bill was of the two-dollar denomination, bearing the likeness of Secretary Windom. The figure 2 of the face had been altered so as to appear as figure 5. On the back of the bill the figures "2" had been erased. The alteration was such as to deceive almost any one. There was some speculation concerning the manner in which the change in figures had been made. One theory was that the figures on the face had been erased and figures 5 printed thereon, while another theory was that the figures 2 had been altered and changed into 5s, a needle being used. The workmanship was very good.

SENATOR BLACKBURN RENAMED

Kentucky Democrats Make Their Selection on the First Ballot—Failure of the Fusion Programme in Mississippi.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—The Democratic joint caucus to-night nominated J. C. S. Blackburn to be his own successor as United States Senator. The caucus was called to order at 8 o'clock by Chairman Stevenson. Four Senators and nine Representatives were absent.

Senator Force immediately moved that the caucus adjourn. He said the Democratic Party had come to its worst pass. It would be more to the purpose for Democrats to defeat the election of a Republican Senator, as the nomination of a Democrat would only be an empty honor.

The yeas and nays were called and Senator Force's motion was lost by a vote of 38 to 13.

Senator Bronston of Lexington nominated Senator Blackburn. Senator Elmore of Graves seconded the nomination.

Senator Stephenson nominated ex-Gov. J. B. McCreary, in a speech in which he said his "heart bled for the melancholy situation" in which he found the Democratic Party in Kentucky, on account of the dissensions among its members. Senator Foree seconded McCreary's nomination.

Mr. Blackburn was nominated on the first ballot, which resulted as follows: J. C. S. Blackburn, 37; J. B. McCreary, 13; John Young Brown, 6.

THE FUSION SCHEME FAILS.

Mississippi's Populist Convention Refuses to Follow Party Leaders.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The State Populist Convention adjourned this morning at 2 o'clock after kicking over the traces and refusing to follow the leaders' advice to fuse with the Republicans.

This action ends, for the present, all chances of the fusion movement between the Populists, the sugar Republicans, and the regular Republicans, a combination that it is believed would have been strong enough to give Gov. Foster a hard fight for the Governorship. The Populist ticket, however, is only a dummy in all except the first place on the ticket. It was after midnight before men were found who were willing to allow their names to be used to prevent the whole convention from becoming a farce.

The leaders of the fusion plan have not abandoned hope. They say A. B. Booth, candidate for Governor, is the only sincere man on the ticket, and as he was a stanch advocate for fusion he will consent to take a subordinate place on the ticket. The convention left extraordinary powers in the hands of the Executive Committee, and the committe may be able yet to control the party and perfect the fusion.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 10.—Another aspirant for United States Senatorial honors appears in the candidacy announced to-day of Col. William G. Yerger of Washington County. Col. Moloney's friends, however, still claim sufficient strength to nominate him on the first ballot.

SERIOUS LOSSES FROM FOREST FIRES

Attributable Usually to Carelessness, Ignorance, or Incendiarism.

From The Philadelphia Times.

J. T. Rothrock, State Forestry Commissioner, has submitted an interesting and instructive report to Secretary Edge of the Department of Agriculture on forest fires in Pennsylvania. He says:

"The most obvious consequences of forest fires, serious as they may be, are by no means of the greatest importance. Loss of logs, of bark, of standing timber, young and old, of fences, and, occasionally, of buildings, is not less than $1,000,000 annually to this Commonwealth. This might well enough be termed a direct loss to the State. The indirect, or the consequential damages, to the State is many times greater.

"For example, it is fairly within bounds to assert that if all the unproductive lands not vacant and uncared for, which exist within the limits of the State, were protected from forest fires, for, say, forty years, the timber there growing would be worth not less than $1,200,000,000. When we remember that in burning these seedlings, which are but a year old, we destroy a crop which, in point of time, is one-fortieth of its way on to a money value of $1,200,000,000 the damages are consequential, or indirect in character, and, if expressed in figures, must equal not less than $30,000,000 as the loss of the Commonwealth.

"I have been at some pains to reach a safe conclusion, and I think I may affirm that in such regions as suffer most frequently from these forest fires, even in timber which survives, is more snarled and crooked in growth, smaller in size, and less valuable commercially than timber grown where fires are less frequent. Upon the soil itself the effect of a serious forest fire is disastrous."

Commissioner Rothrock says carelessness on the part of hunters and others who make camp fires in the woods is one of the causes of forest fires. Persons who carelessly burn brush to prepare lands for seeding are also charged with some of the responsibility for them.

Another cause assigned for forest fires is the "unmitigated maliciousness" of some persons. Fires started by locomotives cause a fourth class of forest fires. The Forestry Commissioner says the railroads this year have caused a smaller proportion than usual, and as the prolonged drought created special dangers along their rights of way, it must be assumed that they were on the alert and endeavored to do their work with as little injury to property as possible. In the lumbering regions a small proportion of fires are caused by sawmills.

After referring to a statement made a few years ago that the disastrous fires in Michigan and Minnesota had been created in order that timber thieves might burn the evidence of their depredations, Commissioner Rothrock says:

"There is a suspicion that to a limited degree such things occur in our own State. It is openly asserted in some portions of the Commonwealth that woodlands whose owners refuse to sell their timber holdings have suffered from forest fires which killed the timber, and so forced it into the market, and that the fires were deliberately started."

Commissioner Rothrock enters his emphatic protest to the conclusion prevailing in many portions of the State that forest fires are a necessary evil, to be tolerated simply because of the absence of a remedy. "Analyze the causes as we may," he says, "they all reduce themselves to three—ignorance, carelessness and crime. The one fault lies in this, that there never has been in this Commonwealth a determined, persistent effort to enforce laws existing upon the subject. The other fault is that no official has been charged with the duty of suppressing forest fires and of summoning force sufficient to accomplish this work."

After offering a number of suggestions as to how to fight fires most effectively, he states that it cost one man in the State $15,000 to protect his mountain property from fires last year and another $10,000.

Accompanying the report of Commissioner Rothrock is a statement prepared by his clerk, Robert S. Conklin, who says: "An approximate estimate from reports at hand establishes the fact that in the year 1895 there were about 225,000 acres of woodland burned over, occasioning a great loss of valuable timber, aggregating fully $1,000,000. Many fences were destroyed and about 5,000 men were engaged a total of about 250 days in extinguishing the fires, representing a wage account to the farming community of about $45,000. The lumbering interests reports have not been received as yet. Twenty buildings were destroyed, among which were several sawmills. Two men and five horses and cattle lost their lives in the fires. Much cut and sawed timber was burned."

Always the Other Man.

From The Boston Transcript.

Yes, there are queer people in this world, but it is almost impossible to find anybody who places himself in that category.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzales Queseda, New-York City; L. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orlan C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited; address as above.

A CHOP FROM THE SEA BOTTOM

WHERE SPONGES GROW AND THE METHOD OF OBTAINING THEM.

Divers Lead a Perilous Life, and Their Death Rate Is High—Best Sponges Come from the Mediterranean.

From The London Standard.

During the last twenty years or so the demand for sponges—which are, in their way, a mark for civilization—has grown rapidly, chiefly owing to the expansion of the British colonies, and the sponge fisheries have been extensively organized and developed in order to supply the expanding market.

The sponge is supposed to be properly a product of tropical or sub-tropical seas, and it has a very wide distribution on the shores of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, but, for commercial purposes, the Mediterranean is its most important habitat. It is found all along the Eastern and Southern coasts of that sea, but the finest kinds are confined to the Levant and the shores of Syria and Tripoli. Here they grow of a finer, firmer, more elastic texture than anywhere else, for some reason not yet fully understood.

The best Mediterranean fisheries, which used to be carried on in a primitive fashion by the natives, have been so vigorously exploited by Western energy and capital, that they are beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and it is becoming necessary to seek deeper and deeper waters, which means a corresponding increase of labor and expense.

In former days sponges used to be got by naked divers or—in shallower waters—by harpooning. The boatmen, who were mainly dependent on money-lenders for their equipment, disposed of their catch as best they could, sometimes traveling all over Europe in order to avoid being cheated in the native markets at Rhodes and elsewhere. All that has been changed, to their very great advantage, by the introduction of diving dresses and the organization of the industry on a modern commercial basis.

The French at one time took the lead in this enterprise; but for some years past they have yielded the first place to English traders, for whom, it is said, the natives prefer to work. By far the most important house in the trade to-day is an English firm, whose operations have made London the chief sponge market of the world. They have established an extensive fishing station and factory on the island of Cegena, where they employ a whole fleet of Greek boats to fish in different parts of the Mediterranean.

The sponges are found by means of a peculiar spyglass, consisting of a wide tube, with glass at one end, which is held under the surface of the water, so as to obviate the refraction, while the boat proceeds over the fishing ground. With this glass an experienced eye can detect sponges at an extraordinary depth in the crystalline sea.

Diving in deep waters, even with the dress, is most arduous and dangerous work. The Greeks are the best divers in the world, and a good hand will manage thirty fathoms (180 feet); but the pressure of the water is so great at that depth as often to cause serious injury, and to shorten life. The diver, after a time, feels a sensation of drowsiness, and then he must regain the surface as rapidly as possible. A form of paralysis is not uncommon among the men, and two or three per cent. die annually from the effects of the strain.

Accidents also occur through the diver stepping or falling suddenly off a ledge of rock into deeper water, and so straining his communication with the vessel. Diving machines are only made for pumping air to a depth of thirty fathoms, but, owing to the depletion of the fisheries, new and improved ones are now being sent out from England, which will enable forty fathoms to be reached.

Of all the strange feats which men perform for a livelihood or their amusement, this is surely the most adventurous—to descend 240 feet below the surface of the sea. A curious fact has been noticed about divers, and that is that they always wear their boots out at the toe. It shows that they do not walk upright, as they are always represented in pictures, but bending forward; in other words, the bottom of the sea is not level, but a steep slope.

The only other regions in which sponge fishing is carried on commercially are the West Indies. About the Bahama Islands, Cuba, and the coast of Florida there are extensive grounds, yielding abundance of sponges, inferior, indeed, to those of the Mediterranean, but so much more easily got as to make the fishing profitable.

They are obtained in comparatively shaining the ground with the aid of a bucket which has a glass bottom, and is held up to his face as he leans over the side of the boat. When he sees a sponge he keeps his eye fixed on it, and seizes it with the hook, which is held in his right hand.

To have a marketable value sponges must not only be of a certain texture, but also of a good size and shape; and the West Indian sponges are apt to be inferior in all three respects. The best are a large kind, known as "sheep's-wool," which make good bath sponges. Curiously enough, spongers are said to be no judges of quality, and they frequently waste time and labor in getting material of little if any value.

It appears that, while some parts of the West Indian grounds have been overfished, the region, as a whole, is very imperfectly developed. The inferiority of the produce may be partly due to its being obtained exclusively from shallow waters, for the finest kinds of sponges grow deep, and possibly the introduction of diving might lead to better results. There are also large areas of coast hitherto untried. Great interest, therefore, attaches to an experiment now being carried out by the leading London firm, which have dispatched a vessel, with Greek divers, to the coast of British Honduras. If successful, it will lead to an important development of the industry.

West Indian sponges are very easily distinguished from the Mediterranean varieties by their coarser and looser texture. The cheap and highly bleached articles, mostly of small size which have been so common in the shop windows of late years, all come from that part of the world.

The public and the shopkeepers usually divide sponges into two classes—"bleached" and "unbleached"; the

A SERMON IN THE SENATE

Senator Jones Talks Solemnly About Bimetallism.

SUPPORTS THE FREE-COINAGE BILL

He Assumes that His Kind Only Is Moved by "Lofty and Unselfish Patriotism" — A Great Humanitarian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House Bond bill, with its free-silver substitute, was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) having charge of the substitute, addressed the Senate in its support. He expressed the belief of the majority of the Finance Committee that the substitute would bring relief to the country. The sale of bonds, as proposed in the House bill, could, he said, accomplish no good result, and would, in his opinion, be productive of much evil. The laws now on the statute books would, with the revival of business, provide ample revenue. The change needed was not in the revenue laws, but in the financial condition of the people at large. If a means could be devised for relieving the present embarrassments there would be no difficulty about the condition of the Government or of the revenues.

On the subject of bimetallism, Mr. Jones said:

When it is clear that England will not consent to an international agreement and that France and Germany will not move except in company with England, then the question comes home to us, What will the people of the United States do? When they see that our people are suffering these great wrongs and that they will certainly become more and more aggravated as the years go by, what will we do?

With no chance in sight for international bimetallism, can the United States, acting alone, undertake this great work with a reasonable hope of success? A tremendous responsibility in this emergency, in my opinion, rests upon us as a nation. We are the only people holding the good of the masses generally to be above all other considerations. We are the only Nation who believe that the object of organizing Governments is to advance the interests and welfare of the masses. That the complete re-establishment of bimetallism would greatly benefit and advance the masses, would tend to check and to strangle the startling aggregations of wealth into a few hands which are now taking place, there can be no doubt.

If other nations will not join us in this great movement in the interests of humanity, it is our duty to undertake it alone. Where the right is clear, obstacles should not be allowed to deter us from doing our duty. We have encountered and overcome greater difficulties in the past, and I believe that the high destiny that was marked out for us by Providence requires us to act now with decision and to assume fully the great responsibility of leadership among the nations of the earth.

In conclusion Mr. Jones said:

The overwhelming majority of the people is animated by sentiments of lofty and unselfish patriotism. I have an abiding confidence that the great question which this proposed amendment presents for solution will be wisely and justly determined by the great tribunal by which it must be finally determined.

It is to my mind an evidence almost conclusive of the weakness of any cause for its friends to be unwilling to have it passed on by the people. To say that they are incapable of deciding any question they are interested in, as is sometimes done as to this question, is to declare them incapable of self-government. A man who believes this has no place in this country and ought to find more congenial associations in the realms of those who believe in absolutism. The friends of bimetallism are ready and anxious to have the people settle this question. They hope and believe that it will be speedily done and well done.

When Mr. Jones had finished his speech an inquiry was made by Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) as to the degree of speed proposed to be made with the bill, and as to what time was to be given for its discussion. Mr. Jones replied that so far as he was personally concerned he proposed to defer to the wishes of the friends of the bill in a great measure. He would be glad to have the bill pressed as rapidly as possible, and to have it passed at the earliest possible day. But he had no desire to cut off any Senator on either side who wished to discuss it, and, in view of the fact that he had been assured by a number of Senators that they wanted to speak on the bill, but were not ready, he might say that he would not ask for a vote for at least several days.

ESTIMATES FOR COAST DEFENSES.

At Least a Million Dollars Needed for the Purchase of Sites.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, this morning laid before the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses detailed estimates of the money that profitably can be expended by the Bureau of Engineers during the present and next fiscal year at the Ports of New-York, San Francisco, Boston, at the Lake Ports, at Hampton Roads, New-Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Me.; Narragansett Bay, Key West, Charleston, Mobile, New-London, Savannah, Galveston, Portland, Oregon; Pensacola, Wilmington, N. C.; San Diego, Portsmouth, Cumberland Sound, Kennebec River, New-Bedford, Penobscot River, New-Haven, and Puget Sound.

He also submitted a detailed estimate of additional amounts that can be expended profitably until June 30, 1897, in case of a war emergency. He also gave a statement of the condition of the works at the present time at each of the ports named, from which it appeared that at but very few of them had any work been done, owing to the lack of appropriations.

The question of sites for fortifications was then taken up by the committee. It was stated that at least $1,000,000 is required at once for the purchase of sites for fortifications.

PENSIONS FOR MARINE SERVICE.

An Old Controversy Revived by Senator Frye's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The question as to whether officers of the Marine Service should be permitted privileges similar to those granted to officers of the navy, of receiving a retiring pension, which has been hotly debated between the two houses of Congress for several sessions past, is revived by a bill introduced in the Senate today by Mr. Frye, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, entitled "A bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service."

The last Sundry Civil bill provided for the retirement on half pay of officers in the service who were then incapacitated by infirmity or age.

Mr. Frye's bill contemplates a permanent retired list at three-quarters pay for incapacity, thirty years' service, or reaching the age limit of sixty-four years, and provides for a board to make such retirements. It also provides for a longevity pay of 10 per cent. of the current yearly pay of each term of five years, not to exceed, however, 40 per cent.

THE VICTOR H. McCORD CASE.

Papers in His Claim Against Peru Submitted to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Interest in the case of Victor H. McCord of Pennsylvania, who seeks damages in the sum of $200,000 from the Government of Peru, sustained by reason of his illegal imprisonment in 1885 while a United States Consular Agent at Araquipa, was revived this morning by a message from the President on the subject, in response to a Senate resolution.

All the correspondence in the case was laid before the Senate Dec. 5, 1894, and that of to-day does not indicate any new features in the case. It closes with a letter under date of April 22, 1895, from Acting Secretary Adee to Mr. McCord's counsel, in which he says that the previous resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations reported to the Senate had been considered by the State Department, but Mr. Adee did not think that it could properly be taken as a basis for further diplomatic action in the case until it had been finally adopted by Congress.

THE SENATE RULES.

Mr. White Says They Are "in Defiance of Sentiment and Sense."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) addressed the Senate to-day in advocacy of his own and Senator Hill's resolutions to amend the rules so as to establish the cloture system.

In the course of his speech Mr. White gave several ludicrous instances of how, in the recent history of the Senate, action had been checked by the infliction of unending speeches, under a rule which the Senate tolerated "in defiance of sentiment and sense."

Was it wonderful, he asked, that the people censured the Senate; that the Senate was not a popular body, and that every one asked why the Senate was so slow?

"Organized for action," he said, "the Senate luxuriates in inaction and deliberates, deliberates, and deliberates, while one part of the country is swearing and the other is yawning."

HILL RIDICULES PRITCHARD.

Difficult to Please North Carolina on the Tariff Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) addressed the Senate to-day in advocacy of an amendment intended to be offered by him to the Emergency Tariff bill.

The amendment is to impose or increase duties on clays or earths, lime, marble, and stone and their manufactures, chromic ore, iron ore, timber, and lumber, leaf tobacco, live animals, and agricultural products.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) replied to Mr. Pritchard's speech, although he did not, he said, intend to open up a tariff discussion. It was somewhat difficult, he said, for this Congress to gratify the people of North Carolina. That State recently had sent to the Senate two distinguished gentlemen, elected substantially at the same time by the same body, and by the same combination. One of them, (Mr. Butler,) in his speech the other day, had arraigned the Democratic Party for being false to its pledges of tariff reform, and had given that as his reason for leaving the Democratic Party and joining the Populists. Now came the other end of the combination, and said that the people of North Carolina were extreme high protectionists and wanted the re-enactment of the McKinley act. He (Mr. Hill) did not know how both of these Senators could be gratified.

On motion of Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) it was ordered that when the Senate adjourned to-day it adjourn until Monday next.

A GENERAL BANKING BILL.

Senator Nelson Has a Plan for Maintaining Gold Reserves.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A general revision of the banking laws is contemplated in a bill introduced this afternoon by Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota.

It provides for decreasing the capital stock of banks in cities having fewer than 5,000 inhabitants.

All banking associations are to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States interest-bearing bonds amounting to one-fourth of their paid-in capital stock, and upon making such deposit they will be entitled to receive circulating notes equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited, the Secretary of the Treasury being authorized to have printed the extra notes thus made necessary. These notes are to be made payable in gold coin. All National banks are to be required to keep on hand at all times a sum in gold coin equal to 5 per cent. of their circulation.

The banks in the cities of Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and San Francisco are required to keep on hand 25 per cent. of the amount of their deposits in gold coin and money notes, and banks in all other cities 15 per cent. Clearing House certificates representing gold coin are to be deemed gold coin.

Section 5,175 to 5,186, inclusive, and Sections 5,193 and 5,194 of the Revised Statutes relative to National banks are repealed.

To Modify Capital Punishment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day considered the bill introduced by Mr. Curtis of New-York several weeks ago to modify capital punishment. The purpose of the measure is to permit juries in murder cases to return a verdict of guilty, but with the added suggestion that the penalty is not to be capital punishment. One of the arguments in its support is that juries frequently acquit prisoners because of their disinclination to have the extreme penalty of the law enforced in the event that the evidence tends to conviction. The bill, therefore, enables the Judge to punish such criminals with a long term of imprisonment in lieu of hanging.

NONE WISHED TO BE CHAIRMAN

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE G. A. R. U.

Report Adopted to Amend the Law So as to Allow Liquor to be Sold in Restaurants on Sunday.

A meeting of the General Committee of the German-American Reform Union was held last night in one of the halls of the Grand Central Palace under the Presidency of Jean Weil, to consider the report of a special committee on the excise question, and also to discuss some changes in the constitution of the union. About 300 members were present.

The first business before the meeting was the election of a Chairman of the General Committee, in place of Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, who resigned before last election.

Joseph Winter proposed that Collector of Internal Revenue Edward Grosse should be unanimously elected Chairman of the General Committee, and the motion was seconded by acclamation.

Mr. Grosse, speaking at some length, declined the honor. It was, he said, an unwritten law that an officer of the United States Government should not hold a prominent office in a political organization. Besides, Mr. Grosse added, his talents would be of more use to the union on the floor, and in the chair he would be muzzled. Mr. Grosse concluded his speech by nominating Jean Weil, the First Vice Chairman, as permanent Chairman.

Mr. Weil said he was positively unable to accept the honor.

After some discussion, the election of a permanent Chairman was postponed indefinitely.

On the call for the report of the special committee on excise, appointed at the last meeting of the General Committee, Mr. Grosse made a speech pointing out the importance of cordial harmony with the Executive Committee of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws. He told how the committee had visited Dr. Parkhurst, the Excise Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and Edward Lauterbach. The feeling of the members of the special committee was against any resort to local option. He concluded by moving that the following report be adopted:

The German-American Reform Union expresses hereby its gratification at the able and diligent action of the joint committee of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws and of the German-American Reform Union toward a solution of the Sunday problem. The proposition advanced by the committee seems, under the present situation, to be the most practical, reasonable, and equitable. It should be supported by all the citizens who consider a liberal change in our Sunday law as one of the most necessary and fundamental reforms in our municipal institutions and policy. We, therefore, hereby emphatically indorse the proposition of the committee to amend Section 32 of the present excise law by adding the following:

"In cities of the first and second class the proprietor of a restaurant who has been duly licensed to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer may sell on Sunday to his guests such beverages, to be drunk by the purchasers on the licensed premises with their meals, but not at or in front of the bar, and he may also sell beer, ale, and mineral waters to be drunk off the licensed premises on Sunday from 12 to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

"A restaurant within the meaning of this section is deemed to be a place where warm and cold meals are served on every day of the week, and where at least six tables and twenty-four chairs are provided for the accommodation of the guests."

This report was signed by Edward Grosse, Dr. R. L. Hoelger, Tauscher de Sieghardt, Edward B. Amend, Jean Weil, Carl L. Lewenstein, and Ferdinand A. Botty. It was adopted by general acclamation.

The revision of the constitution was then taken up. The only change proposed which excited general interest was one which forbade members of the German-American Reform Union from holding memberships in any other political organization.

Mr. Grosse referred very bitterly to the actions of Dr. Senner and Theodore Sutro last October in trying to transfer the votes of the German-American Reform Union to the State Democracy. Next year, Mr. Grosse said, the same thing might happen with Tammany, and it was necessary to preserve the independence of the union at all hazards.

This motion was carried without a division. The discussion of the other amendments occupied the committee until midnight.

THE HOUSE RULE-BOUND

Completely Under Control of a Clique of Bosses.

ONE BOSS RECOGNIZED AS CHIEF

Additional Provisions Made to Enable Speaker Reed to Establish Fully His Do-nothing Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The do-nothing House is determined to have plenty of machinery with which to do nothing. With January almost half gone, the number of bills completed is too small to make a list of—not one of the appropriation bills has been taken up. The empty record was made with the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, and they were supposed to be ample enough for every purpose that a majority of about 100 might need to use them for. But the Committee on Rules met yesterday, and decided to change the rules, thus abandoning the sacred form given to them by Mr. Reed, and to-day, instead of taking up the Pension Appropriation bill, as was expected, the House considered these proposed changes, or, rather, meekly accepted changes that had been ordered.

The debate was entertaining, rather than instructive. Some time was wasted in talking. Bell, the Colorado Populist, made a speech in which he asserted what was not altogether untrue, that the House was run by "bosses." This was not a discovery by any means, and it would not have been less true if he had said that it was run by a boss.

To such men as Mr. Dingley, who expresses the hope that the Congress will adjourn by the end of June, the prolongation of the session for five months to do nothing that could not be done in five weeks, is a dreary outlook, and the public is not likely to gain a high opinion of a House that considers its time well spent in contriving new rules to accomplish nothing whatever, except changes in the rules.

MAKING THE HOUSE HARNESS.

Perfection of the Apparatus to Control Members and Stifle Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The changes in the House rules recommended by the Committee on Rules, were submitted to-day to the House by Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) and the House proceeded to consider them seriatim.

The first amendment was one specifically directing the Clerk to pay officers and employes their salaries, a provision adopted from the rules of the Fifty-Second and Fifty-Third Congress. It was agreed to.

The next amendment struck out the provision requiring the sergeant-at-arms to give bond in the sum of $50,000. Because of the Silcott defalcations, a law was passed covering the case, and the provision, the committee said, was useless. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Dearmond (Dem., Mo.) proposed an amendment to the rule governing the duties of the sergeant-at-arms, requiring that officer to deduct from the salaries of members pay for absenteeism other than that caused by illness. The proposed amendment was rejected.

Rule II. it was proposed to amend, in accordance with the rules of the last Congress, so as to permit the Committee on Rules to sit at any time and so as to preclude any dilatory motions, save a motion to adjourn, during the consideration of a report from the Committee, until the report should be disposed of.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.) said that when that rule was proposed in the Fifty-Second Congress, gentlemen on the Republican side exercised themselves earnestly in denouncing it as the method the Democrats proposed of "gagging" the minority. He was in favor of it now; and he only wanted to congratulate the Republicans upon having at last reached that point where they were willing to admit that a Democratic rule was a proper method of procedure.

"I imagine that the feeling is mutual," said Speaker Reed.

A Significant Omission.

This rule indicates the committees with leave to report at any time. They are ten—Rules, Elections, Ways and Means, Rivers and Harbors, Public Lands, Territories, Enrolled Bills, Invalid Pensions, Printing, Accounts—besides the committees having charge of general appropriation bills.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) endeavored to secure the same privilege for the Committee of Banking and Currency, and Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) for the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. These efforts led to a wide discussion of the relative importance of the several committees of the House.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) advocated the insertion in the privileged class of the two committees named, because of the gravity of the subjects committed to them. If they were not so included, he argued, the probabilities were greatly against any consideration of these subjects.

"When you go home," he said, "at the close of this Congress, and your constituents ask you why you did nothing on the currency question, and you answer that 'We had no time to consider that question,' tell them at the same time that in adopting the rules of the House you deliberately, by your own votes, put it out of your power to consider it."

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) regretted that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crisp) in descending from the high judicial position he occupied in the last Congress, also had descended to appealing to the House as from the stump. He said the issue involved in the rule was simply one of orderly parliamentary procedure, and he warned members on the Republican side against being swayed by such appeals, made, he said, without regard for the operations of parliamentary procedure for purely partisan purposes.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) having opposed Mr. Walker's amendment, Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) raised a laugh by sending to the Clerk's desk and having read an enthusiastic speech by Mr. Cannon favoring the passage of a similar motion in the last Congress.

Mr. Cannon explained that the conditions which existed then were far different from those at present. Then the Democrats were in power in the executive and legislative departments; now the House was antagonized by an adverse President.

Republicans over the Traces.

A vote by yeas and nays was ordered on Mr. Bailey's amendment to give the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures the right to report at any time, and the amendment was lost—yeas, 111; nays, 188. The Democrats and Populists voted for the amendment, and the Republicans generally against it. The following Republicans broke over their party traces and voted yea: Messrs. Aitken, Anderson, Andrews, Baker, (N. H.,) Bowers, Broderick, Connolly, Doolittle, Fairchild, Hainer, Hartman, Hermann, Johnson, (Cal.,) McClure, McLachlan, Milnes, Mondell, Pearson, Shafroth, Strode, Tracewell, Walker, (Mass.,) and Wilson, (Idaho.)

A substitute for the motion of Mr. Walker, offered by Mr. Mondell, (Rep., Wyoming,) striking out of the list reported by the Committee on Rules the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, was rejected without a division.

On Mr. Walker's amendment to insert the Committee on Banking and Currency in the list of committees having leave to report at any time, the vote was taken by yeas and nays, resulting—yeas, 112; nays, 160. As in the former vote, Democrats and Populists voted for the amendment, and Republicans generally against it. The following Republicans voted yea: Messrs. Allen, (Utah,) Andrews, Baker, (N. H.,) Bowers, Brosius, Cooper, (Wis.,) Doolittle, Ellis, Hainer, Hartman, Hill, (Conn.,) Johnson, (Cal.,) Linney, Mahon, McCormick, McEwan, Moody, Pearson, Shannon, Simpkins, Strode, Tracewell, Van Voorhis, Walker, (Mass.,) and Wright.

Amendments were accepted making the representation of Territorial delegates on the Committee on Territories two, instead of one, and forbidding smoking on the floor of the House at all times.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) proposed an amendment to the rule governing debate so as to require the Speaker to recognize a member addressing the Chair, instead of leaving it optional with the Speaker.

A Startling Innovation.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) said this proposition was a startling innovation, and merited the careful consideration of the House. The power lodged in the Speaker, he conceded, was a great one, but the amendment of his colleague provided no remedy of the evil complained of. It was evidently impossible for every one of the 356 members of the House to be heard on every subject, and the rule attacked had grown into the practice of the House because of its necessity.

If the rule was a violation of the Constitutional rights of the members, then every bit of machinery, the appointment of committees, the reference of bills, &c., provided to facilitate business, was a violation of the Constitution. He asked if Mr. Hepburn seriously believed that a lively agility and a loud voice should be permitted to deprive the House of the benefit of the study made by a committee of the subject contained in a bill reported by it, when it should be under consideration.

The statement by Mr. Hepburn that the present rule was an innovation of the Forty-sixth Congress, Mr. Henderson said, was new to him. He had not studied the history of the rule as his colleague had, but he found in the digest a statement by Gen. Garfield, reporting the rules, that they had been unchanged for twenty years. The adoption of the amendment of Mr. Hepburn would result in pandemonium being let loose on the floor of the House. There was no other policy in any legislative body in the civilized world than that the selection of the member to speak should be lodged in the Speaker or presiding officer.

Lament of a Populist.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) was glad attention had been called to this matter. For five weeks, he said, not a Populist member had been permitted to open his mouth. He had gone to the Speaker in the course of the period during which the House was doing nothing whatever, and asked to be recognized to present a request for unanimous consent to consider a resolution directing the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to investigate and report what effect upon the interests of the country had been exercised by the divergence between the values of gold and silver. The Speaker kindly but firmly told him that he would not like to extend recognition for that purpose, and he did not.

Diverting from the question proper, Mr. Bell discussed the manner in which the Populists had been treated in the composition of committees.

"Not a single respectable assignment has been given the Populists," he said. "The House has descended from its former high estate to be the body of bosses, the body of tyranny, where individualism is swallowed up by a few old wheelhorses, who come down here to run the American Congress."

Mr. Bell spoke in this strain for about half an hour, and when he had concluded half a dozen members sprang to their feet, clamoring for recognition. Among them was Mr. Hepburn, who got the floor.

With a significant emphasis, he said: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to withdraw the amendment."

This apparent recognition of the unwisdom of the amendment was received with shouts of laughter, in which all the members joined.

Talk About a Quorum.

The adoption of the proposition of the Forty-seventh Congress to regulate the ascertainment of a quorum was advocated by Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) because it would be efficacious, and because, under present conditions, it could not be said that its adoption was desired for partisan purposes merely.

The argument upon the amendment was conducted largely on legal lines. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) discussed the difference between "a quorum" and the "quorum," and as to the effect of the distinction upon legislation. He maintained that a bill must receive the affirmative votes of a majority of a quorum of the House.

Speaker Reed took a brief part in the discussion, antagonizing the view taken by Mr. Bailey of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the rule of the Fifty-first Congress regulating the question. If Mr. Bailey's position was correct, the Speaker said, he must hold that no bill could pass the House receiving less than eighty-nine affirmative votes. The discussion was continued by Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) Mr. Catchings, (Dem., Miss.,) and Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.) The matter was undecided when, at 4:55 o'clock, the House adjourned.

INTERNATIONAL BANK HEARING.

A House Committee Will Take Up the Pan-American Congress's Proposal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The proposition looking to the establishment of an international bank, which was one of the recommendations of the late Pan-American Congress, will receive the attention of the House Committee on Banking and Currency Monday.

Charles R. Flint of New-York, who was one of the American delegates to the congress, will be heard in support of the bill. Another member of the congress, Senhor Mendonça of Brazil, now the diplomatic representative of that country at Washington, has been invited to be present, and a similar invitation has been extended to Controller Eckels of the Treasury Department.

Chairman Walker says that any other gentlemen who may desire to attend will be cordially welcomed.

A NEW NAVAL BILL INTRODUCED.

To Reorganize the Engineering Corps Regarding Personnel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Francis H. Wilson of Brooklyn, N. Y., a member of the Naval Committee, introduced an important naval engineering personnel bill in the House this afternoon. He proposes to give commissions in the naval engineering corps to the enlisted men of that branch. Without reservation, any man not over twenty-five years of age who has served one single enlistment in the engineer force is to have an opportunity to compete with cadet engineers for commissions in the service.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson's plan has the active co-operation of Commodore Melville, the Engineer in Chief of the navy.

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MR. PARKER AS CHAMPION

Defense of the Police Commissioners Before the Patria Club.

WILL NEVER ABANDON PRINCIPLE

If Legislated Out of Office Will Be Canonized—Flag Presented to the Club—Mr. Woodruff on Civic Reform.

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker spoke at the meeting of the Patria Club at Sherry's last night on "Civic Reform." He devoted most of his speech to a defense of the present Police Commissioners against the criticism which, he said, had been unjustly showered upon them. He said:

For my colleagues and myself, I claim nothing but an honest, conscientious effort to cleanse a department which had become a stench in the nostrils of all decent people, and we would rather go out of office than surrender our principles.

We found that the excise law was either enforced or ignored at the pleasure of the politicians of the dominant party. The Police Captains took their orders from the politicians as to which saloons were to be closed or allowed to remain open. They closed those only whose proprietors refused to pay tribute to the Captain or the "organization." This has all been changed, the law is now uniformly and fairly enforced.

It is not true that there has been an increase of crime. On the contrary, there has been a diminution in crime. There has not been a "green-goods trick turned off" in this city within the last eight months. "Bill" Vosburg, an old hand in the business, who was used as a witness in the Tamsen trial, and then released on his promise of reform, is now "standing" for the "green-goods" men in Hoboken. That great revenue for corrupt police officers has entirely ceased in this city. The "Big Eight," a combination which controlled the "gold-brick" swindle, and which grew rich in the business and owns houses in this city, does not come here now. The men dare not live in their own houses in this city.

Public gambling has ceased. There is not a public gaming house or poolroom open in this city to-night. Gambling is confined to so-called clubs, but we know where they are and will attend to them in due time. The fight now is not against one part of the criminal population with another part to aid us, but it is against criminality along the whole line. It may be as "The" Allen has said, that the Board of Police will be wiped out of existence by Feb. 5, and then everything will be run wide open; but if this is to come to pass, then the Commissioners will be canonized instead of being cannonaded, and the people of this city will be soon sighing for the good old days of Roosevelt.

Commissioner Parker then spoke of the Greater New-York project. He was heartily in favor of it, he said, but he would rather see it fail than come under the control of political machines and become the fruition of narrow political methods.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Secretary of the National Municipal League and the Philadelphia Municipal League, said:

The outlook for civic reform is bright and encouraging. I say this advisedly after a survey of the field and a consideration of our political history. I do not mean the millennium is about to be ushered in; nor that we will not have many a thorny path to travel and many a difficult problem to solve. I do mean, however, that I have a profound faith in the American people to meet the present political emergency; and in their ability to solve successfully and for all time the various political problems that may from time to time arise.

I am of the opinion that we are no worse off politically now than we were a hundred years ago. Our political ills have taken on other forms. Then, if I head history aright, party spirit ran much higher than it does now. The nomination of a Democrat to the Supreme bench by a Republican President would have been absolutely impossible. Compare President Harrison's appointment of Howell Jackson to the United States Supreme Court with President John Adams sitting up until midnight of his last day in office to sign the commission of those who were afterward designated "the midnight Judges," all of whom were Federalists and all of whom were appointed by President Adams to prevent Jefferson from naming men of his own party.

We read, time and again, of the adherents of the respective political parties a century ago applying the most opprobrious epithets in political debating and fighting one another as enemies of the country and of right, and frequently coming to blows and indulging in disorderly conduct, when they happened to meet each other on the streets. Compare this with the exchange of courtesies now extended to Republican clubs when on parade by Democratic clubs, and vice versa. I have seen in Philadelphia, on the occasion of great Republican parades, the Democratic clubs at Broad and Chestnut Streets illuminate their houses and discharge fireworks to an unlimited extent, and I have seen Republican clubs extend equal courtesies to their Democratic opponents. I was present not long ago at the Union League Club of Philadelphia, the leading Republican social club of the city, at a reception to ex-President Harrison, when Gov. Robert E. Pattison, a Democrat, was one of the speakers. Could a similar occurrence have been possible a hundred or even fifty years ago?

We hear much condemnation, in which I heartily and earnestly join, of the stealing of the New-York Legislature by Hill, and the robbing of I. Clay Evans by the Democratic Legislature of his clearly won right to the Tennessee Governorship. Yet I submit that neither of these political crimes, bad and inexcusable as they undoubtedly are, is any worse than the stealing of the New-York Governorship by George Clinton, the latter part of last century; or the devising of the gerrymander by Elbridge Gerry in Massachusetts; or the unseating of Henry Fellows in favor of Allen, to gain control of the patronage of New-York State.

I fail to find much difference between the Albany Regency and its legitimate successors, the Hill and Platt machines; except that with the steady progress of the service reform, the latter has less and less patronage at his disposal to reward subservient tools.

The steady, persistent advance of the cause of civil service reform during the past two decades under the inspiring leadership of men like George William Curtis, Carl Schurz, and Theodore Roosevelt is an old story. The victories achieved for the cause in this city and State are encouraging and prophetic of the coming complete triumph. Civil service reform has come to stay in Boston and in Chicago, and in many other cities. The steady progress of the Australian ballot from State to State justifies the belief that ere long the people, in all parts, will be enabled to express, freely and clearly from interference, their will as to candidates for office.

And now, as to municipal reform. Everywhere over this broad land of ours we find actively at work or springing into existence organizations devoted to the propagation of sound principles of municipal government, and working to incarnate them in the administration of city affairs. There is not a single city of any size or importance where there is not some civic organization with public-spirited ends. There are upword of 200 such bodies on a list prepared by the National Municipal League, and each week sees additions to it. Not only are distinctively reform associations taking the matter up, but Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade are taking an interest in the question, and, through committees, doing a substantial service to the cause.

In the course of the evening a handsome silk American flag, made by the girls in the Rhinelander School, of which Miss M. P. Pascal is the Principal, was presented to the club. In accepting the gift, Ellis H. Roberts, the President of the club, said:

Is there anything more beautiful in the world than the American flag? It is the emblem of a Nation whose glory is peace, but which sets honor above peace and principle above everything. We are a Nation which stands for righteousness and progress, and will not submit to injustice or wrong. Having once enunciated a principle which we think necessary for the peace and preservation of the Nation, we believe it wiser to meet any opposition in the present than wait for future encroachments. The people will never permit any Administration to surrender one jot of our principles at the demand of the most audacious nation on earth, for our Nation on its own land is greater than all other nations in the maintenance of the principles of right and justice.

The following officers were elected for the year: President—Ellis H. Roberts; Vice Presidents—William Ives Washburn, Prof. Francis N. Burdick, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson; Corresponding Secretary—Prof. Archibald N. Shaw, Jr.; Recording Secretary—Rev. Charles B. Chapin, D. D.; Treasurer—Stephen M. Wright; Executive Committee—Walter Logan, Col. A. G. Mills, Prof. Silas S. Packard, La Salle A. Maynard, James Talcott, George R. Bishop, Charles H. Denison, Miss M. P. Pascal, Mrs. Esther Herrman.

STREET CLEANING TROUBLES OVER

The Strikers Will Be Re-employed When They Apply Formally.

Col. Waring, the Street Cleaning Commissioner, stated yesterday morning that the strike of drivers and extra men at Station B was over, and he anticipated no more trouble.

The men who struck will be taken back when they apply formally, but they will go in under the new scale of salaries, receiving $600 instead of $720 a year, as heretofore.

Acting Inspector Brooks reached Police Headquarters at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after having visited the stables of the Street Cleaning Department in West Fifty-second Street, where the drivers went on strike Thursday. He also went to the dumps at the foot of West Thirtieth Street and West Forty-seventh Street.

Policemen were stationed at these places, and also along Tenth and Eleventh Avenues in the vicinity of the stables. The Acting Inspector reported that the strikers were quiet and had made no trouble. There were no arrests.

The police will remain on duty at the stables and dumps until the strike is over.

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MAY RAID THE POOLROOMS

Long Island City Police Know of Them, but It Is Likely to be the Sheriff Who Will Act.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 10.—It was reported to-night that Sheriff Doht had made arrangements to-day to close the poolrooms that have been in operation in this city for several weeks. The gamblers came here during the administration of Mayor Sanford. Their rooms were well patronized by city officials, and no effort was made to close them up. They are all situated within a block of the Thirty-fourth Street ferry and have been doing a big business.

It is said that the evidence on which the raid will be made was secured by detectives employed by District Attorney Noble. The Grand Jury reconvenes on Monday, and the move to close up the gambling establishments evidently has been planned for the purpose of placing the matter before that body. Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith is holding court here, and he probably will call the attention of the Grand Jury to the poolrooms.

The building occupied by Lovell's poolroom over ten years ago, when this city was overrun with such establishments, has been opened up again. There is another room, in an old building on Third Street, near Front Street. The location of other rooms is known.

A new one-story frame building is being put up on West Avenue, adjoining the Kip's Bay Malthouse, corner of Borden Avenue. It is reported that the structure is intended as a poolroom.

The system of receiving the results of the races is very complicated. A telegraph company is under indictment in this county for supplying information to poolrooms, and they are very careful now. From what can be learned, the wires all run from a room over a Bowery saloon. Those for this city stop at a station near the Thirty-fourth Street ferry, on the New-York side, and are telephoned to the rooms over here.

The police force of this city is not ignorant of the presence of the poolsellers. Certain policemen, detailed to special duty under Mayor Sanford, spent their time hanging around the poolrooms, and their superiors certainly could not be ignorant of the presence of the gambling places. It is believed that the poolsellers received a "tip" to-night not to open to-morrow.

VALUE OF WHALES AND SEALS

Indiscriminate Slaughter Has Produced It Natural Results—The Antarctic May Still Make a Few Men Rich.

From The Saturday Review.

The history of whales is little known and difficult of study. The animals are too clumsy and expensive to find a place in many museums, and what has been written about them is only to be gleaned in various scattered and inaccessible monographs. A "right" whale is the right one to catch—that is to say, a whalebone whale of good quality and abundant oil. In old times the whalers did not trouble to catch the other whales—the "wrong" whales—but lately it has paid to kill them off the coast of Norway with explosive harpoons and tow them into shore. For the present, however, it does not pay to kill them in open sea.

The value of a "right" whale has varied enormously, and might at any moment go down to nearly nothing, if a cheap and efficient substitute for whalebone were discovered. A really fine whale will sometimes yield a ton and a half of bone, but a ton is probably a generous average. During the eighteenth century, it brought some £350 per ton; at the beginning of this century there was a glut in the market, and the best whalebone could be obtained for £25 per ton. From £40 in 1868, it rose rapidly to nearly £3,000 in 1892. At present various market manoeuvres are in progress, but the price may be set down somewhere between £1,000 and £2,000.

The best "right" whales, which produce these large quantities of the best whalebone, are only to be found in the arctic seas, which they never leave. Indeed, they have never been observed even so far south as Iceland or the south coast of Greenland. It has been supposed by interested persons that there might be a corresponding "right" whale in the antarctic, but none has ever been found there, and no reason has ever been adduced why they should be. It has never been shown how or why they would have passed from pole to pole. Nor is it by any means the case that animals to be found at one pole are necessarily to be looked for at the other. There are no polar bears, for instance, in the south polar regions.

There is, however, another kind of "right" whale, which is very inferior to the first. This whale has less blubber and shorter bones, and rarely reaches even half the value of the other. It was formerly found all over the Atlantic, and has never been peculiar to either of the polar regions. The Basques hunted it in the Bay of Biscay in the tenth and eleventh centuries. They were the original whalers, and most of the whaling terms—the word "harpoon," for instance—are of Basque origin. When the demand for whalebone, consequent upon the Elizabethan fashion of hoops, extended the pursuit of whaling further afield, Basque whalers had to be employed to teach the calling. As the Atlantic whales became scarcer, they were pursued to the coast of North America and gradually exterminated.

It was then that, in the reign of James I., more adventurous whalers penetrated to the arctic regions and discovered the real "right" whale. It was probably the inferior Atlantic whale which Sir J. Ross perceived in the antarctic regions. It has long been killed off the coasts of Australasia, and that in the most destructive way possible. The whales used to come into sheltered bays and bring forth their young, and a reckless massacre of mothers and young used to take place. There was some talk of a close season to prevent this, but it would have been almost impossible to enforce. The natural result ensued. The whales became so rare that it was no longer worth while to make a business of hunting them.

Latterly they have recovered somewhat, and in the distant regions of the antar

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Comedy and Tragedy and A Pair of Spectacles—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00. Matinée.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Society Concert—8:15.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Two Eschutcheons—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gentlemen Joe—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:00. Matinée
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Masqueraders—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Gay Parisians—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Der Dornenweg—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doube—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Ladies' Six-Day Bicycle Race—3:00 to 12:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Aida—8:00. Matinée—Percheurs de Perles and Navarraise.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Bauble Shop—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	32	22	20
6 A. M.	32	16	21
9 A. M.	32	23	25
12 M.	35	26	29
4 P. M.	36	28	29
6 P. M.	36	27	28
9 P. M.	40	26	27
12 P. M.	48	25	27

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 25.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 24.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 34.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years 31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE LOAN AND ITS EFFECTS.

While no one can yet tell the exact result of the public subscriptions to the Government loan, the impression is very strong among those likely to be best informed that the $100,000,000 will be fully subscribed, and it is not at all improbable that the Treasury may receive bids for much more than that amount. It is clear now that there is a decided demand from the class who ultimately would have taken most of the bonds had they first been taken by a syndicate—that is, the cautious investors on their own or on trust account. The long term of the bond, its absolute security, its freedom from taxation, the net income that it will yield at the premium likely to prevail, all make it a choice form of investment for this class. It is in favor of a large subscription also that the National banks may find the bonds useful for increase of their circulation should circumstances require. If by any streak of sanity Congress should pass a law authorizing banks to issue up to par of their bonds, and relieving them of burdensome and unjust taxation, that would make the bonds still more desirable for the purpose referred to.

Meanwhile the Government is likely to make it as easy as practicable for the bonds to be taken without disturbing the usual course of business; payments in ten-day installments may not be insisted upon and payments may be allowed through National banks. The first of these modifications of the original terms of the Treasury proposition is important, since there might result from the strict enforcement of the original terms an undesirable stringency in the money marke

There is some discussion and more figuring going on as to the immediate effect of the loan upon the gold reserve. The unknown factor, which at present no one can do more than guess at, is the amount of gold that may be taken from the Treasury by the subscribers for the loan. That will depend upon conditions that are yet undefined. But there is one consideration to be borne in mind that is of general importance, no matter what may develop in this particular regard. This is that, the loan being for $100,000,000, it cannot all be paid for in Treasury gold. If we make the extreme supposition that all the reserve, say $60,000,000, is drawn from the Treasury in exchange for legal tenders, when it shall have been returned and all the bonds paid for, the Treasury must not only have, $100,000,000 in gold, but $60,000,000 in legal tenders in addition to its present stock of these. In other words, since the revenues now nearly balance the expenditures, there would ensue a contraction of $60,000,000 legal tenders. The same process, on a smaller scale, must go on for any smaller amount drawn from the Treasury. Whatever gold is taken out will be replaced by legal tenders which for some time will remain in the Treasury and will not be available for further depletion of the reserve.

Whatever way we look at it, the effect of the loan is clearly to protect the Treasury for a considerable time, and in this way to maintain confidence. It is not a means of securing permanent safety, but it is one of the steps toward it.

DELUSION ENCOURAGED.

In the course of some remarks a few days ago concerning the adventures in London of Mrs. CORNELIA SEIBELS of Brookhaven, Miss., who was on her way to Germany, where she hoped to establish her title to a share ($50,000,000) of a mythical Seibels estate, and who was placed in a London workhouse, we said that certain American newspapers were responsible in part for this craze about foreign "estates" which do not exist.

While it is true that prominent newspapers in the West and South encourage this mania by publishing sensational tales in which it is assumed that the claims of deluded "heirs" are well founded, and by withholding official evidence to the contrary with which they must be familiar, it is also true that the same delusion is encouraged by American lawyers. For example, it appears that Mrs. SEIBELS was advised some years ago by a firm of some prominence in the West that she was an heir not only to the Seibels estate in Germany, but also to the Temple estate in England. This advice led her to pursue both of these elusive properties. We recall the fact that the Attorney General of a Western State was engaged for more than a year in striving to establish the claims of American "heirs" with respect to a great estate said to be situated in England and which really had no existence this side of the moon.

THE IRON ORE COMBINATION.

We directed attention a few weeks ago to evidence concerning the approaching formation of an Iron Ore Trust including all the producers in the various districts or ranges of the Lake Superior iron-mining region. The completion of such a combination must be, as we pointed out, a matter of very great importance with respect to the iron and steel industry of the United States.

It was announced yesterday that the projected combination had been formed at a secret meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, at which every producing mine was represented. The output of ore is to be limited; the product of each mine is to be restricted by an "allotment," as the output of each steel-rail factory is "allotted" by the Steel Rail Combination's Board of Control, and the price of ore is to be fixed by the combination's governing board. We find in The Iron Age's reports for this week some interesting statements concerning this combination movement at the very base of the iron industry. The report from Cleveland, dated Jan. 8, contains the following:

"According to all information obtainable, the combination appears to be complete, and with the differential against the Mesaba Bessemer and in favor of the Lake Angeline and other high-grade ores, it is quite certain that there will be very little jobbing or speculation in the ore trade in 1896. The allotment to the Mesaba mines will quite likely be close to 3,500,000 tons of Bessemer ore. There is very little doubt that the price will be $4 per ton, the advance being $1.20 per ton over last year's early season quotation of the Norrie and Aurora standard. The apportionment of tonnage to the different mines concerned in the combination has been a theme more earnestly discussed than has been the question of prices. It is, however, the almost universal understanding among buyers that they will pay $4 for the ores that sold early last Spring for $2.80."

The report of the same date from The Iron Age's Pittsburg office says:

"If $2 coke is to prevail, $10 Bessemer [pig iron] is a thing of the past. If ore is to be $4, as published, $11 will not equal cost."

Almost the entire output of coke in Western Pennsylvania is now controlled by the Carnegie interests, and the price, which was 85 cents per ton in the early months of last year, has recently been increased to $2. It is not difficult to see what must be the effect upon the price of iron, and of iron and steel products, of the control of output and price of the two raw materials, coke and iron ore.

The effect of combination control and allotment distribution is clearly seen in the steel-rail industry. The cost of making rails is only a little more than the cost of making steel billets. The price of billets has fallen since Sept. 12 from $25 to $16 per ton, but the price of rails has been maintained steadily at $28, and this is the price fixed by the combination for the coming year. We showed a few days ago how the combinations of wire-nail and cut-nail manufacturers had increased prices by 164 per cent. and 185 per cent., respectively, since last Spring. The high prices so established are still exacted, and the manufacturers decided, a day or two ago, that they should not be reduced.

The Tariff bill passed in the House by the Republican Party is designed to assist the Iron Ore Combination, the Steel Rail Combination, the Nail Combination, and many others which might be named, in exacting from consumers the high prices which they have fixed by agreement. For example, if the nailmakers can safely increase their prices to the figures we have mentioned under the present tariff duty, without causing competition from abroad, then they could safely add something more if the duty should be higher by 15 per cent. If the railmakers are restricted to $28 by a duty of $7.84 per ton, they could as safely make their price $29 if the duty should be increased to $9.01. This is freely admitted by leading Republican newspapers.

THE SPECIAL JURY BILL.

The one thing in our "institutions" which it has thus far seemed almost impossible to reform or to modify is the jury system. In spite of its failure to meet the requirements of the complex conditions of modern society, it has been retained, with little variation, from the time when it was a bulwark against oppression by a ruling class. It is long since it was needed to serve that purpose, at least in this country, and it has come near in many cases to being a bulwark to protect crime from its just deserts.

The point at which the antiquated system has broken down most deplorably is in the method of selecting jurymen to try criminal cases which have excited much attention and aroused strong feeling in the community—what are commonly called "sensational cases." By the time-honored but not otherwise honored process of selecting jurymen it has been necessary to summon panel after panel of talesmen and spend days, and sometimes weeks, in sifting out the incompetent, the prejudiced, and those who on one ground or another are subject to challenge. Some of the tests applied are calculated to exclude the persons best fitted to serve and others enable those to get off who do not wish to serve. The protracted process aggravates the very state of the public mind which makes the securing of capable and unprejudiced jurors difficult, and in the end it results in unsatisfactory juries and frequent failures of justice.

The purpose of the bill prepared by Justice BARRETT of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, with the aid of Justices INGRAHAM and BEEKMAN, is to provide a body of special jurymen for such cases in large cities by excluding beforehand those who are disqualified on general grounds. The plan proposes a selection from the general jury lists, under the direction of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, of a number of citizens of ascertained qualifications who may be drawn upon to serve in trials such as we have referred to whenever the Appellate Division shall decide, upon proper application, that there is occasion for a special jury.

The advantage of this plan is quite manifest. The selection of men for the special list and the selection from the list for any particular trial are so guarded as to give assurance of intelligent and fair-minded juries, competent in the highest degree, without the demoralizing spectacle of sifting a rabble in the court-room or the scandalous incitement of "sensation" in preparing for a trial. The men upon the special list would have a sense of responsibility which the jury got together in the ordinary way cannot feel, and the aversion to serving would be obviated by the assurance that the same persons could not be called upon for other jury service and could not be drawn for more than one trial in the same year.

This change would be so obviously in the interest of prompt and orderly trials and just verdicts in the class of cases in which these results are so difficult to attain and have been so often defeated that there ought to be no opposition to the passage of the bill, which has already been introduced in the Legislature.

GOMEZ'S RAID.

If GOMEZ and his few thousand raiders manage to extricate themselves from the trap into which they have deliberately ventured the effect of their success upon the insurrection cannot fail to be highly favorable. Nothing more impudent could be conceived than an advance from the easterly part of the island to the very gates of Havana, with the destruction of the plantations along the route, considering the circumstances in which it was planned and made. There is no question that the Spanish troops, trained regulars as they are, vastly outnumber the whole body of insurgents under arms, perhaps the whole body of sympathizers with the insurrection who are capable of bearing arms. Absolutely the whole military power of Spain has been put forth to crush the insurrection. So far it has not only been employed in vain, but a band of insurgents has defied the whole Spanish Army and made its way past this army to the capital which is its stronghold. It is as if a mischievous boy, after stoning the policeman who was sent to arrest him, should wind up by shaking his fist under the policeman's nose.

Quite apart from specific sympathy with one party or the other, there is in this performance of GOMEZ's an audacious gallantry which appeals to the sympathies of mankind. Even a generous enemy would be inclined to repeat the wish of the leader of the Volscians for the escape of HORATIUS when he swam the Tiber. But there is no generosity in the enmity of Spaniards for Cubans. It will fare ill indeed with GOMEZ and his men if they are caught. It is by no means certain that they are or will be caught, and the latest advices indicate that they have made good their retreat. In that case, the insurgent leaders will doubtless resume their obvious policy of avoiding pitched battles, while harassing and annoying the Spanish troops to the utmost with the view of wearing them down and tiring them out.

Meanwhile, the raid of GOMEZ has already produced marked effects. It has elicited the proclamation proclaiming martial law in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, which means putting the inhabitants of these provinces completely at the mercy of the soldiery. It also means that no news will be allowed to be published which has not passed a military censorship. That is to say, we shall get no news from Havana that can be trusted. But it is likely that very unpleasant reminders will be addressed in Madrid to the Ministry upon the complete falsification of its predictions about the suppression of the rebellion.

THE DRIVERS' STRIKE.

Nothing could be more melancholy than the exhibition which a hundred or so of the drivers in the Street Cleaning Department have just been making of themselves. That these misguided men are already paying the penalty of their folly is not to the humane much of a consolation. It is true that they have learned a lesson, and also that this lesson has been inculcated upon the whole force of the department. But it is none the less painful and pitiful that men should require to be taught by experience what was so obvious to mere observation.

It is to be regretted that the Board of Estimate should not have provided for the prompt payment of the men, and should have permitted their wages to fall into three weeks' arrears. This is a serious matter for men who look to their daily wages for their daily bread and who find difficulty in obtaining credit for more than a few days at a time. Some inconvenience was doubtless inflicted, though no real hardship, by the neglect of the Board of Estimate.

But the circumstances were perfectly known to the drivers before they struck, and after they had threatened to strike were fully explained to them. They understood that the debt of the city to them was perfectly "good" and that it would be paid within a very few days. They understood also that the default was not in any manner or degree due to any act or omission of their superiors in the department. Finally, they understood that if they struck work they would throw up places which, as unskilled laborers, they were extremely lucky to hold; that those of them who were taken back would be taken at wages considerably nearer than those they had been getting to the actual market value of their services, and that it was doubtful whether they would be taken back at all.

Nevertheless about a hundred of these benighted beings struck work when it was certain that their striking would not get them their wages an hour earlier than they would otherwise be paid, and that they would not be benefited a cent's worth by striking. Not only did they strike, but they proceeded to active interference with the work of street cleaning by upsetting carts and dumping their contents in the streets until the police had to be summoned to disperse them. A man who exhibits this wanton animosity to his bread and butter is so hopelessly foolish that it seems quite idle to attempt to do anything for him. That consideration is what makes the strike especially painful and pitiful.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME AS TO WOOL.

Those who would know what the Republican tariff policy really is and would understand what the party promises to do with the tariff two years hence should not overlook the acts and proclamations of the National Wool Growers' Association and its President, Judge LAWRENCE.

We have before us a copy of Judge LAWRENCE's address or report "to the wool growers of the United States" concerning the provisions of the pending Tariff bill which relate to wool. The Association emphatically expressed its disapproval of Speaker REED's original policy of inaction; soon afterward he surrendered to the advocates of agitation on McKinley lines. It now expresses its disapproval of the House bill, although Mr. REED's Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and other leading Republicans have distinctly promised that the party will, if it shall have the power, restore the full McKinley tariff in 1898.

Judge LAWRENCE now says that the McKinley tariff on wool was not high enough when it was in force, and would not be high enough now. "Most people supposed," he remarks, "that the McKinley duties on wool were protective, but they were not." Owing to several causes, one of which was "the decline in the world's wool prices"—

"—the McKinley act ceased to accomplish the purpose intended by it. Under it prices of wool constantly declined, and the inevitable result would soon have been a failure to secure prosperity to American sheep husbandry. Even in Texas, where the cost of growing wool is as low as, if not less than, in any other State, sheep declined in numbers from 4,218,812 in 1890 to 2,859,269 in 1894. These new and unexpected results and conditions call for increased protection, not for reduction. The duties of the act of 1890 [the McKinley tariff] are now even less than low revenue duties."

And yet the McKinley duty on clothing wool, calculated upon the price of last year's free imports, would have been 72 per cent.! This is too low for protection and is "even less than a low revenue duty"! We direct attention to Judge LAWRENCE's admission that under the high wool duties of the McKinley tariff the price of domestic wool "constantly declined." In that tariff the duty on clothing wool (11 cents a pound) was equivalent to more than 59½ per cent. on the entire quantity imported in the years 1893 and 1894. This was not sufficient to prevent the wool-growing industry from declining, he says.

As for the duty proposed in the pending bill—which would increase the cost of clothing wool by 43 per cent., with an effect upon the cost of woolen clothing that our readers can estimate for themselves—Judge LAWRENCE says: "This is no protection at all. Inadequate protection is no better than free wool." And he urges the wool growers everywhere to send delegates to Washington who shall appeal to the Senate for the amendments which the association desires.

What do Judge LAWRENCE and his Association want? What are the duties which those "delegates" are urged to demand? A specific duty on clothing wool which would, on the basis of last year's imports, be equivalent to 78 per cent., and a specific duty on coarse carpet wool which, upon the basis of the imports of 1893, would be 103 per cent., instead of the 32.87 per cent. of even the McKinley tariff.

He admits that the duty proposed by the Association for carpet wool would have been 155 per cent. upon 26,000,000 pounds imported from China last year. That is to say, the duty proposed is 8 cents a pound, and the value of that wool was only 5.15 cents a pound.

All wools are free of duty now, and our readers can easily see how the price of woolen clothing and carpets to consumers would be affected if the cost of the raw materials should be increased as the Association would have it increased by the imposition of its schedule of tariff taxes.

The Republican Party promises, however, to enact either these duties or the McKinley duties on wool two years hence. It believed it had satisfied the Association in 1890, and if the Association shall demand in 1898 rates higher than those of the McKinley act, they will be granted by the party if it shall have the power then to enact a tariff law. The promise to re-enact the McKinley wool schedule has been made repeatedly by Republican leaders in Congress, as it was made in the Ways and Means Committee room, since the beginning of the session.

AN EXCITED SPECTATOR.

We wish that The London Spectator, which many Americans read and generally respect, would less often make itself ridiculous. There are a certain number of Americans who are prone to think that the educated Englishman is a canting prig, the uneducated a brute, and the average middle-class Englishman a cross between the two. This is certainly an extreme view, but there have been English witnesses like MATTHEW ARNOLD who have come near to sustaining it, and there are times when The Spectator goes far toward justifying it.

We pointed out last week its curious vagary as to the operation of an imaginary Monroe doctrine in preventing the peopling of South America by Europeans who either prefer to go elsewhere or are kept at home by their own Governments. In its latest number The Spectator has discovered that this same Monroe doctrine, as to which its ignorance seems more perverse than ever, is directly responsible for the fate of the Armenians.

"The true misery of the situation," it says, "is the way in which the delays, now inevitable, will press upon the Armenians. That wretched people has been throttled by Mr. CLEVELAND. Unless Russia will step forward, and step forward at once, they will remain all through this Winter, unarmed, at the mercy of their deadly and armed enemies, who believe that they can slay them at discretion because their only sincere friends (!) have been arrested in the moment of action by menaces from beyond the Western waters. * * * Of all the mysterious historical instances of something like a hostile fate operating against the oppressed, the most mysterious that we can recall is this of Armenia."

In the name of the Prophet—bosh! The week before the message of President CLEVELAND The Spectator announced and denounced the breakdown of the British Government's professed plan to rescue the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and explained it as due to the refusal of Great Britain to act alone. As for the notion of Russia's "stepping forward," who stopped her at the gates of Constantinople, tore up the treaty of San Stefano, and by a secret bargain took pay from the rescued Turk in the occupation of Cyprus? Who but the Government of her Majesty the Queen? If any irritated American should now say that the charge that President CLEVELAND had prevented England from doing her duty to the Armenians was a pretext to cover the cowardly abandonment previously made of a task England never meant to perform, the explanation, though it might not be wholly just, would exactly explain. And if he should add that the solemn talk of "mysterious instances" of "a hostile fate" is pure cant he would be both exact and just.

On the last day of the old year The Rochester Post-Express published a dispatch from its Albany correspondent giving the details of the political "deal" by which ex-Senator GEORGE P. LORD of Yates County was at that time expected to secure the nomination as Civil Service Commissioner, which he has since obtained. It seems that the place had originally been promised to E. L. ADAMS, the editor of SLOAT FASSETT's Elmira Advertiser, and LORD was slated for State Assessor. The machine was afraid of FASSETT's man in the commission, and arranged the exchange, which was as satisfactory to the politicians as it is unsatisfactory to all who wish a strict enforcement of the law. The account bears every evidence of accuracy. Will Gov. MORTON investigate it? If he shall find it to be true, as we believe he will, will he withdraw LORD's nomination? He cannot, with self-respect, do less.

A Philadelphia woman wrote this week to one of the local papers, complaining of the unutterable vileness of Schuylkill water, which the people of that city are expected to drink. What makes her letter notable among the many hundreds that have been written on the same subject is the fact that this particular objector had the ingenious idea of using, instead of ordinary ink, the water itself as it flowed through a faucet in her house. Her epistle was perfectly legible, and, reproduced in fac simile by the editor who received it, certainly forms convincing proof that Philadelphians—should emigrate in a body to New-York. We have excellent water and lots of it.

CAMPOS explains his recent terrible reverses by saying that not a Cuban, white or black, will assist the royal troops by giving them information about the movements of the revolutionists. And yet the stupid officials who write dispatches at Havana insist that there is no real rebellion in the island, no sympathy with "negro bandits," and no demand for freedom from the rule of Spain!

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—BUCKINGHAM—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field.
—WALDORF—Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin of Albany.
—HOLLAND—Nathaniel Thayer of Boston and Roswell A Parmenter of Troy.
—PARK AVENUE—Dwight L. Moody of Northfield, Mass., and Melvil Dewey of Albany.
—MURRAY HILL—State Senator Frank W. Higgins and Assemblyman James W. Husted.
—METROPOLE—Ex-Senator B. T. Smelzer of Albany and Assemblymen S. F. Nixon and George S. Horton.
—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island, ex-Gov. Charles H. Sawyer of New-Hampshire, and J. J. Richardson, member of the Democratic National Committee for Iowa.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—H. A. La Fetra, New-York.
—RIGGS—Charles Dana, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jenkins, New-York.
—PAGE'S—George L. Chambers, Brooklyn; Prince Wrede, New-York.
—EBBITT—Mrs. Henry Lee, Mrs. L. A. Hanney, John R. Dunlap, Mrs. William R. Bliss, New-York.
—WILLARD'S—W. E. B. Matheson, J. W. Nichols, S. A. Cross, D. E. Denny, F. R. Ridell, New-York.
—SHOREHAM—H. L. Earle, T. A. Darling, B. F. Batchellor, R. T. Kingman, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn, S. N. Prevost, E. R. Johns, T. R. Wadert, William Cutting, Jr., New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Breed, Brooklyn.
—ARLINGTON—F. A. Denny, John H. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Denny, E. H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Conklin, Mrs. S. M. Jarvis, J. W. Brooks, G. M. Dodge, G. Von Nimptsch, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill, Charles H. Peckham, John A. Mason, New-York.

Dignified, Manly, and Thoroughly American.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I want to thank you for your splendid editorial in to-day's TIMES on "England's Policy." THE TIMES has been my only family paper for the last twenty-five years, and I have taken great pride in its course on the Venezuelan question. It has been dignified, manly, peaceful, and thoroughly American, and I trust it will continue so.

England seems still to rely on old traditions, claiming that her navy must be made equal to that of any two other nations—doubly armed—forgetting that a celebrated Englishman wrote, "Thrice is he armed, who has his quarrel just."

TOURO ROBERTSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9.

This Is Important if True.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

It is not to be wondered at that every one apparently is prepared to admit that at sea the Americans would have no chance, and that their navy would speedily be either destroyed or shut up in harbor; but we were surprised to find how many people seemed inclined to think that the United States armies would find no great difficulty in over-running Canada. We are not of this opinion, as we are confident that the local forces of the Dominion, assisted by an army corps from Great Britain, would be able to hold their own against any troops they might be likely to encounter.

PERSONALS.

—M. de La Gorce gets a reward of $1,000 from the Académie Française. He is a historian, who, after reviewing the establishment and the rapid fall of the Second Republic in France, has undertaken the task of relating the phases in the prosperity and decadence of the Second Empire. His work is long, it forces him to live among archives, and he needed and deserved the money. The Abbé Degert gets $200. He has written a good book on Cardinal d'Ossat, the diplomat who knew how to reconcile France and the Holy See, and did it. M. Hauvette gets $200. He is a professor at the Sorbonne, a refined Hellenist, and a delicate critic. Yves Le Querdec gets $200. He is the author of "Lettres d'un Curé de Campagne," highly praised by Joseph Bertrand, who knows good literature perfectly. M. Péroz gets $200. He has written in the style of Villehardouin a narrative of his campaigns in the Soudan. Jean Breton gets $200. He has written on the life of students in Germany notes that other critics than those of the Académie Française have highly praised.

—Francisque Sarcey has a style which is popular. Here is in his most recent feuilleton, a good example of it: "But suddenly one sees rising in the other boat the villain who, addressing himself to the woman, shouts at her, 'It is here that you are to die.' Between you and me, he would do better to tell her this in a low voice, or even to strangle her without saying anything at all to her. You and I, when we are strangling women in a boat under the moonlight, keep silent. But a villain in a melodrama is different. He has to make a sensation. So, he shouts at the top of his voice, 'I am going to strangle you!' She shouts in her turn, she yells, struggles; he throws her into the water, bends on his oars, and disappears. Under a ray of moonlight, one sees her body floating in the river and the other boat, startled by her cries of distress, advancing toward her." This is a paragraph in a column of dramatic criticism.

—Emile Bergerat writes to a friend: "You do me the honor of desiring to know what reasons determined my application for membership in the French Academy. The reasons are numerous and diverse. The first is that I wished to be a member of the French Academy. It must be very amusing to feel that one is immortal, especially while one is living. Then I have friends of my own age who are Academicians, and are enchanted to be. Their beatitude makes me envious. Then, I have worked a great deal, although it hardly appears, and my books form forty volumes, in verse and in prose, in all departments of literature. If I ask for a chair under the cupola where Théophile Gautier, my master, had no place, the reason is that there is no footstool in the rotunda."

—Henri d'Orléans, son of the Duc de Chartres, has written to his father from Sadiya, Assam, that he had explored the Me-Kong in August, traversed on foot the lands of Tibet in September to November, and seen all the branches of the Irawaddy near its sources. He has made numerous collections in his travels. They are ruining him financially, for he travels in princely style; but he writes clearly, interestingly, and with accurate knowledge.

—Angelo Conti, Italy's art critic, who says that it is impertinent to write on art works in a style without art, pointed to a passer-by as an "Annunziano." He explained: "In Italy there are many young men imitating the demeanor, the costumes, the mustache, and even the style of my friend Gabriel d'Annunzio. Their imitation of him does not make them acquire his talent, but it amuses them."

—English Methodists are disturbed because the name of the Rev. R. P. Downes, the editor of Great Thoughts, appears among the Directors of a company just organized to manufacture a new article of food.

—In one of Matthew Arnold's recently published letters he says of American newspapers that "their badness and ignobleness are beyond belief; they make me feel kindly even to The Pall Mall Gazette.

REMARKS BY ALFRED AUSTIN

He Says Americans Have Their Good Points, but as for Politics—!

Alfred Austin, England's new Poet Laureate, has had his little say about the nature and habits of Americans. It was in a recent letter to The London Daily News, and here it is:

I have spent nearly five months of the present year in the United States, and had many opportunities of seeing and acknowledging the kindly feeling entertained by almost every class of Americans toward their English cousins—a feeling manifested in every possible way whenever an Englishman visits their country. But I also noticed, with regret, a prevalent and increasing tendency on the part of cultivated, busy, Christian men to eschew politics and leave public affairs, both National and municipal, in the hands of "professionals," men who make a business of electioneering, and whose words and actions are prompted mainly by the desire to benefit the party to which they belong.

A business man, or a literary man promptly excuses himself for folding his arms and letting things glide by saying (a) "I cannot touch pitch without being defiled," and (b) "Nothing can be done in American public life, except by co-operation with one of the great parties, and neither Republicans nor Democrats command my respect or confidence," and so it happens that a great country is represented, and its views sent out to the world, by men whose supreme object is to win and enjoy office and power.

This fact should make Englishmen take the present ebullition on the Venezuelan question "cum grano salis," and they should also bear in mind that a Presidential election is imminent—that both parties are straining every nerve to gain the victory—that among Irishmen and American jingoes no cry is so popular as a snarl at the British lion, and that even statesmen may be tempted to speak and act with an eye to the coming contest.

I will not touch on the merits of the question in dispute—that is best left with the responsible Ministers of the Crown—and whatever may be our opinion of Lord Salisbury's home policy, we can trust him with the honor of England in foreign affairs, but I desire to express my strong conviction that (apart from a willingness to make a little political capital) there is no wish or intention on the part of Americans to be other than friendly with England, and that if our statesmen and our press maintain a firm and quiet attitude and refrain from remarks of an irritating nature the little breeze that has arisen will quickly subside.

Again and again I was told by thoughtful, influential men in the States that the true policy of both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race was a closer union, that "blood was thicker than water," and that, in view of the state of "armed Europe" and the complications that may arise, it would be a suicidal policy to allow an estrangement to arise between two nations who have language, literature, history, religion, institutions, and future interests in common. I am sure the influence of The Daily News, and I hope of all other papers, will be exerted to prevent any outbreak of bellicose language in this country that might fan into a flame a spark of difference which, with wisdom and forbearance, will soon die out.

Sarah Bernhardt's Grandchild.

From The London Truth.

Dumas fils wittily spoke of the marriage of M. Maurice Bernhardt and his Polish Princess as the union de la Grande Bohème et de la Petite Pologne. La Petite Pologne was thirty years ago to Paris what Tyburn was a hundred years ago to London. But its union has had happier consequences than could have been expected. M. Maurice Bernhardt has settled down; his wife has kept her fortune and is domestic; and Mlle. Simone, their daughter, promises to be a wondrous being. If there is anything in heredity, she would astonish and delight the world if she came forward in the sphere in which her grandmother shines.

Her grandmother on the paternal side was the greatest beauty on the Vienna stage, when she belonged to the corps de ballet there. After she inarried Prince Jablonewsky, and went to live in Italy, she triumphed wherever she appeared. Victor Emmanuel was one of her illustrious victims. Prince Jablonewsky wanting a salaried poet, the Princess asked the King to find one for him. His Majesty passed on the request to his Prime Minister. There was nothing, he was told, to give away.

"Can't you make him Governor of some palace?" said the King.

"Every palace has

CUBAN FORCES DISPERSED

Heavy Loss of Maceo's Men in Regalado and Begona Estates.

GEN. GOMEZ IS MARCHING WESTWARD

Engagements in Pinar del Rio Result in Surrounding the Main Troops of the Insurgents —Maceo's Escape.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Gen. Suarez Valdes telegraphs officially from Guanajay that the columns commanded by Cols. Navarro and Arizon have dispersed Maceo's force on the Regalado and Begona estates, inflicting a heavy loss on the rebels.

Five men belonging to Navarro's column were wounded. Col. Arizon's loss is unknown. The rebels retreated in the direction of Cabanas. Cols. Navarro and Arizon are pursuing them.

It is said that Gomez is on the south coast marching westward. Telegraphic communication with many points west has been interrupted by the rebels cutting the wires.

A dispatch from Banes, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, says that on Jan. 8 a force of 500 Spanish troops, composed of cavalry and infantry, pursued for two and a half hours the rebels, under command of the leaders Antonio Maceo, Zayas, and Serafin Sanchez.

The insurgents refused to engage in battle with the Government troops and disbanded. Their killed they left upon the field, but they carried away with them many wounded.

Reports are in circulation here that prior to the pursuit of his command by the Spanish column under Gen. Prats, Antonio Maceo, the rebel leader, accompanied by an escort, approached an expert guide in the Province of Pinar del Rio and asked to be conducted to the headquarters of Maximo Gomez, obviously having lost track of the latter's whereabouts.

While the parleying with the guide was going on, Maceo was surprised by the firing of Gen. Prats's guns, and made haste to escape, otherwise he would have been captured by the advancing Spaniards. As it was, he was cut off from his command and was obliged to abandon his own troops.

A number of engagements have taken place to-day in the Province of Pinar del Rio. It is believed that the main forces of the rebels, under Maceo and Gomez, are surrounded and cannot escape.

SPAIN'S LOSS ON SUGAR CROP.

If It Should Fall Entirely the Deficit Would Be Comparatively Small.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In response to a cablegram to Havana, sent by Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, inquiring as to what effect the destruction of the sugar crop would have upon the Government resources, the following dispatch was received to-day :

"Sugar does not pay direct taxes. Sugar now only pays a port duty or permit to load of 75 cents per ton. If the total sugar crop were lost, and the average exportation of 600,000 tons were impossible, the loss to the Treasury would be $450,000, less than 1 per cent. of the war expenses.

"CADENAS."

Señor de Lome, in giving this information, said that it could be proved by inquiring of those interested in the sugar industry in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and pointed to the fact that the rebels in their efforts to ruin the island by burning the cane fields of Sapniards, Cubans, and foreigners have deprived the Spanish Government of less than half a million dollars of taxes.

Havana's Vessel Inspector Changed.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Señor Aguiles Solano, Inspector of Vessels at this port, has retired, and Señor Trujillo Monagas has been appointed in his place.

FOR GUN FOUNDRIES IN CHINA.

As Ordnance in Late War Was Bad Home Industry Is Encouraged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Department of State is in receipt of a dispatch from our Minister in China transmitting a memorial addressed to the Emperor by the Princes who are joint Presidents of the Board of Foreign Affairs, in which attention is called to the inferior quality of the foreign ordnance purchased by the Chinese Government during the recent war with Japan, and suggesting plans for improving Government arsenals and gun foundries. The memorial is as follows:

"A memorial from Prince Kung and Prince Ching, requesting a decree for their guidance.

"When China was engaged last year in naval warfare she sought out and bought foreign guns and cannon. The price paid for these was several times the usual value thereof; they were in bad condition, and the number delivered did not come up to the number paid for. These frauds could not be avoided.

"Memorialists, warned by previous losses, have carefully examined as to what people in the arsenals of the various provinces are themselves able to make quick-firing guns and cannon. They have ascertained that Liu Chi-Hsiang, an expectant Taotai of Kiang-Su, has been for years Director of the Shanghai Arsenal. He is thoroughly familiar with the forging of steel and the manufacture of ammunition, which field he is able to open to Chinese artisans.

"In the eighth moon (September-October) of this year this official came to Pekin in obedience to imperial decree, and memorialists had several interviews with him. They compared quick-firing guns made by him with the most perfect foreign guns lately produced, and found them equal thereto in point of strength and rapidity, while the cost was much less.

"Memorialists are united in the opinion that at this time, when men of ability are urgently needed, when able men are found, they should be rewarded in order that they may exert themselves to the utmost. We request that a decree be issued ordering Liu Chi-Hsiang to take sole charge of the business of the Shanghai Arsenal. The funds and plant of this establishment should be increased as its needs require.

"The guns and cannon there made will be examined by memorialists as they are produced. Reports of disbursements should be made directly to the Superintendent of Military Affairs, who should write the proper board to provide therefor. If shortcomings become manifest, the above-named Taotai shall alone be responsible. This procedure will have far-reaching effects, and it will facilitate the labor of investigation.

"We humbly request the imperial pleasure as to this proposal."

The above memorial was made public Nov. 7. A decree making the appointment requested was made Nov. 5.

JACQUES SAINT-CERE IN PRISON.

Charged with Attempt to Extort Money from the Late Max Lebaudy.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—In connection with the blackmailing of Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire who died recently while serving his time in the army as a conscript, the police this morning searched the residence of M. Rosenthal, who, under the pseudonym of Jacques Saint-Cère, has charge of the Department of Foreign Politics in the office of Le Figaro.

Afterward M. Rosenthal was taken before Judge Me Meyer, at the Palais de Justice, who lengthily questioned him. Judge Meyer then conferred with the Procureur de la République, and afterward ordered that M. Rosenthal be imprisoned on the charge of attempted extortion.

FOR SUFFERERS IN ANATOLIA.

A Relief Society Formed Under the Presidency of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10.—A committee has been formed under the Presidency of the Sultan for the relief of the sufferers in Anatolia.

Assistance will be rendered to all persons in need of it, no matter what their religion may be.

Homage from France to Prof. Virchow

PARIS, Jan. 10.—On the occasion of the centenary of the Institute of France, Prof. Virchow, the celebrated German pathologist and anthropologist, was created a Commander of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

Queen's Thanks to Colonial Secretary.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Queen has addressed an autograph letter to Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, thanking him for his services in connection with the disturbances in the Transvaal.

"FAUST" STILL VERY POPULAR

Another Large Audience Cheers Melba, the De Reszke Brothers and Maurel at the Metropolitan Opera House.

With Melba, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Maurel, Bauermeister, and Scalchi in the cast, it was a foregone conclusion that "Faust" would draw an immense audience last night in the Metropolitan Opera House. The performance was of such excellence as to fully merit the lavish bestowal of favors by the auditors, although the enthusiasm was held in reserve until the Garden Scene. But from that time on the usual tumult following Melba's arias and those of Jean de Reszke held sway, and amid a volley of flowers and plaudits Melba and the De Reszke brothers were called before the curtain repeatedly.

Melba not only sang charmingly, but she looked beautiful. She wore a new gown, recently imported from Paris. It captivated the ladies at first sight. The heavy brocaded velvet bodice and the accordion-plaited skirt of the same color were pronounced by her female admirers "a perfect symphony in orange."

Jean de Reszke's Faust is too renowned for its excellence to require more than the statement that he was in good voice and that his vocal and dramatic efforts were of the very highest artistic order. That such a Faust and Marguerite should enrapture an audience of the highest musical intelligence is obvious, for nowhere else than at the Metropolitan Opera House can such a pair in these rôles be found at the present time.

Edouard de Reszke was also in excellent form, and Maurel has not been in such good voice for some time. The death scene was so effective that it brought four curtain calls. The result was a magnificent performance in all particulars, and the grand climax in the last act was received with cheers. Scalchi did creditable work, and deserved the abundant plaudits with which she was rewarded. Orchestra and chorus were both fine throughout.

At the matinée to-day Calvé will be heard in "The Pearl Fishers" for the first time, in connection with her impersonation of the girl of Navarre, in Massenet's "La Navarraise." "Aïda," with Nordica in the titular rôle, will be presented to-night.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY REHEARSAL

Emile Sauret's First Appearance After a Long Absence.

The visiting violinists who have heretofore this season appeared as soloists have doubtless their respective qualities. It is quite possible that in some respects they may have their several advantages over M. Emile Sauret, who made his first appearance, after an absence of nearly a score of years, at the Philharmonic concert yesterday. But he likewise has his advantage over them in his specialty, and it is a very valuable advantage, since it is a superiority in the art of playing the violin.

In truth, the popular success of Ysaye last year and the real succes d'estime of Cesar Thomson have curiously stimulated the ambitions of European violinists who are not in the same class with either of these performers. It is doing no injustice to the recent comers to say that the latest comer of all easily effaces the rest of them. M. Sauret has not a "big tone." That is really the only deduction that is to be made from his almost impeccable art. But his tone is pure and clear and certain. His selections yesterday, Mendelssohn's concerto and Saint-Saëns's "Rondo Capriccioso," constituted a kind of challenge, because almost every violinist has been heard in these things, and they afford a fairer basis of comparison than music less familiar. It is a comparison that the violinist is well able to sustain. His limitation, the defect of power, was perhaps most noticeable in the last movement of the concerto, which is perhaps somewhat beyond his "means," and which has been more thrillingly done, by dint of fire and vigor, by less finished performers.

The first two movements, however, were almost flawlessly played, with a variety of bowing and a security of stopping that exhibited a consummate master of his art. The rondo of Saint-Saëns entirely suits M. Sauret in technique and in temperament, and it was perfectly given.

In response to a very hearty recall, M. Sauret gave a mere show piece, a fantasia on "Lucia," presumably his own, which is mere fireworks, but very good fireworks, and which served at least to display an extraordinary technical accomplishment, with its octaves and its pizzicato passages for the left hand. He is indeed a delightful player, and will make himself welcome in our concert halls.

The orchestral selections were Mr. Chadwick's rather rambling dramatic overture, the dream-pantomime from Hänsel and Gretel, and Dvorak's fourth symphony. All were notably well given.

TAKEN FROM COUNTRY CEMETERIES

Stolen Bodies Found in Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 10.—The police to-day discovered in the medical department of Drake University the bodies of Mrs. Rachel Townsend and Alexander Bell, which had been buried in the Baylorville Cemetery within ten days. Three other bodies were found in the dissecting rooms which are supposed to have been taken from the same cemetery. There is no trace of the robbers, the authorities of the school claiming the bodies were shipped to them.

Other graves have been discovered to have been tampered with in other country cemeteries in the last two months.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Movements of naval vessels have been reported to the Navy Department by telegraph as follows:

The Minneapolis, arrived at Smyrna; the Indiana at Newport, and the Amphitrite at Key West. The Minneapolis has been cruising about the Levant between Alexandretta and Smyrna, in accordance with the instructions of Secretary Herbert to Admiral Selfridge to display marked activity in guarding the interests of American citizens during the Armenian troubles. The Indiana will receive her torpedo outfit at Newport, preparatory to having her regular general inspection. The Amphitrite will relieve the Cincinnati at Key West from the duty of watching for Cuban filibusters, and the Cincinnati will proceed to Norfolk.

To Christianize the Jews.

The American Mission to the Jews, which has been in existence for several years, spreading Christianity to the Hebrews of this city, opened its new mission house, 424 Grand Street, last evening. Herman Warszawiak, the Superintendent of the mission, made an address of welcome to a large audience. The Rev. David James Burrell presided.

The new rooms of the mission take up the entire first floor of the building, and they were tastefully decorated with evergreens.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—12:05 A. M., 2,307 Seventh Avenue; W. Whitehead; damage, $250.

—6 A M., 103 Wooster Street; R. Rosenberger; damage, $300.

—10:15 A. M., 417 Ninth Avenue; William Quinn; damage slight.

—1:20 P. M., 304 East Eighty-sixth Street; damage, $25.

—4:20 P. M., 102 Monroe Street; Gordon & Levy; damage, $25.

—5:10 P. M., 421 Fifth Street; Matthew Holo; damage, $25.

—6:55 P M., 253 East Seventy-fourth Street; Miss M. McDonald; damage, $50.

—8:15 P. M., 101 East Broadway; Frank Soloman; damage trifling.

—11:45 P. M.—319 East Forty-fifth Street; Franda Galiman; damage, $25.

—12 M.—797 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; no damage.

LATEST ARRIVAL

SS Alamo, Lewis, Galveston, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:35 A. M. 11th.

MAY MODIFY BOND CALL

Report that Extensions of Dates For the Payments May be Made.

THE PLAN TO PROTECT MONEY MARKET

Report, Too, that the Syndicate Will be Asked to Take Any Securities for Which Subscriptions May Not be Made.

Bond news in the financial district yesterday was not definite, but encouraging. Apprehension by bankers that the withdrawal from circulation of sufficient money to pay for the bonds might upset the money market had led to letters to Washington asking for provision which would avert this danger. It was reported down town yesterday that Secretary Carlisle fully appreciated the importance of protection in this regard and would modify the bond call in a way to remove financial anxiety. Reports that this would be done reached the security markets and helped prices throughout the list.

It was said by those who assumed to speak of modifications of the call that public announcement of them might appear to-day. The new plan was reported to include the designation of banks as depositories for subscriptions, as well as Sub-Treasuries, and the extension of dates for payments by subscribers after the first payment of 20 per cent. Extensions were proposed to encourage subscriptions from those who might hesitate to undertake to pay in full at intervals of ten days. The designation of banks for deposits would result in leaving much gold undisturbed except as needed to meet demands on the reserve.

This plan was urged because it was thought that it would avert a stringency hardly avoidable otherwise. Gradual call for the gold from the banks might be accomplished without being felt in the money market, while Treasury credits would be at once repaired and would continue as safe as if the gold were actually delivered at once. Until payments were completed by depositsat the banks or in the Treasury the Treasury might retain the bonds. General advocacy of such modifications of the call were believed down town yesterday to have decided Secretary Carlisle to make them.

Another report was that the Directors of one of the important downtown banks had, by formal resolution, appointed one of their number, a financier of influence, to appeal to Mr. Morgan to agree to take any bonds for which direct subscriptions might not be made under the present call. The appeal was intended to be laid before those who have joined in the syndicate plan. Mr. Morgan was away from the city yesterday, but the assurance that this matter would be submitted to him by one who will be fully heard, and whose opinion is respected, produced good feeling everywhere. How the syndicate may regard such a proposition can only be conjectured. It is definitely known, however, that its members are most eager for the success of the loan. They combined to make it successful, even if it was to become so by their unaided efforts. It is most important to them that credits here be well maintained. A blow at National credit would affect far reaching interests of which they are custodians, and they could ill afford to have the bond issue fail. They say that if the bonds could be floated without their help, they would be pleased.

There is no question that with assurance of subscriptions sufficient in amount to absorb the bonds without making the 20 per cent reserve pay for them, the bankers combined under Mr. Morgan's plan would willingly retire from the combination. Such subscriptions would be of the greatest benefit to them in their many undertakings. In view of this attitude toward the issue, it was hoped that they might consent to take the portion of the issue not otherwise subscribed.

Further development of the chances of outside participation in subscriptions will be awaited, however, as a guide to action by those who have combined. They are not yet able to estimate accurately—this prospect. So far as they have observed, the bonds will go largely to banks or financial institutions. Mails for the banks bring daily requests from their correspondents. Individual subscriptions do not yet seem likely to produce much fresh gold. Until something may appear to indicate positively that the combination may safely be dissolved, it promises to hold together, thus presenting a financial force that can, and will make the issue successful, whatever may come from other sources.

Reported defections from the syndicate have not affected its purpose or competency to carry out any undertaking which it may be called upon to perform. The Chemical Bank depositories who have declared their intention to act independently were never under restraint. President Williams did not subscribe to the syndicate plan for them. Their combined investment would not exceed $1,000,000, it is said. The bank has $3,935,000 in specie, probably largely gold. President Williams said yesterday that the bank, acting for itself, might wish to join this syndicate.

John A. McCall, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, gave out this statement yesterday:

"As President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, a subscriber to the syndicate for $10,000,000 of the bonds, I believe the syndicate should be dissolved. This is said without any reflection whatever on Mor. Morgan, who, I believe, has acted in the most manly way throughout the whole transaction. He has been criticized most unfairly, as those of us familiar with the facts know. The conditions of the syndicate formation no longer exist, and, justly or unjustly, the feeling against it is very strong. This company believes the Government should be sustained in its efforts to protect our financial honor, and regardless of the syndicate, it will subscribe for $10,000,000 of the bonds. I have advised Mr. Morgan of our intention this afternoon, and I believe that he will be found to act just as he always has acted in such circumstances, supporting the Administration at every point in sustaining the National credit.

"Several changes should be made in the call for a popular subscription. The payments should be arranged so as to permit the subscriber to pay at first 25 per centum, and at intervals of thirty days each thereafter, five sums of 15 per centum. This would prevent a stringency in the money market that would follow an observance of the present conditions. Then, too, a certified check of 5 per centum of each offering should accompany the bid as a guarantee of good faith by the subscriber.

"The loan will be a success beyond peradventure, not because of any great faith in the men who are juggling in the United States Senate with our financial problem, but in spite of them."

The syndicate smashers hit the combination yesterday by withdrawing Lawson & Weidenfeld from it. This firm of brokers intends to buy bonds for customers. Mr. Weidenfeld said yesterday that he wished the firm was in the syndicate, but that Mr. Morgan had passed it over in his invitation for subscriptions.

Favorable tendencies of the last two days were reflected yesterday in the withdrawal from the Sub-Treasury of only $1,250,000 in bars for export, Lazard Freres taking $750,000 and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $500,000. Watson & Brown withdrew $200,000 in coin, supposed to be for bond purchases, perhaps by Canadian customers of the firm. The gold premium remains nominal. Expectation that many intending subscribers will be disappointed in their plans to obtain bonds at first hand led yesterday to the prediction that after Feb. 5 there will be no premium on gold for a long time, except a small fractional percentage for handling.

E. M. SHEPARD'S CURRENCY BILL.

Proposes Retirement of Paid Bank Notes and Issue of Small Bonds.

Edward M. Shepard as counsel of the Manufacturers' Association has drawn up a bill which, it is said, will remedy to some extent, if adopted, the evils of the currency system.

The members of the association will discuss the bill at a meeting, to be held in the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, next Tuesday evening. Mr. Shepard's bill follows:

A bill to prevent repeated redemptions in gold of United States notes and Treasury notes, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That after the passage of this act all legal-tender notes of the United States and all Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, which shall be presented at the Treasury of the United States for redemption in gold coin, and shall thereupon be redeemed in gold coin, shall not be again reissued, but shall be canceled and destroyed.

Sec. 2. That to provide moneys for redemption of legal-tender notes and Treasury notes as aforesaid the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue coupon or registered bonds of the United States, payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard weight and fineness, bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum. Such bonds shall be of the denomination of $10, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, or $10,000, at the option of the purchasers thereof, and shall be in such form as the Secretary shall prescribe. They shall be payable, at the option of the United States, ten years from the date of their issue, and shall be due and payable thirty years from the date of their issue. They shall, both as to principal and interest, be exempt from the payment of all taxes and duties of the United States and from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell any of the bonds issued under this act at not less than their par value for gold coin to an amount which shall equal the amount of all legal tender and Treasury notes redeemed, canceled, and destroyed as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That any National banking association now or hereafter organized may deposit any of the bonds issued under this act as security for circulating notes in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, and shall thereupon be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds deposited.

Sec. 4. That hereafter no circulating notes of any National banking association shall be issued of a denomination less than $10.

The association will take action on the proposition recommending the passage of the bill by Congress.

DETERMINED TO DISAGREE.

The President's Critics Confounded by His Letter to Senator Caffery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The indignation of the men who are opposed to bonds is out of all proportion to the offense committed against them by the President in assuring them, through Senator Caffery, that the yarns offered to the public about the arrangements made by the Administration with a gold syndicate were all cunningly devised fables. Having been unable to prevent the President from selling bonds, and so preventing the Treasury from going on a silver basis, and having heard that the President was doing something else that seemed to them particularly nefarious, nothing that the President could have said would have satisfied or justified these critics unless he had unequivocally admitted that he was guilty of all the things asserted against him and of many others infinitely worse to be found out and admitted later.

The talk of Treasury officers about the bond sale was more hopeful to-day in the direction of a popular loan. Still, there exists much doubt about the ability of small investors to procure gold without obtaining it from the Treasury, and the news to-day of intended withdrawals to the amount of more than a million of dollars to-morrow is regarded as showing a reliance on the Government gold to be used in getting bonds.

The Treasury Department to-day made public the prices upon Feb. 1, 1896, of United States 4 per cent. bonds, maturing Feb. 1, 1925, corresponding to certain realized rates of interest to the investor:

2½ per cent.	130.8749	3½ per cent.	109.0856
2¾ per cent.	124.9284	3 1-16 per cent.	107.8900
3 per cent.	119.3229	3⅛ per cent.	106.7121
3 1-16 per cent.	117.6749	3 11-16 per cent.	105.5516
3⅛ per cent.	116.6471	3¾ per cent.	104.4082
3 3-16 per cent.	115.3301	3 13-16 per cent.	103.2816
3¼ per cent.	114.0506	3⅞ per cent.	102.1716
3 5-16 per cent.	112.7814	3 15-16 per cent.	101.0778
3⅜ per cent.	111.5310	4 per cent.	100.0000
3 7-16 per cent.	110.2992		

These figures are given out for the guidance of intending bidders on the new one-hundred-million-dollar loan.

GOLD SHOULD BE THE STANDARD.

Fall River's Board of Trade Makes Currency Recommendations.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 10.—The local Board of Trade held a special meeting to-night and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The deficiency in revenue of the last two years has made it apparent that under such circumstances the obligation of the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue Treasury notes, which have been redeemed in coin, is a source of great danger to the stability of our currency, and

Whereas, It is of the greatest importance that the standard of value in the United States should be that of the most advanced nations of the world, which is gold; therefore,

Resolved, That the law compelling the reissuing of redeemed United States Treasury notes should be repealed, in so far as it relates to notes authorized under the so-called Sherman act, which notes should be canceled and destroyed whenever redeemed.

Resolved, That United States gold bonds should be issued whenever it becomes necessary to redeem such notes in gold.

These resolutions will be presented to Congress.

An English View.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In its financial article to-morrow The Daily News will say it does not imagine that President Cleveland's plans will conduce to the removal of the difficulties besetting American finance. It adds that obviously the best way to stop the foreign drain of bullion would be to place the new bonds abroad.

BURNED TO DEATH, MURDER SUSPECTED

William Denny of Buffalo Arrested for Killing Minnie Burke.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Minnie Burke, a dissolute woman, was burned to death to-night in a fire which started from the explosion of a lamp in the apartments occupied by her and William Denny, in the tenement building, 42, 44, and 46 Ohio Street.

A mystery surrounds the origin of the fire and the woman's death, and Denny has been arrested to await the result of an investigation.

The fire occurred about 7 o'clock, and, as the flames shot from the second-story window, Denny rushed down stairs, and, passing a saloon on the ground floor, shouted: "There's a fire up stairs; there's a woman in it; let her burn."

The fire was extinguished without much damage, and a search of the apartments revealed the Burke woman lying under a mattress in a corner of the room, burned to a crisp.

It is alleged that Denny and the Burke woman quarreled and in a scuffle he upset the lamp and left her to burn. Denny was badly burned about the face and hands. He denies that any quarrel occurred, and says that after the lamp exploded he carried it out of the room, and, supposing the Burke woman had fled down stairs, he ran out himself.

The Office John Allen's Father Held.

From The Washington Post.

"My old black auntie," said Representative John Allen, "the old black shepherdess who raised me and who still looks on me as a lamb of her rearing, grows at times very congratulatory and proud of me.

"'Deed! I is proud of you, Mars John,' she said, on the occasion of our last meeting. 'I takes de vastest pride in ye, honey, an' de way you does hol' office. You is jes' like yo' ol' father, Mars John, jes' like him fo' de worl'. He was allers hol'in office same as you, honey, hol' office all de time, yo' paw did, an' he 'minds me of you so much. 'Deed, I's proud of bof of ye.

"'Why, what office did my father hold?" I asked. I was a bit astonished; for, while I had a dim recollection of the old gentleman running several times, I never knew of any office he held. 'What office did my father hold?'

"'Sho! Mars John; you go an' forget de office you' father hol',' the old auntie replied, reproachfully. 'I'se 'shamed fo' you. He was a candidate, Mars John. De whole neighborhood remember it well. All his life he hol' dat office, yo' paw does; never I knows him when he warn't a candidate. Looks like you an' yo' father jes' same that away; bof allers hol'in office.'"

Public Works Employes Discharged.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis announced yesterday that he had discharged 150 laborers, 50 pavers, and about 20 per cent. of the men employed to clean up the public buildings.

The laborers and pavers were discharged because there is no work for them during the Winter, and the cleaners were discharged because the Commissioners of Accounts said that half the force formerly employed could do the work.

A Union League Game Dinner.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn will give a game dinner this evening in its clubhouse in Bedford Avenue. After the dinner Henry Austin Adams, a member of the club, will deliver his humorous lecture on "Cranks." The event has been arranged by the club's Entertainment Committee, composed of William F. Fuller, Chairman; Z. Nelson Allen, George K. Chiluly, S. W. Milligan and Walter Scott, Jr.

Sincere Regret.

From Brooklyn Life.

Daisy—I detest hypocrisy!

May—So do I. I wish it were not one of the necessities of life.

SHOT DOWN BY A POSSE

Prompt Punishment of a Niagara County Murderer.

KILLED WHILE RESISTING ARREST

George H. Smith Shot His Father-in-Law, Defied His Pursuers, and then Paid the Penalty of His Crime.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 10.—A murderer was put to death by a mob this afternoon at Ransomville, ten miles from this place.

Robert Clapsaddle, an aged farmer, was brutally murdered by his profligate son-in-law, George H. Smith, at 1 o'clock, and three hours later a posse of seventy-five of the most prominent farmers in this section riddled Smith's body with a score of bullets.

Farmer Clapsaddle, who was sixty-eight years old, lived about a mile south of the village, with his wife, their youngest daughter, and a grandson, twelve years old, the son of Smith, who fifteen years ago married Clapsaddle's oldest daughter.

Smith's dissolute habits and brutality caused his wife to obtain a separation from him about three years ago. Smith nursed the idea that Clapsaddle had induced his daughter to make this move, and just after the separation proceedings were begun he beat the old farmer in a brutal manner. He was sent to prison three times for this and other offenses, but the terms of his confinement were short.

Mrs. Smith about eighteen months ago married John De Clute, a farmer, living about four miles from the Clapsaddle house.

Smith swore revenge upon Farmer Clapsaddle for alienating his wife's affections, but about this time he was convicted of perjury in swearing falsely against Farmer John Moore, whom he charged with smuggling Chinamen, and was sent to prison for a year. As he was taken from court he swore to kill Clapsaddle when he regained his liberty.

Smith's term expired Nov. 1, and since that time he has lived a vagrant's life.

This afternoon he went to the house of his aged father-in-law, whom he found reading a paper, and, without a word of warning, fired a bullet into his head, killing him instantly.

The murderer fled across the fields. The alarm was given, and soon a posse, headed by a Deputy Sheriff and a Constable, gathered and started in pursuit, receiving additions as the chase proceeded until it numbered over threescore.

Smith's course lay in the direction of De Clute's house, the home of his divorced wife, and the members of the posse, fearing that he meditated further murders, hurried in the same direction. They had gone about two and a half miles when Smith was sighted in the distance, about a quarter of a mile from De Clute's house.

When the hunted murderer saw the posse closing in upon him he changed his direction, and fled toward the house of a farmer named Brown, which he reached just as the posse came up.

Turning in the doorway of the house, Smith fired a shot at his pursuers, shouting: "The first man who follows me in here will be killed!"

The posse surrounded the house, and Farmer Brown came out and told them that Smith was secreted in a clothes press, which had a window looking upon the yard. A rush was made for this window, but Smith, thrusting his arm out of the opening, fired another shot, which broke the arm of Elmer Clapsaddle, a relative of the murdered man, and the crowd drew back.

Deputy Sheriff Wolf called upon the murderer to surrender, but, receiving no response, and fearing that Smith was preparing for another attack, he ordered the posse to fire. Twoscore of rifles and shotguns poured their contents into the wall of the house.

The sound of a falling body and a groan followed the volley, and the posse, entering the house, found Smith on the floor, bleeding from a dozen wounds, and unconscious. He was brought to Ransomville, where he died late to-night.

Farmer Clapsaddle was one of the most respected men in the section of Niagara County in which he lived, and had the sympathy of all his neighbors in the troubles which arose out of his relations with Smith, who was one of the roughest characters that ever lived in the community.

NEW-YORK LIBRARY CLUB DINNER

Speeches by Franklin W. Hooper, Rossiter Johnson, and H. E. Nourse.

The tenth anniversary of the formation of the New-York Library Club was celebrated last night by a dinner at Clark's restaurant, in West Twenty-third Street. About 120 guests were seated, including a number of members of the Massachusetts State Library Association, who were invited to attend.

One of the most interesting of the half dozen speeches was that of Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Brooklyn Institute, who spoke of the library which it is planned to have in the new building on the Prospect Park slope. The library, he hoped, and he had reason to believe, would be in keeping with the magnificent building now in course of erection.

Other speakers were Rossiter Johnson, who talked of "The Relation of the Author to the Library," and H. E. Nourse of the Massachusetts State Library Commission, who told something about the commission.

Letters of regret were received from Seth Low, E. C. Stedman, Edward King, and S. P. Avery. Among those who did attend were Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Miss Emogene Hazelton, Miss H. P. James, W. R. Eastman, R. R. Bowker, and Melville Dewey.

FOUR RIVER THIEVES ARRESTED

They Were Stealing Coal from Dederick Brinkman's Barge.

Dederick Brinkman, a coal dealer, whose office is at 437 East Seventy-fifth Street, and whose barges anchor at the foot of that street, has been much troubled by river thieves stealing his coal. He says that about fifty tons have been carried away in small boats in the last three weeks.

Two policemen were patrolling Avenue A last night when they saw two men coming up from Brinkman's dock, each carrying a bag. As soon as the two men saw the policemen they dropped their bags and ran. They were caught and taken to the station house, where one of them gave his name as Percy Curtis of 1,457 First Avenue, and the other said he was Frank Strohmidel of 513 East Seventy-fifth Street. After the prisoners were locked up the two policemen went back to the dock, and discovered four men filling bags with coal from a barge. They captured two, who gave their names as William Cunningham, 1,463 Avenue A, and Henry Colsh, 1,451 Avenue A. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Yorkville Court this morning.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—A fire which threatened to destroy the business section of this place started early this morning and did damage to the extent of over $25,000, with partial insurance. The losers are Samuel E. Brown, hardware merchant, $10,000, insurance, $4,000; Wooley's jewelry store, $10,000, insurance, $5,000; Mrs. Allen's millinery establishment $3,000, insurance unknown; Kerman Feedley's cigar manufactory, $2,000, insurance, $1,500. A bakery, in which the fire originated, was also destroyed. A fire engine arrived from Camden in time to check the flames.

MALONE, Jan. 10.—Fire started last night in a shed in the rear of Fish & Washburn's store at Brushton, and destroyed four stores as follows: The Potter Building, occupied by Fish & Washburn, general merchants; the Brush Building, occupied by Martin Brill, general store and Post Office; the Orton Building, occupied by R. M. Orton, general store, and the Greenleaf Building, general store. The loss is $10,000.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Jan. 10.—The high school building was destroyed by fire last night. A valuable library and laboratory, together with the greater part of the furniture, went with the building. The fire caught near one of the hot-air shafts of a new furnace. Loss, $50,000, with insurance of $30,000. Nearly all the books of the 900 scholars are lost.

PARIS, Ky., Jan. 10.—Curry & Co.'s flour mill at North Middleton was destroyed by fire this morning together with 30,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, $50,000.

ON A BICYCLE IN ASIA

Thomas G. Allen, Jr., Tells Strange Tales to the Salmagundi Club—His Trip Up Mount Ararat.

Members and invited guests of the Salmagundi Club were entertained last evening in the lecture hall of the clubhouse, at 14 West Twelfth Street, by Thomas G. Allen, Jr., who lectured on his trip on a bicycle "Through the Heart of Asia."

The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views, the results of photographs taken on Mr. Allen's trip.

Mr. Allen started on his trip with a companion from this country in June, 1890, and returned three years later. During that time he made a circuit of the globe.

Allen and Sachtleben were the bicyclists who discovered that Lenz, the correspondent of Outing, had been murdered by the Kurds.

In his lecture, Mr. Allen made no reference to this incident, nor to the attending circumstances. He dwelt mainly on the surprise which the "wheel" caused among the natives of Turkish Asia, and of his ascent of Mount Ararat. Mr. Allen said that the bicycle was regarded in a superstitious light by most of the natives whom he encountered. They supposed it to be some implement of the devil, and the riders to be persons closely affiliated with his Satanic Majesty.

Notwithstanding this, however, he suffered no indignities at the hands of the ignorant people, except in a few instances, where he resented the disposition of inn keepers, who furnished "blotting paper," bread, and greasy beds, to charge three times the ordinary rates for board and lodging.

One oracle of the Turks, to whom the bicyclists were introduced, informed them that their visit on their "steel horses," though most extraordinary, was not a surprise. He showed them, or pretended to show them, an entry in a very ancient book which indicated that the prophets had predicted such a visitation. This old man implicitly believed that the bicyclists figured very seriously in the religious history of the country.

Mount Ararat, the speaker said, rises 17,250 feet above its base. When the bicyclists proposed to climb it, they met with many discouragements. They were determined to ascend the mountain, however, and, leaving their bicycles in charge of a grasping hotel keeper, who told them to leave their money behind, because he thought they would never return alive, they started toward the great mountain. They procured the assistance of a Turkish guard and a guide with an ass. On the way toward the base of the mountain they picked up an old mountain climber, who accompanied them on their ascension. In a valley 8,000 feet above the level they came in contact with a tribe of mountaineers, who invited them to their tents for refreshments, and who afterward charged them not only for their own tea and meat, but for that of almost the entire tribe.

After being paid for their hospitality, the mountaineers volunteered to accompany the expedition, but realizing that this was only an excuse for further exorbitant charges, the travelers respectfully declined.

After a day and night of almost incessant climbing, the summit of Ararat was reached, and the United States flag was planted thereon.

OBITUARY RECORD.

George W. Hart.

George W. Hart, a retired business man well known in New-York, died yesterday at a sanitarium. His home was at 21 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. He was born in New-York Sept. 10, 1837. He came of an old family in Westchester County. He was educated in the public schools and at the College of the City of New-York.

He went into business first as a clerk for the firm of W. B. Acton & Co., bag merchants, on Pearl Street. He later on became a member of the firm, and in 1864 took charge of the Chicago branch of the business, under the firm name of Hart, Acton & Co. He had charge of the business for twenty years.

Mr. Hart returned to New-York in 1884 and helped conduct the business here, under the firm name of Bradley, Kurtz & Co. In 1886 this firm failed. Mr. Hart's health began to fail about this time, and he retired from active business. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Thomas Prosser, Sr.

Thomas Prosser, Sr., of Thomas Prosser & Son, who for forty years have been the American agents of the Krupp Gun Works, died in his home, 406 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. He was born in Wooster, England, sixty-seven years ago, and when nine years old came to this country with his parents. His father started the manufacture of steel in Paterson, N. J. They established their business in this city in Platt Street, in 1851, and in 1852 the firm became the American representative of the Krupp Gun Company.

Mr. Prosser lived in a magnificent home, fitted up in old English style. It is the only house on the entire block bounded by Stuyvesant and Lewis Avenues, and Chauncey and Bainbridge Streets. The house faces on Stuyvesant

CROWDING A CYCLE SHOW

Not Room Enough for Visitors at the Chicago Exhibition.

THE TRADE NOT IN FAVOR OF SHOWS

Mechanical Principles Ingeniously Applied in the New Features of the Wheels for 1896.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—During the last two days the increase in the attendance at the show of cycles in Tattersalls has been so marked as to justify the remark of one of the exhibitors to the effect that Chicago has gone cycling mad. It is, by double odds, the largest and best-attended cycle show ever held here. Moving about in the aisles last night and to-night could not be accomplished without physical discomfort. The spectacle of a father carrying his child on his shoulders, astride his neck, was not singular. The big building, even with its annex, is much too small, and if a show is held here next year some other accommodations must be found. The free list has been absolutely suspended, and the management is planning new investments for its profits.

Notwithstanding these facts, the anti-show talk in the trade continues. A canvass made to-day by the show organ resulted in showing that 80 per cent. of the trade favored the discontinuance of all shows, 15 per cent. believed in having Eastern and Western shows as now held, but advocated holding them in November, instead of January, while 5 per cent. were satisfied with matters as they are.

It has been so much the regular thing for Col. Pope to keep the trade guessing as to his next move, and so wholly unlike the Columbia Company's head to make his intentions known, that THE NEW-YORK TIMES's representative talked with the veteran manufacturer to-day concerning the remark attributed to him that the New-York show would be the last at which he would exhibit. Col. Pope denies having made the explicit statement accredited to him, and pronounces it as utterly out of line with his policy to put himself on record in such matters. The remark is still circulating, however, and the company is confidently considered by others in the trade to be on the anti-show side of the question. In the discussion of the subject it is recognized that such events do a great deal in the way of educating the public and creating enthusiasm, but the answering argument employed is: "We are betting beyond the necessity of that."

A letter from Zimmerman appears in the show paper. Its most interesting items are that the champion is in poor health and thoroughly homesick. He pronounces Parsons, who defeated him, to be a great rider, and thinks he would lower the colors of some of the American riders, should he leave Australia and come here. He declares Australia to be a fine place for honorable racing, and fixes the date of his return for June 1.

A careful canvass of the exhibits in the stands here shows the big tubing craze to be not quite so universal as popularly supposed. Practically none of the makers are going extremes in it, and a fair percentage are clinging to once-inch or inch-and-a-sixteenth tubes, as used last year. The adoption of larger balls in the bearings is general, though, and few wheels are to be found without barrel hubs and detachable sprockets. An immense variety is shown in the various designs of detaching sprockets, and much ingenuity is displayed in some of the new methods of fastening spokes in the hubs, so as to minimize the liability of their breaking at this point. The Pierce wheel has a small head on its spokes, made at right angles, so that they can be put into slots in the hub and made secure by simply twisting around. The detachable sprocket in the case of this machine has a groove, into which is fitted a tongue on the crank, and the whole is held by a copper pin.

Rear forks of flattened tubing, the same in style as that in common use for front forks, is a novelty shown on the racing and special wheels of the Stearns concern. The spokes in this wheel go directly into the face of the hub, and are made fast by turning the spoke in the opposite direction from which it is inserted, a double right angular shoulder in the end effecting it.

A true mechanical principle, ingeniously utilized, is brought forward on the Davidson cycle. It consists in having the crank axle beveled in two places, with the beveled surfaces closely adjoining, but being at an obtuse angle because of the rounding surface of the axle. The bevelling is done on a taper. The crank is secured simply by a right-thread lock-nut. Flush joints, with the brazing done on the inside, are used on this wheel.

The tendency of bearings to wear more on the chain side has been recognized by the National people, who have cones and cups, which are separate from the axle, and can be readily transferred from one side to the other in order to counteract the unevenness of this kind. This machine combines a number of new mechanical wrinkles. Flush joints in which steel stampings are employed is one, while a seat-post binder which leaves no opening behind, and a chain adjustment in which the screw principle is used in connection with a plate, are others. The latter is distinctly a departure in this direction. A set of teeth is knocked up on the ends of the rear forks, and the plate, or washer, which is also the adjuster, is provided on its inner surface with a worm tongue, which engages between these teeth and permits of adjustment to the thousandth part of an inch. One nut binds all. As a worm is something which never works backward, the idea is mechanically sound. The new trick in seat-post fastening consists of a short extra piece of tubing, with an oval mouth milled out, being brazed into corresponding jaws at the top of the upright tube or seat-post mast. Into the extra piece of tubing is fitted a sleeve milled with an opening that corresponds to the diameter of the seat-post. By means of a binding bolt at one end this sleeve is turned so that the jaws of its recess grapple the seat-post.

In the crank of the Warwick wheel the idea of splitting it and keying it with a short pin, which is secured by a binder bolt, is followed up. The crank axle cone of this wheel is milled with a ratchet on its outer surface, and a small armature having three teeth engages the cogs, the armature being held in place by a nut.

A saddle-post having a side lock-nut, so arranged as to make the saddle readily adjustable to any angle while riding, is a thing of interest shown at the Eclipse stand.

"Senator" Morgan of The American Wheelman has been present all the week with a working force of twelve, and to-day the Senator created a mild furor by having copies of his paper at the show, the first of the trade publications.

W. W. Taxis, the racing man, is here, and he says he will not race this year.

ELEVATED CYCLE PATH.

A Suggestion for One Through Eighth Avenue and Hudson Street.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I read a suggestion recently in THE NEW-YORK TIMES from R. B. Roosevelt, proposing an elevated bicycle path through this city, and in this connection it may be interesting to refer to a letter from the writer, which was published in The League of American Wheelmen Bulletin in August, 1895. In this letter I proposed that, as Eighth Avenue and Hudson Street are wide roadways, the city build on these streets, from Fifty-ninth Street to Chambers Street, an elevated bicycle path, (floored with wooden blocks,) 12 feet in width and height, over the street car tracks, the road to be supported on a single upright placed between the tracks. The framework could be of light iron, as at no point, if crowded even, would there be more than the combined weight of four wheels and riders, (about 800 pounds,) spread over fifty square feet of surface. "Drop-offs" could be arranged in situation similar to the elevated railroad stations.

The streets suggested being unusually wide, no objections could be made on the score of interference with light and air. The cost would not be greater than asphalting, which has been proposed, and the small amount of wear and tear would not require repairs in a generation. This road would leave the streets free to trucks, wagons, and pedestrians. It would be a great highway through New-York for wheelmen, tapping all the west side ferries, and its practical isolation would minimize the chances for accidents. I would leave these structures unroofed because of the cost, and with the open Winters with which New-York seems to be favored, the business man and his clerk who ride wheels, (and they number thousands,) would have a good, smooth, unobstructed path from Washington Bridge to Chambers Street—from their homes to their offices.

The railroads might lose $25,000 daily, and would be against this proposition. Others, who probably could not ride a wheel if they tried, would say that the road is for the special benefit of one class of citizens. Would not the wheelmen leave the entire street to the truck drivers, and ought not they advocate this path for that reason?

If New-York finds it proper to restrict certain roads in Central and Riverside Parks for the exclusive use for horseback riders, who number at the outside 500, why should it not give the 100,000 who ride wheels some such convenience as proposed? The horseman represents the wealthy and exclusive part of our community, and the wheelmen represent the people. The wheel has come to stay, and the legislator or newspaper advocating such an immense convenience as the proposed elevated bicycle path, would have behind it at least 50 per cent. of the voting population. It will knock any "rapid transit through-a-tunnel" proposition out of sight.

I prophesy that this road will be started within a very few years. T. J. BURTON.

113 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 9.

Spalding to Send a Team to France.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Cabanne and Titus, who have been here for the past week conferring with A. G. Spalding as to the advisability of sending a team to France, left for their respective homes to-day. After going over the whole matter very carefully, Mr. Spalding concluded that, for the present, at least, he would drop the matter, but that during the season of 1896 he intended to make up a team of the best riders this country could produce, and have it ready to start for France as soon as the racing season closes here. It is his intention to select only the best. Cabanne and Titus came here in reply to a telegram from Mr. Spalding, who not only wished to confer with them on the French trip, but also to go through the evidence which resulted so disastrously to them in their trial by the Racing Board. Cabanne went through the evidence yesterday, but had nothing to say.

Peter Berlo's Records Approved.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen:

Declared Professionals.—Henry Sweeney, Nashville, under Clause A.

Suspended Pending Investigation.—Fred Barnett, Pottsville, Penn.

Records Accepted.—One mile, Class B, competition, standing start, paced by Otto Ziegler, Jr., Louisville, Ky., 1:53 2-5, Nov. 12, 1895.

Two miles, Class B, world's record, unpaced, standing start, F. C. Barnett, New-Orleans, La., 4:39, Dec. 7, 1895.

Three miles, professional, paced, flying start, against time, by P. J. Berlo, New-Orleans, La., 5:50 4-5, Dec. 13, 1895.

Four miles, professional, paced, flying start, against time, by P. J. Berlo, New-Orleans, La., 7:50, Dec. 13, 1895.

Five miles, professional, paced, flying start, against time, by P. J. Berlo, New-Orleans, La., 8:01 2-5, Dec. 13, 1895.

Result of the Libertys' Debate.

The resolution brought before the Liberty Athletic Club Wheelmen by its Secretary, Leo Weil, Jr., offering the service of the club, in case of war with England, as a bicycle corps, was argued and defeated at a debate held at the clubhouse on Thursday evening by a vote of 15 to 10. Many members refused to vote, on the ground that, as it was a political question, it ought not to be permitted to be discussed as business of the club. Capt. George W. Ott, Andrew Snyder, Edgar Mallett, and Joseph L. Meyer made stirring speeches in behalf of the resolution, but the energetic opposition of Joseph McIntyre, Edward R. Grace, and President Francis Charles Bonn made so great an impression upon the members as to result in its defeat.

Yorkville Wheelmen's Installation.

The installation of the officers of the Yorkville Wheelmen took place last Monday evening at the clubhouse, 174 East Eighty-seventh Street, and was largely attended. The new officers are Henry Roschi, President; Charles Bateman, Vice President; Thomas Thelan, Treasurer; J. W. R. Merde, Secretary; Julius Rossmeier, Sergeant at Arms; Louis Pest, Jr., Captain; Louis Dillberger, First Lieutenant; William Krone, Second Lieutenant; Fred Jaeger, Color Bearer; William W. Tryon, Bugler. Board of Governors—Adrian C. Beckert, Frank Homan, Charles Bergold, William Kroe. Press Committee—Henry T. Roschi, Chairman; Adrien C. Beckert, Charles Bergold, H. Lehman, J. Rossmeier. The club is in a very flourishing condition, and expects to do well this year.

Essex County Wheelmen Dance.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—The third annual reception of the Essex County Wheelmen was held last night in Black Prince Armory. The hall was tastefully decorated, the wheelmen's colors predominating. William J. Lott acted as floor manager, and, with his wife, led the opening march. He was assisted by Charles Black. The Committee of Arangements was Eugene Paquine, Chairman; Charles Black, E. C. Eaton, W. J. Lott, William Fisher, and Samuel Abrahams.

A Compliment to the Wheelmen.

While a majority of the cyclists in Brooklyn undoubtedly favored Chief Consul Potter for the position of Park Commissioner, the selection of Timothy L. Woodruff is considered a great compliment to their interests. Mr. Woodruff is not only an enthusiastic wheelman, but he belongs to the Good Roads Association and knows what is wanted in the line of street improvement. Commissioner Woodruff is also a member of the Cycle Club, the League of American Wheelmen, and the Riding and Driving Club.

Football on Bicycles.

Football on wheels may become a popular game this Winter. It will soon be tried, at any rate, as the result of a challenge issued by the Cycle Club to the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. Some members of the former organization played the game last Winter, but only with moderate success. There was a lack of opponents and the interest waned. None of the Brooklyn boys has ever played the game, but an effort will be made to gather a team and perfect it by practice.

The Times's Cycle Supplement.

THE TIMES got out one of the best cycling departments last Sunday that ever graced a daily paper. It was replete with well-written special stories, and the advertising contained in its columns proved that the public was thoroughly alive to its enterprise.—American Wheelman.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Last evening the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson opened its annual fair at its home in Broadway, that city. It will be continued until the 20th inst. The admission tickets will be numbered, and prizes will be offered for certain numbers. The first prize will be United States bonds valued at $200, and the second a round-trip ticket to England. A silver tea set valued at $100 is also offered as a third prize.

—Some wheelmen in this town with memories are asking what Titus will do with that affidavit of his now that it is said he really did ask Murphy to let Cabanne win in St. Louis. Titus, it will be remembered, denied all hints at a job in a sworn statement, as did Murphy and Cabanne.

—A progressive euchre party proved a great attraction to the South Brooklyn Wheelmen last evening. The games were played at the clubhouse, 478 Ninth Street.

—Three medals will be offered this season by the Bushwick Wheelmen to the members attending the largest number of club runs.

—The wheeling department of the Brighton Athletic Club of Brooklyn will endeavor to take an active part in the sport this year.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—Catch phrases unquestionably have much to do with impressing certain productions on the minds of the general public, and no phrase is more catching in the cycle line than that of the Keating Wheel Company, whose "See that curve," would have given fame to its product, even had the wheel less of the meritorious features it possesses. The 1896 Keating will retain the curve in the centre tube, as it permits the use of an extra chain without changing the main line of the frame. The tubing used varies from ⅞ of an inch to 1¼ inches, and frames are made in three sizes, 22½, 24½, and 26 inches. Barrell hubs, convertible pedals, adjustable handlebars and seat post are a few of the points which tend to make the Keating one of the leaders.

—One of the liveliest concerns on one of New-York's cycle rows is the Park Row Cycle Company, which always has something in the way of a drive, consequent of the penchant Mr. Willis has for buying up entire stocks. This company is one of the Eastern representatives of the Royal Cycle Company, and has placed an unusually large order for "Royals," which were also handled last year with remarkable success. They are shown in eight models and vary in weight from 18 to 24 pounds. Several new features, including fork crowns, which are oval forgings with reinforced centres, extending up four inches into the head of the machine, and an adjustable brake, are among the up-to-date points.

—There are very few wheels on the market listed at over the "century mark," but three patterns are shown by the Worcester Cycle Company, which are built under the supervision of L. D. Munger, of racing fame, and called Birdie Specials. These bear out all that was promised for them. This company also manufactures a wheel at the standard price, named the "Boyd," in six models, which contains many excellent features.

—A cleverly arranged tool, which embraces a wrench, screwdriver, pump, and oil can is among the novelties introduced for the cyclist's benefit. It weighs ten ounces, or about three ounces less than the tools weigh separately. It is made of drop forged steel, case hardened. It is designed to do away with the necessity of carrying a toolbag, as the tool can be carried in the pocket or attached to the frame.

BANK CLERKS WHO BOWL.

Three Lively Games with Good Scores Rolled Last Night.

Old Greenwich village never was favored in its palmiest days with a noisier crowd of bowling enthusiasts than gathered in the Horatio Street alleys last evening. As per schedule, the teams of the American Exchange, Union Square, and Park Banks appeared to bowl for honors in the Bank Clerks' tournament.

While all the games were participated in with a vim which had a stimulating effect on even the outsiders who looked on, the one between the Parks and Union Squares had every one in a fever heat, as it devolved upon Freund (Union Square) to win out for his team, and after rolling a difficult spare he found no trouble in taking down enough to have his team win by two pins. Talley (Union Square) pleased the sharps by piling up the splendid score of 212, and it looks as though he were recovering his form.

The first game showed the American Exchange team easy victors over the Union Square team by a margin of 95 pins, the score being 738 to 643.

A spectator who was not possessed of great lung power or the ability to "root" and "root" loudly was most certainly out of place, as some of the players, and onlookers, too, could put a Comanche Indian to blush, so energetic were they in their efforts to give the ball direct force and to have the pins fall at some impossible periods.

The Park Bank team, which leads in the tournament, continues to maintain its lead by good team work, and offset its defeat by the Union Square team by beating the American Exchange team easily, each man averaging over 172, the total score—863—being within one of the high score in the tournament, held by the Bank of Savings team.

The following is the summary:

FIRST GAME.

AMERICAN EX.	B.	C.		UNION SQUARE	B.	C.	
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Armstrong	4	3	165	Endlich	3	2	140
Ferdon	3	5	168	Talley	3	1	186
Jarvis	1	5	149	Decker	3	2	128
Frasee	0	5	136	Pickard	0	3	98
Kennedy	3	1	120	Freund	4	0	141
Total	11	19	788	Total	13	8	643

FRAMES.

American Ex. 83 146 216 302 396 467 528 604 669 738
Union Square. 52 90 159 236 293 348 409 472 569 643

Averages—American Exchange, 147 3-5; Union Square, 128 3-5. Scorers—C. F. Black and J. H. Terwilliger. Umpire—Charles Booth.

SECOND GAME.

UNION SQUARE.				PARK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Endlich	4	4	175	Terwilliger	4	5	188
Talley	5	5	212	Major	2	5	157
Decker	4	0	128	Stone	1	6	154
Pickard	0	4	105	Miller	1	5	150
Freund	2	5	156	Ferries	2	2	125
Total	15	18	776	Total	10	23	774

FRAMES.

Park 91 178 259 336 432 511 589 651 721 774
Union Square. 78 158 223 294 353 437 529 606 694 776

Averages—Union Square, 155 1-5; Park, 154 4-5. Scorers—J. W. Kennedy and C. F. Block. Umpire—Charles Booth.

THIRD GAME.

PARK.				AMERICAN EXCH'GE.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terwilliger	4	5	189	Armstrong	3	5	188
Major	1	7	161	Ferdon	1	4	133
Stone	1	4	138	Jarvis	1	4	134
Miller	5	4	201	Fraser	1	6	156
Ferries	2	7	174	Kennedy	2	2	125
Total	13	27	863	Total	8	21	734

FRAMES.

Park 85 162 255 349 442 526 591 683 760 863
Amer. Ex.....61 126 187 240 327 411 496 587 660 734

Averages—Park, 172 3-5; American Exchange, 146 4-5. Scorers—C. F. Block and J. C. Talley. Umpire—Charles Booth.

GOLDEN RODS WIN TWICE.

Dunphy Makes the High Score of the M. A. C. C. Tourney.

Despite the fact that the Tourist Wheelmen lost their last game to the Golden Rod Cyclers at Reid's alleys last night, they secured for their club the honors of individual high score of the Metropolitan Association of Cycle Clubs' tournament thus far. Dunphy succeeded in bowling over 243 pins, and thereby put joy enough into the hearts of his clubmates to sooth them for their seven-pin defeat by the Golden Rods.

The games were all interesting and well rolled. The crowd was good-natured and noisy, jolly, and sober by turns, but at the last they went almost wild with excitement. Several times defeat seemed imminent for the Golden Rods, but their men pulled themselves together, and by means of a few successive strikes got out of danger.

The Jersey City Wheelmen dropped a game to both the Tourists and the Golden Rods. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

GOLDEN ROD W.				JERSEY CITY W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Shiman	5	3	188	Lockwood	1	8	162
Starr	3	4	203	Starrett	2	2	121
Meyer	3	6	173	Meyer	3	6	185
Sawyer	3	3	155	Newkirk	1	2	112
Wilkins	1	6	155	Wadleigh	3	4	161
Total	17	22	879	Total	10	22	741

FRAMES.

Golden Rod. 85 179 234 308 385 486 575 690 796 879
Jersey City. 102 170 232 306 390 463 555 614 692 741

Scorers—Messrs. Glass and Hawkins. Umpire—Mr. Personne.

SECOND GAME.

TOURIST W.				JERSEY CITY W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	2	3	151	Lockwood	3	5	174
Burden	5	3	199	Starrett	3	4	171
Dryden	1	3	136	Meyer	3	3	161
Dunphey	4	3	204	Newkirk	4	4	181
Taylor	1	6	162	Wadleigh	3	4	157
Total	16	18	852	Total	16	20	844

FRAMES.

Tourist ..75 128 188 272 361 443 496 593 687 767 852
Jersey C..83 157 213 272 338 411 526 611 684 767 844

Scorers—W. C. Glass and H. Norwood. Umpire—Charles Anderson.

THIRD GAME.

TOURIST.				GOLDEN ROD.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	2	4	146	Shiman	3	3	163
Burden	2	4	154	Starr	4	4	182
Bryson	1	4	136	Meyer	3	4	161
Dunphey	8	1	243	Sawyer	4	2	155
Taylor	3	5	164	Wilkens	5	2	189
Total	16	18	843	Total	20	15	850

FRAMES.

Golden Rod..71 166 251 313 408 496 602 702 783 850
Tourist 64 158 242 306 407 491 582 677 778 843

Scorers—F. J. Thomson and H. Norwood. Umpire—Mr. Falhaber.

Brooklyn Bowlers Go to Boston.

The Oxford Club bowling team, which won the championship of the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn last season, left for Boston last night to play a series of games with a team representing the Boston Athletic Association. The games will be played to-night, and the result will be decided on the three-string system. The Oxford Club team is made up of W. B. Fisher, Dr. Taylor, J. R. Beard, H. Lee, and F. Whittlesey. The trip is managed by Frank Williams, and among those who accompanied the players were T. W. Lowell, J. R. Spencer, and John Morton of the club's Bowling Committee.

Death of Pilot Medium.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 10.—The trotting stallion Pilot Medium, for which its owner, Walter Clark, is said to have refused $90,000, died here suddenly this noon. He was the sire of fifty-nine trotters and five pacers that are standard performers.

Pilot Medium, a gray horse, was foaled in 1879 and was by Happy Medium, out of Tackey, 2:26, by Pilot, Jr. He was bred by Alexander Davidson of Williamsport, Penn., who sold him to Mr. Clark. Among his get are B. B. P., 2:06¾; Jack, 2:12; Racine, 2:14¼; Lee's Pilot, 2:12½; Piletta, 2:11½; Alphington, 2:16¾; Colonel Dickey, 2:16¾; Pilot Boy, 2:13¾; S. W. Bennett, 2:19½; Volunteer Medium, 2:18½, and other fine harness campaigners.

To Show Their Skill in the Saddle.

The members of the Brooklyn Riding Club will give an exhibition of their skill in the saddle next Wednesday evening at the Bedford Riding Academy. It will be an informal affair, to which a limited number of the members' friends have been invited. The entertainment will consist of the club's regular Wednesday night music ride, after which a supper will be served in the academy's dining parlors. The Brooklyn Riding Club was organized about twenty-five years ago, and has a membership composed of expert riders, who spend a great deal of time in the saddle, either riding in the tanbark ring or on the road. Anton Wierl is President of the club, Philip Correll Vice President, Howard Maxwell Secretary, and Adolph Busch Treasurer. The other members are T. W. Weeks, William Bruarton, W. H. Pollard, S. E. Hunter, Charles Jacob, Louis Renault, E. Wildfoerster, J. A. Tuell, J. W. Lingard, Charles M. Heid, A. D. Napier, Charles Lemhke, William Glueck, Frederick Hoch, and Frederick Klorboe.

Amateur Boxing and Wrestling.

Although the entries for the Metropolitan boxing and wrestling championships do not close until Monday next, enough have already been received to insure the success of the competitions. There is apparently no lack of amateurs who think they have ability in the fistic and wrestling line to work their way through a tournament. Five classes will compete, for men weighing 105, 115, 125, 135, and 158 pounds. The tournament will be held at the New Manhattan Athletic Clubhouse on Jan. 15, and the finals on the 17th. Entries close on Jan. 13 with James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway.

Dime Had His Arm Broken.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10.—"Eddie" Connolly of New-Brunswick and "Jimmy" Dime of Amsterdam, N. Y., fought to-night before the Cleveland Athletic Club. Dime broke his arm at the end of the third round and Connolly was declared the winner.

PALMER SHOOTING WELL

Kills Forty-three Out of Forty-six Birds at Larchmont.

THE ANNUAL CONTEST FOR THE CUP

Thirteen Cracks Face the Traps—The Race to be Ended To-day—Gale Dolan Second to Palmer.

J. K. Palmer did some rare work shooting pigeons yesterday at Larchmont. He killed 43 out of 46 birds, and is leading in the competition for the Larchmont Cup. Thirteen started in the contest. The conditions were $100 entrance fee each, the winner to take 45 per cent. and a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup added by the club, 25 per cent. to the second man, 15 per cent. to the third, and 5 per cent. to the fourth. Each man shot from the thirty-yard line.

Considering the conditions the performance of Mr. Palmer is a remarkably good one. A stiff wind was blowing from the traps toward the marksmen. This was annoying, as it sent the smoke in their faces. The birds, too, were a fairly good lot, and the majority of them were incomers. Then the ground was covered with snow, and the sunlight reflected on this dazzled the sportsmen.

Gale Dolan, the crack Riverton Club shot, is second, with a score of 42 killed out of 46. Fred Hoey and Edgar Gibbs Murphy are tied, with 41 killed each. Charles Macalester follows with 40 killed, and H. B. Wright, Fred G. Moore, L. T. Davenport, and George Work have killed 39 birds each; W. H. Stafford has killed 37; G. Thomas, 35; J. B. Ellison, 34, and W. Gould Brokaw, 33. The contest will be continued today. Each man has 54 more birds to shoot at, and it is most anybody's race yet.

The contest was started at 11 o'clock, H. B. Wright being the first to shoot. He had an easy quarterer, and the bird fell with the second barrel. W. G. Brokaw, the yachtsman, did not have such luck. A fast driver was liberated, and although Brokaw filled the pigeon full of shot, it got over the boundary. All the others killed in the first round.

In the second Moore, Davenport, Ellison, and Stafford missed. Davenport's bird was a fast incomer, and a hard one. In the third round Brokaw, Moore, and Macalester missed. The cracks were beginning to get a good lead early in the race, and they seemed pleased at their opponents' misses. At the end of the fifth round Dolan, Murphy, Work, Hoey, and Palmer had clean scores. Wright, Davenport, Ellison, Macalester, and Thomas had each killed 4, and Brokaw, Moore, and Stafford 3 each.

Hoey and Dolan were the only men who had a clean score at the end of the tenth round. Wright, Murphy, Work, Macalester, and Palmer were next, with one miss each. Murphy and Work had hard luck. Murphy's bird was a fast right quarterer, and it dropped dead just over the rail. As the bird tumbled down Murphy remarked that Hoey was his "voodoo." When Work's bird tumbled dead outside, Murphy shook Work's hand, and when Palmer's bird got away Murphy whistled softly and said "There are others."

Hoey had a clean score at the end of the fifteenth round. He was in rare form, and pumped two barrels into every bird liberated for him. Hoey is a superstitious shooter, and believes that, unless he goes through a regular way of handling his gun, he will lose. Dolan, Wright, Murphy, Work, and Palmer were tied, with 14 killed each. Hoey's streak of luck came to an end then, and in the next five shots he missed three birds. Macalester and Work each missed one, and Palmer, Wright, and Dolan were the leaders at the end of the twentieth round, with 19 birds killed each.

At the end of the twenty-fifth round Palmer and Murphy were leading, with 24 killed. Wright was next, with 23 killed, and Dolan, Work, Hoey, and Macalester tied, with 22 each. Murphy missed his twenty-ninth bird, a fast, low driver, and Palmer was thus put in the lead, and he held it to the end of the day's shooting. The match was stopped at the end of the forty-sixth round, it being too dark to continue. Following are the scores:

H. B. Wright—2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 • 0 1 2 2 2 1. Total—39.

W. Gould Brokaw—0 2 • 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 • 0 2 2. Total—33.

F. G. Moore—2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2. Total—39.

Gale Dolan—2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 0 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 0 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

LOSS ON THE GREAT LAKES

The Past Season Very Destructive to Vessels.

COLLISION SEEN TO BE THE WORST RISK

Low Water Added to the Expenses of Navigation—Underwriting Outlook for Next Season.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Sailing the great lakes with the low stage of water during the season just closed has been worse than a combination of Mississippi River steamboating and Atlantic navigation. The river Captain has no such dangerous places to run as the Soo River, with its jagged rocks, where masters are forced to pick their way over courses marked by ranges and swift currents, and frequently in crowds of boats like a naval display. As a river pilot, the commander of a lake vessel has before him in passing through the narrow and crooked channels connecting the great lakes problems which would drive his brother on the Mississippi out of his mind. Past these, he enters an open sea, frequently swept by storms which try to the utmost the strength of his craft. Then the task before him has features which the ocean navigator generally escapes. The latter has sea room. He can run before the storm perhaps hundreds of miles, or, heaving to, let his boat drift for days, if need be. The lakes, while large enough to produce tremendous seas, are really so small that in big storms vessels have little sea room. Once in the gale, they are practically on a lee shore and must fight it out without running, if unable to gain the shelter of the shore to windward.

It is due to this union of river and ocean navigation conditions that losses on the lakes reach so high a figure. This is particularly true since the coming of the steel boats. The foundering of the steamers Western Reserve and W. H. Gilcher in the Fall of 1892 proved conclusively that steel boats must be built as heavy and as strong for the lakes as for the Atlantic. Every steel vessel launched since Jan. 1, 1893, would pass easily the critical inspection of ocean underwriters. But this very solidity unfits them for the river part of lake navigation. When they touch a rock something must give way, and when something gives way, the cost of repairs is far heavier than it would be were it not for the complicated network of angles and frames which gives strength to the double bottom. The past season millions of tons of freight have been carried on steel boats which, in the shallower parts of the connecting rivers, were within a few inches of the bottom. Now and then something went amiss, and a big repair bill followed.

Outside of collision the low stage of water was the direct or indirect cause of much the larger part of the season's losses. In addition to the heavy expenses from groundings in the rivers are to be added the great losses incurred through the breaking of shafts and the carrying away of rudders. The steamer Missoula, which went down on Lake Superior in November through a broken shaft, undoubtedly received the mortal wound in bumping over the shoal spots in the rivers. The Northern Line steamship Northern Wave, which met a loss estimated on hull and cargo all the way from $135,000 to $200,000 at Sand Beach on account of a lost rudder, accredits the mishap to the same cause.

The losses on account of low water were not borne wholly, however, by vessel owners and underwriters. The carrying capacity of the lake fleets was reduced fully 10 per cent., which in a large degree led to the great boom in lake freights in September, by which vesselmen were enabled to compel the grain-raising regions of the West and the iron-producing regions of the East by higher carrying charges to make up the major portion of the losses incurred earlier in the season.

A careful compilation of all mishaps on the lakes reported to the press, together with many claims made on the underwriters where the mishap was not reported, follows: There are in all about 1,000 disasters in the list. Wherever the claims have been settled the exact figures were available. Where the actual figures were not obtainable careful estimates have been made. Many boats which were temporarily repaired after being wrecked will receive a thorough overhauling during the Winter at the expense of the underwriters. Reasonable estimates on such losses are given. It is quite probable that on steel boats the losses shown on the books of the underwriters before the opening of navigation will much exceed the estimate, as it is said that half the steel steamers must go into dry dock for examination and possible repairs before going into commission again next Spring. With these exceptions the compilation of losses is approximately correct. No attempt has been made to estimate losses on cargoes, except that such losses appear in general average claims upon the boat.

Lake vessels are divided in "Inland Lloyds," a book issued every Spring by the underwriters for insurance purposes, into several classes, and insurance rates are then agreed upon for the different classes, according to the valuation, small vessels taking higher rates than those of larger value. A1 is the highest rating, which boats retain, if kept in repair, from ten to fifteen years, according to construction. They then drop to A2 regardless of their condition. They retain that rating so long as they are kept in seaworthy condition. If not kept up to the full requirements of the underwriters they drop to A2½ and B1. Steel boats are kept in the A1 class without regard to time so long as they are kept up to requirements.

During the past season steel boats have been insured at from 2¾ to 3 per cent. of their value on yearly policies, covering not only losses to which they may be subjected but also for liability for collisions, in which they are held liable for the loss of the other boats. Wooden steamers of A1 class have been charged about 1 per cent. more, largely on account of the increased fire risk. For lower classes the charges have been all the way from 6 to 15 per cent. The greatest interest attaches among underwriters to steel boats, owing to keen foreign competition for the risks. Following is a record of the losses on that class of boats for the past season:

Cause.	Amount.
Collision	$421,869
Ashore	211,118
Disasters in Soo passage	154,879
Fire	232,000
Detroit to Lake Erie	43,742
Aground at Grosse Point	20,140
Disabled	9,930

Losses from various other causes, with a fair estimate of repairs to be made during the Winter, bring the total on steel boats for the year to about $1,100,000.

On steamers and schooners of A1 class, losses were $529,514. The main items were:

Cause.	Amount.
Collision	$167,082
Disasters in Soo passage	98,943
Ashore	74,496
Fire	52,325
Grosse Point strandings	43,742
Strandings in Detroit River to Lake Erie	28,909
Disabled, dismasted, &c	25,931
Foundered	85,000

The losses on A2 boats from going ashore form the largest item. The list is:

Cause.	Amount.
Ashore	$146,650
Grosse Point	7,592
Mishaps in Soo passage	52,017
Collision	65,918
Disabled	22,908
Foundered	53,500
Fire	60,875
Groundings in Detroit River to Lake Erie	6,975

The losses on A2 boats from all causes aggregated $374,458. On A1½ losses were $44,322, and on A2½, $13,950. Comparatively few boats on B1 rating are insured, owing to the high rates. Estimates on that class are $22,493.

The grand total losses on boats reached $2,096,697, divided as to cause as foNows:

Cause.	Amount.
Collision	$667,369
Ashore	476,914
Disasters in Soo passage	301,429
Fire	346,445
Strandings from Detroit to Lake Erie	140,611
Disabled	70,777
Grosse Point strandings	71,374

Collisions in the Soo River appear both in the items of collisions and disasters in the Soo passage, as it is impossible to separate the two items.

These figures show that the paramount risk in lake underwriting is collision, over 30 per cent. of the losses being from that cause. It is claimed by the United States Steamboat Inspection Service that no collision can occur without some one being at fault. On that account it is noteworthy that, so far as known, but two Captains have been suspended by the United States Steamboat Inspectors for all the disastrous collisions of the past season. Underwriters claim that the service as a protection to them is of no value, and little attention is paid to that branch of the United States service.

The loss of the magnificent passenger steamer Cinola, at Lewiston, N. Y., accounts in a large degree for the big amount attributed to fire account.

It is likely that before another season begins the Government will institute regulations which will tend to lower materially the losses in the Soo passage, which for the last five years have been enormous. Rules for the speed of vessels on that crooked and dangerous route between Lake Huron and Lake Superior will be demanded by the Lake Carriers' Association when it meets in Detroit next month. A tax of over $300,000, which vessel owners must ultimately pay, although it was borne in part by underwriters the past season, more than counterbalances any advantage from fast running vesselmen may obtain. Grosse Point, at the head of the Detroit River, has cost vessel owners and underwriters enough money to have it dredged, and the place is no better off now than it was before. The opening of the twenty-foot channel at that point will probably reduce losses of that class to a minimum next season, however. The major portion of the losses accredited to "disabled" were indirectly caused by low water, by which rudders and rudder shoes were broken, the weakness becoming noticeable only when the storms put additional strain on the rudders.

Very likely the stage of water, owing to the heavy rainfall this Winter, will be higher next season than last, and that item of losses will be diminished. On the other hand, the collision risk will be increased by the addition of some forty-five new boats. Fire risks are an uncertain quantity at best, and cannot be computed. Probably as many boat will go ashore next year as last, and will keep on going ashore until the end of time, or until Captains are unable to make mistakes.

It is generally conceded that the insurance companies have lost money, and that the losses on steel boats have exceeded the premiums by over $500,000. On A1 wooden boats the underwriters have come out about even, it is said, and they are a little ahead on boats of A2 rating.

Lake underwriting is at best in a transitory state, and the experiences of the past season will have a great weight in determining the form of policies and fixing rates by the underwriters when they come together this Winter. The solution of the complex questions brought out by the coming of steel boats has been greatly delayed by the competition of English underwriters on the London Lloyds, who entered into active competition with companies having general agencies on the lakes three years ago, and this competition had to be met, regardless of consequences. It has been persistently claimed by owners of vessels of lower grade and value of those affected by this sharp competition that they have been sacrificed and made to pay higher rates than the risk justified in order to make up for losses incurred on vessels of higher grade and valuation, which are taken at very low rates. Whether this claim was justified or not appears in the list of losses on boats of A2 rating and below.

Several changes in the policies issued by the underwriters are now being advocated. Their general result will be toward a less liberal course and to compel vessel owners to carry a larger line of insurance themselves, following in this respect the action of the fire underwriters. All in all, marine insurance enters upon a new season in about as complete a muddle as could be well imagined. Whether the general underwriters will be able to unite upon a course which will be fair both to their companies and the vessel interest is yet to be determined.

NO WAR, BUT NO WRONGDOING BY ANYBODY

This Country Does Not Seek Trouble, but Will Not Permit Oppression.

From The Christian Work.

We cannot help suggesting to ministers and congregations that when they meet and pass resolutions declaring against war and urging other ministers and churches to meet and adopt like resolutions, they would do well to declare themselves a little more explicitly. Just what do they mean by an abstract deliverance against war—that it is the worst evil that can befall a nation? Was it the worst evil that befell Judah and Israel? Is it the worst evil that has befallen this country?

Then, again, war with whom? Do these resolutions mean that we must not have war with England, and do they stop there? Then, might it not be well for them to go a little further? What, for example, shall we say of a proposition to commit war upon helpless—perhaps not wholly helpless, either—Venezuela? May war be declared against that country upon the instigation of a foreign Minister who contravenes all precedent over the matter, so far as his own country is concerned, and must the United States, after seeing its request for arbitration brusquely set aside, fold its arms, look passively on, and say to Venezuela: "We should like to help you, but we are determined never go to war any more, be the cause what it may"?

Now, will the ministers and congregations who have been busy the past two weeks passing anti-war resolutions—and rightly explained we give them our hearty approval—please tell us and the interested public just what they do mean? Do we refuse war because of the underlying question of the almighty dollar, because of self-interest?—then we do not credit ourselves in the eyes of the world nor enhance our own self-respect. But if by "no war" it is meant that we will not go to war with Great Britain, neither shall a foreign Prime Minister be allowed to wage war upon a weak neighbor whose difficulty with it it peremptorily refuses to submit to arbitration—then to such a "no-war" demand The Christian Work heartily accedes.

Our ministerial and lay brethren undoubtedly mean well, but they are by no means as explicit as we could wish. Let us have no war, by all means. But neither let us idly consent to wrongdoing and oppression which it is in our power to prevent. Peace, by all means, brethren, but peace with honor, every time, and no other kind of peace at any time!

We believe there will be no war, and certainly we abhor it. But we also believe that but for the interposition of the President and Congress, Venezuela would be the theatre of an unjust war, just as Madagascar has been. If, as now seems probable, the United States shall prove successful in preventing the inauguration of an unjust war by its resolute action, it has no reason to be ashamed of its course, but otherwise has honored itself by its interposition in behalf of humanity and justice.

The Best American Poster.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In to-day's TIMES is a cutting from the English paper, The Pall Mall Gazette, on the best American poster being designed by an Englishman. It is typically characteristic of an Englishman's cheek and ignorance to assume such a position.

In Hiat's beautiful picture posters, Mr. Morrow has two specimens which are undoubtedly the worst in the English section, weak imitations of more successful men. It is a positive insult to my fellow-artists in America to be pitted against such indifferent work as Mr. Morrow's. The mistake was in giving the article on American posters to Mr. Bunner, whose talent in many directions no one can deny. But, as a critic of decorative art, he is very, very far short to do justice, and, considering the space he gave to theatrical work, he ought to have known that it is a regular custom for the lithographic houses to reproduce French and English posters, in their entirety, often signed by men who cannot draw, but are merely lithographic tracers.

The proof of Mr. Bunner's remarkable judgment, "that this takes the blue ribbon," shows conclusively that he made an unwise selection. The previous article on English posters was written by their most eminent art critic; it is able and full of information to us who desire to know what is best, but the editor takes up considerable space at the end to what purposes to be a funny dialogue, but I differ with him—there is nothing funny about it; it is a stern movement to replace the ruffian of bygone days by giving the masses art, who do not go to the galleries to see art.

There are half a dozen American designers' work which has been highly praised in Paris, even so much as to say that one is equal to the best in Paris or London, and has been hung in the place of honor in a French gallery among French posters.

In the coming exhibition at the Royal Aquarium, London, Mr. Morrow and Englishmen generally will get an eye-opener in regard to the quality of America's best poster work. He will see his best beaten by our worst, with all due respect to Mr. Bunner's funny judgment. L. J.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Dec. 30, 1895.

Two North Carolina Nuggets.

From The Baltimore American.

Not a little excitement was aroused in Salisbury, N. C., by the announcement of the finding at Eldorado, Montgomery County, of a large gold nugget weighing thirty-one pounds and seven ounces avoirdupois, and worth nine or ten thousand dollars. A similar excitement was created last Summer when a number of large nuggets was unearthed—two at Crawfords, Stanley County, being ten and a half and eight and a half pounds, respectively. This last find is one of the largest in history, and will put many hundreds to work looking for the pockets and placers that exist in that section, covering an area of several counties.

A MAINE HUNTER TALKS ABOUT FOXES

Some of the Tricks of This Sly Animal in Evading Traps.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Old trappers tell us that a fox will carefully dig around a trap and under it, turning it over and springing it in this manner, but never allows himself to be caught if he suspects the presence of a trap. In setting a trap the hunter cuts out a piece of turf the size of his trap, digs a hole of sufficient depth, and therein places the trap with a chain attached, and to this chain is fastened the clog, usually a small bush, which, catching on other bushes or under some root, "hangs up" the fox. The dirt taken from the hole is removed from the scene and the turf again placed over the trap, which has been set in a sheep path, where foxes are apt to run. That a fox will walk deliberately into a trap the existence of which he knows or suspects is hard for the experienced trapper to believe, as he is much more likely to dig out around it. It seems to be the nature of the red fox to "circle" unless the dog is a fast one. A black fox, it is said, will not circle at all.

A Franklin County gentleman and a brother sportsman were out and the dog, a very slow-running animal, started a fox. The hunters were below the hill on the side of which the fox had been started. The fox circled, and all at once jumped upon a rock, then gave a spring and landed far away from the rock, went a short distance away, and lay down near the corner of a fence. Here he remained, apparently awaiting the dog, which seemed to be bothered on the scent. At the first loud bay of the hound, the fox jumped upon the fence and walked several rods, gave a long leap to one side, and started off toward the other side of the hill. The companion of the hunter said that he would go to the other side of the hill and try for a shot at him, telling the other to wait where the fox had stopped in the first instance, because, if he became frightened, he would probably return. The hunter made a detour and approached as carefully as possible to the fox, but he either scented the enemy or became frightened, anyway, Reynard left in haste and came back. Now this is the peculiar part. The fox approached to within two rods of our narrator. It was the first fox he had ever shot, but at that distance it was difficult to miss and he bowled him over at the first shot.

In regard to a running fox being blind, we are not so sure that this indicates that the fox running ahead of a dog trusts less to his eye than at any other time. In fact, he trusts almost altogether to scent for the warning of danger. We remember some years ago we were climbing a steep hill through a field. The day was warm, a sort of October Indian Summer, and, coming to a cross fence, or stone wall, we sat down for a moment to rest. At our right hand was a pair of bars through which a cart road led up the hill. Lost in thought, we sat longer than we probably otherwise would. All at once a dark shadow passed before our eyes. Hastily looking, we saw a fox coming unconcernedly up the hill at a distance of some five or six rods. We sat perfectly still and the fox kept on coming nearer. We sat close to one of the bar posts, and as the fox came nearer we grasped a good-sized pebble, thinking to surprise Mr. Fox if he came near enough. Now, the animal actually approached within a less distance than two rods. Whether he heard a sound as the pebble might have grated against another, or he saw a slight motion, or if it was the scent of danger which he finds in man, at all events, at once Reynard gave a leap to one side and did not stop until he was some ten or twelve rods away, when he stood for some moments, looking at the spot whence the alarm had come. At two rods away an animal with any eyes at all should be able to discern a man. This fox was not being hunted, so was not looking for trouble from a pursuing hound.

It isn't often that foxhunters fall into disputes. Occasionally some one shoots a fox ahead of another man's dog, but usually gives the hunter the game, but we heard a little story the other day which resulted somewhat to the discomfiture of the party, who acted in rather an unsportsmanlike manner. A couple of hunters started out with their hound and soon picked up a fox, which was started running down a valley. The hound was a slow dog, and the fox would undoubtedly "circle." In the valley dwelt a hunter who was a little bit shady in some of his transactions. This man had a couple of fast running hounds, and when the hound passed he placed his faster running dogs upon the track, with the result that they had soon outstripped the hound first upon the scent, and in a short time ran him to cover. The two hunters arrived on the scene about as quickly as did the other man, and told him they claimed the fox, as they would have got a shot at him had the other man kept his dogs off the track. The man said he did not know anything about their dog, and that he proposed to have the fox, which proposition he emphasized by beginning digging. There was argument pro and con, but the two hunters finally concluded to wait and see what luck he had, with the result that they saw him take out a Sampson fox, worth about 25 cents. There was so good a chance for nagging the unlucky hunter, and his chagrin was so great that he never troubled to run in any more foxes for these parties.

The Management of the Building Department.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is said that there are two sides to every question, and it is necessary to hear both before a correct opinion can be formed thereon.

In the matter of the management, thus far, of the Building Department of the City of New-York, practically but the one side has been heard. Permit me, therefore, as one having knowledge of the subject, and occupying the same point of view as many of your former contributors, to call attention to a few facts which have not been thus far mentioned.

First—The work of the department involves an amount of detail concerning which the layman can form but a faint idea, and which even architects do not appreciate to anything like its true value.

Second—Any man who can at all fill the position must have great executive ability and very pronounced ideas, and in order to carry those ideas into effect must have time in which to impress them on his subordinates.

Third—The department is charged with the duty of seeing that the plans for new buildings and alterations of old ones comply with certain mandates of the law in regard to matters of fire protection, construction, plumbing, light, and ventilation. If all of these requirements were, therefore, fulfilled with each plan submitted, its duties in this respect would be light, and are increased exactly in the ratio of non-compliance.

The department is also charged with the general supervision of the work for which the plans are made, and is required to do this under a system with an inadequate force, and therefore requires certain labor-saving features in the plans submitted, which differ a little in detail with each case.

Fourth—I believe that a large percentage of the plans submitted are grossly defective in respect to the matters above mentioned, and that a considerable percentage of the practicing architects in New-York City are unable to perform any of the calculations of strains which exist in the various parts of a building.

Fifth—There is a class of builder whose sole endeavor is to erect a building to sell at a profit, and who therefore eliminates every superfluous penny of expenditure in making his plans, and who also endeavors in every possible way to economize during construction. The consequence is that a large portion of the time of the Inspector is required to supervise these relatively unimportant pieces of work.

Sixth—The only way in which work can be properly progressed is by attending to each piece of work in the order in which it is received. If, on submission, the plans are entirely complete, approval would follow very quickly. If they are incomplete, they must necessarily take their place among the incomplete plans for subsequent consideration, and, when amended, take the regular course. Plans are incomplete when they fail of compliance with the law, when they call for unsafe construction, or when they lack those details which are necessary to enable the Inspectors to cover their field without loss of time, and it is but natural that in a properly organized department each of these points should be insisted upon and each carefully scrutinized. If, therefore, plans are filed which err in all three particulars, it is unavoidable that time should be lost in correcting them.

I have had considerable experience with the department, always as an applicant for permits, or as an expert representing other applicants, and have never yet been subjected to what I considered unreasonable annoyance or delay, nor have I had any case brought to my attention where the blame was not more largely on the applicant than on the department; and I believe that were architects generally to inform themselves concerning the laws both of the State of New-York and of good construction, and observe them, they would find but little difficulty with the department. GEORGE HILL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1896.

THEORIES ABOUT THE SITE OF PARADISE

A Johns Hopkins Professor Lectures upon the Garden of Eden.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Prof. Paul Haupt, Ph. D., of the Johns Hopkins University, delivered an interesting lecture under the auspices of the Gratz College Trustees at the Mickvé Israel Synagogue. His subject was "The Site of Paradise and the Babylonian Nimrod Epic," and in the course of his address the lecturer reviewed the various aspects of the story of paradise from the standpoints of theology, philosophy, language, geography, and folk-lore.

As to the language of Paradise, Prof. Haupt said that the Jews believed it to be Hebrew, because God had used for light and darkness the Hebrew words for day and night; but opinions varied as to this, as representatives of many modern languages either playfully or actually hold to a belief that theirs is the favored language, or, perhaps, that God spoke in one European language, was answered by Adam in a second, who spoke to Eve habitually in a third, and was addressed by the serpent in a fourth.

There are more than eighty different theories extant regarding the site of Paradise; viz., the North Pole, Polynesian islands, Canaries, Cashmere, Delta of the Indus, Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Armenia, Scandinavia, Eastern Prussia, foot of St. Gothard in Switzerland, &c. These theories, the speaker maintained, were deficient in three respects: They try to harmonize the Biblical description with actual geographical conditions; they do not strictly adhere to the principle that the words used in the description of Paradise must have the same meaning that they always have in other passages of the Old Testament; and, lastly, they confuse Biblical and extra-Biblical ideas, failing to distinguish between the Hebrew conception of Paradise and the primitive Babylonian view.

According to the views of the Babylonians as found in the Babylonian Nimrod epic, Paradise, with the fountain of life, was situated not at the heads of four rivers, but at the mouths of the rivers. The same idea is found in the Oriental legends concerning Alexander the Great, which are ultimately derived from the Babylonian Nimrod epic.

When the Hebrews adopted the Babylonian idea of Paradise they transferred the Garden of Eden from the mouths of the rivers to the heads of these same four rivers. This was done in accordance with the idea of the Hebrews that God dwelt in the North. Such an idea is found, for instance, in the first chapter of Ezekiel, where the prophet in relating his vision distinctly says that he saw it northward. And so, too, in the fourteenth chapter of Isaiah.

Now, these changes, of course, entailed a geographical confusion, because, while the four rivers all empty into the Persian Gulf, they do not spring from the same source.

In concluding his lecture Prof. Haupt pointed out the religious truths which were contained in the Biblical story of Paradise in allegorical form.

The Serenaders and Their Weapons.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

A few nights ago a party of serenaders in Meridian, Miss., stopped at the house of Thomas H. Woods, Jr., and were invited to come in and partake of a little "spread." While they were seating themselves at the table, each member of the party laid his revolver upon it. After the meal one of them picked up his weapon, remembered that it was out of order and would not work, removed the cartridges, and put the unloaded pistol back on the table. Not long afterward one of the party was shot dead with this same revolver. Investigation showed that in course of the conversation Mr. Woods had picked up the empty revolver, and loaded it. The owner of the weapon had not noticed the action, and when he again took it in his hands, he supposed that it was still unloaded. He pointed it at a companion in a playful mood, and was as much surprised as he was shocked when he found that he had killed him. Such an occurrence illustrates an ever-present source of danger in the general carrying of weapons. This party of serenaders ought not to have been armed.

Religious Notices.

A.—A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Forward Movement, 7th Av. and 14th St., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Leader.—Sunday, 11 A. M., "Does God Answer Prayer?" Old-fashioned revival service every evening, 7th Av. and 13th St. Mr. Cadman will speak Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, Rev. J. A. Francis Thursday evening, Rev. F. B. Stockdale Friday evening. Song service (Saturday) evening, special concert. Every seat free.

AMERICAN PURITY ALLIANCE CONFERence, Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.—Tuesday evening, Jan. 14; Wednesday, 15th, at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 8 P. M.; important papers and addresses by well-known writers and speakers; honorary committee of distinguished citizens; public invited. AARON M. POWELL, President.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICkering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock—Address by the eloquent platform orator, Prof. A. Hopkins of Harriman, Tenn. Singing by the famous Silver Lake Quartette; Miss Park, cornetist. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President. EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AT COOPER UNION, MONDAY, JAN. 13, AT 3:30 P. M., Rev. A. C. Dixon will preach on "The Light of the World." Rev. B. B. Tyler will preside and speak. W. S. Weeden will sing. Miss Anna Fark, cornetist. Admission free. Doors open at 2:45.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 West 43d St., Rev. John F. Steen, Rector.—Morning services at 10:45. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Strangers and others having no church home cordially welcomed.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "Poetry as the Religious Interpreter of Man." Evening at 8 P. M., (seats free,) sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld. The public cordially invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AVE. and 38TH St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday service of the Holy Communion at 11 A. M. Preaching at 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The People's Church, Rev. Frank Dixon—Morning, "The Soul of Wealth"; afternoon, Rev. Madison Peters, "Is New-York a Christian City?"

AT 23D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (Corner Lexington Av.) Rev. B. B. Bosworth preaches, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service, 7:30 P. M. Welcome.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D. Services Sunday, 12th inst.: Dr. McIlvaine will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. Francis H. Marling, D. D., at 4:30 P. M. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Weekly evening service, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD West 68th St.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches at 11; "Forgiving Our Foes as God Forgives Us—Can It Be Done?" 7:45, "Wedded Happiness—How It May Be Realized." Welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Rector. Services— 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Strangers Cordially Invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av. above 45th St.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany, holy communion, and sermon; 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon; Dr. Parker Morgan will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81ST St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edward C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching; "Religion as a Luxury"; 12:15, Sunday school; 8 P. M., Bible talk, Genesis: Jacob at Bethel.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D.D., pastor.—11 A. M., "Is the Church a Failure;" 7.45 P. M.—The Rev. Lyman Ward will preach.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH, 34th ST. AND PARK Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Harlem. First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor; preaches at 11 and 8. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor; Rev. Chas. B. Chapin of the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church preaches at 10:30. New-York Port Society meeting at 7:45. Address by Rev. Samuel Bouti.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. Wm. H. Cornett will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic: "The Part of the Hand That Wrote." Evening at 8 o'clock, union service. Addresses by Bishop Andrews, Dr. Greer, Dr. Burrell, and others.

COOPER UNION, ROOM 22.—Addresses in English and German; subject: "Christ's Coming and Kingdom;" of the 144,000 to Reign with Christ 1,000 Years," at 7:30 P. M.

Religious Notices.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilbur Mercy Smith, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. A. J. Schaufler, and at 7:45 P. M. by Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 6th Av.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach morning and evening, 11 A. M., "Life a Loom and Every Man a Weaver, Weaving in Time the Vestments of Eternity." 7:45 P. M., "The Unseen World and How Belief in It Should Affect Us in This Present Life." Strangers cordially welcomed.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 8th Av. and 12th St., Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. Jubilee Services, January 12—19. Sunday, 11 A. M., "The Story of the 'Old First.'" Sunday, 4 P. M., Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Monday, 8:15 P. M., Jubilee Musical Recital. Tuesday, 8 P. M., Brief Talks by Prominent Persons. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Meeting of Reminiscence. The Public is cordially invited to all of these Services.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school; at 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor; at 7:45 P. M., Rev. R. H. Conwell, rector Baptist Temple and pastor of the Church of Grace, Philadelphia, will preach on "The Episcopal Church in America," this being the second in series on "The Contribution of the Churches to Our Common Christian Faith and Life."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—The new and beautiful chapel will be used by the children for the service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to see and hear the children.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., "Twelve Men of Ephesus." 8 P. M., "The Seventh Beatitude." Wed. evening, lecture in the Shorter Catechism.

4TH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR. 32D ST. REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR. 11 A. M., "A NEW PAGE." 8 P. M., "LIGHTENING THE SHIP." PRAYER MEETING WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. Services Sunday, 12th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

IRA D. SANKEY, JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square South.—Thursday, Jan. 16, 7:30 P. M., special Evangelistic service every night except Saturday; Union Seminary Male Quartet Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Mid-week service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 53d St.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening subject—"The Gospel Alphabet." Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—Edward Judson. Subject, 10:45, "Withheld Answers to Prayer." 7:30, "Conversion." Strangers welcome. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (SWEDENborgian,) Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, at 9:30. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. Wm. L. Worcester of Philadelphia officiating.

ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNATIONAL COMPLIcations and Armenian suffering, a special union service has been arranged, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, for next Sunday evening at eight o'clock, at the Marble Collegiate Church, cor. 29th St. and 5th Av. Addresses will be made by Bishop Andrews, Rev. Dr. Greer, and others. The public is cordially invited.

REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., PASTOR First Reformed Church, Bedford Av. and Clymer St., Brooklyn, E. D., will preach Sunday morning, 10:30, and evening at 7:30. You are cordially invited to attend.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Henry K. Denlinger of Caldwell, N. J.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40th St.—Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Haydn's 1st,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8:00 P. M. Fr. Gorgas will preach morning; Fr. Ritchie evening; subject: "A Friday Psalm."

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76TH St., near Columbus Av.—At 11 A. M., Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., will preach, and at 7:45 P. M. the pastor, George W. Miller, D. D., will preach. Strangers always welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Jan. 12, 1896, at 11:45 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject: "The Ethics of Marriage." All interested are invited.

THE REV. JOHN GERARDUS FAGG WILL be inducted into the office of assistant minister of the Collegiate Church Sunday, 12th inst., at 3:30 P. M., at church, 2d Av. and 7th St.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN FORGINGS.—Navy Department, Washington, January 8, 1896. The attention of all steel manufacturers of the United States is hereby invited to the requirements of the Navy Department for gun forgings for the batteries of the battleships "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky." This advertisement invites all domestic manufacturers of steel to specify, in competition with one another, upon what terms they will engage to furnish the gun forgings herein mentioned, and no bids will be considered except such as engage to produce said forgings within the United States, and of domestic material, nor will any bid be accepted unless accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the department that the bidder is in possession of a plant adequate for its fulfillment. Bids are hereby invited for furnishing the department the following material: Eight sets of rough-bored and turned forgings for 13-inch breech-loading rifles, and 8 sets of rough-bored and turned forgings for 8-inch breech-loading rifles. For forms of proposal, information concerning shapes,

THE ANTI-FRANKLINITES

Society Where the Philosopher's Descendants Are Unwelcome.

ITS FIRST LINES DEPARTED FROM

Founded by Martha J. Lamb, but Soon Controlled by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Whose Ideas Were Not the Same.

Further light on the Society of Colonial Dames of America, which refuses to add the name of Benjamin Franklin to its ancestral lists, discloses many peculiarities in the actions of the society from its very foundation.

It was not founded by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, as was stated by an interested member of the other society on Thursday. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the writer of the popular history of New-York, was the founder. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was requested by Mrs. Lamb to take charge of the society, and make use of her social prestige to start it upon the historical basis Mrs. Lamb desired.

The society was started, but its director, after inviting her friends to enter it, had no desire to make it more than an exclusive affair, bringing in the old families of New-York in which she was interested. Dinners and luncheons seemed to her a more satisfactory line of procedure than the collection of musty deeds or the honoring of historical relics.

Mrs. Lamb, interested in everything connected with the history she had just written, and with the moral consciousness that the organization was the child of her brain, stood firm. So did the woman she had asked to stand at its head. The two opinions conflicted, and the real founder of the society was obliged to leave.

It was then, at their request, that Mrs. Lamb formed the women of other States, who asked her assistance, into a society such as she had first intended, and which later was joined by a New-York State chapter. This was made up of the defection from the original society with other women interested. The whole now makes up the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

That is the way a member of the society, a one time member of the original society, told the story yesterday.

"The society," she said, referring to the original one, "is only a social organization, and I think it is unfortunate that so much prominence is given it.

"I was glad to see in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning that our society, the real Colonial Dames, was mentioned and the distinction between the two given. They are generally confused.

"The first society was founded by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. It was in 1890. She had just finished writing her 'History of New-York,' and was very anxious to start a historical society. The object of it was to be just about what ours is now—the commemoration of historic events, the preservation of historic documents, and general patriotic work. She went first to Mrs. Howard Townsend to ask her to take charge of the new society. It needed a woman well known from her present social standing, and from the distinction of her ancestors.

"Mrs. Townsend was a Van Rensselaer, and daughter of the last and best known patroon of Albany. But at that time she did not fully realize the advantage of a patriotic society, and she was very much occupied with her work as Regent of Mount Vernon, and for the Burnham farm.

"She therefore declined, but recommended Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, a younger woman, and one whose connection with very many of the old families made her well fitted for the place. Mrs. Van Rensselaer consented to take charge of the society, whose plan Mrs. Lamb's clever brain had conceived. She invited, as was desired, her friends and connections, who many of them became members of the society. Her ideas, however, differed radically from Mrs. Lamb's. Mrs. Van Rensselaer felt that, if it became a bond of union for the old families, which new people were driving apart, it would be doing a sufficiently valuable patriotic work.

"Mrs. Lamb still adhered to her original idea, and there was naturally some contention. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was surrounded by friends, and naturally when Mrs. Lamb was asked to resign she could not do less than do so. Unjust and unkind? Certainly, if you like; but the power was against her.

"It was six months later that the real National society was formed. Women in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, hearing of the new society, wrote or sent delegates asking if they might join it.

"The idea of Mrs. Van Rensselaer was to have New-York for the head, a chosen few from outside States to be allowed to enter. Of course, that could not be satisfactory.

"Mrs. Lamb then founded the National Society of which Mrs. Coleman Dawson of Philadelphia was President, and Miss Mary Dickinson Secretary, in 1893, when the New-York Chapter was formed.

"In the meantime, there had been a constant effort by the members of the society to have its line of work changed. I never knew women to work so quietly and so courageously. At last they gave up, and decided to form an individual chapter of Mrs. Lamb's society. They had hoped all along it would be possible to bring the other society over. They went to Washington, and, with the special request made by the officers of the general society, that Mrs. Townsend should be made President, the new chapter became a member of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York.

"The National society had taken the name first suggested by Mrs. Lamb, the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. The first society had lost its charter by neglecting to fulfill the conditions required to keep it. The same emblem was used also.

"When the New-York chapter was started, seventy members of the original society said they resigned from it. We never knew quite how many members there were. There was some star-chamber work about that, and no lists of members were ever given out. We were told that there were 110, but some one who had seen the list said there were only 98.

"The point that we stand by is that members from that society must send in their resignations before joining ours. They have been resigning and joining us ever since. I have no idea how many are left. One of the members said the other day the number was very few. We have 225 in New-York State.

"The objection made to Benjamin Franklin was that he would not come in under 'ancestors of worthy character.' The trouble about Gen. Armstrong, Mrs. Stewart's ancestor, was that she was not a lineal descendant. Then, as Mrs. Stewart had already become a charter member, her lawyers said that she could not be turned out of the society, though she was asked to resign.

"The other cases were, all of them, personal. The trouble was the result of unpleasant personal remarks made."

Brooklyn Democratic Meetings.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee will meet in the Brooklyn Athenaeum, Atlantic and Clinton Streets, Monday evening. It is expected that James D. Bell will again be elected Chairman. Edward M. Grout's name had been mentioned in connection with the place, but the general opinion is that Mr. Bell will be elected.

The General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County will hold its regular meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year Monday night. It is said that S. Perry Sturgis will be selected as Chairman in place of George Foster Peabody, who declined a renomination. Edward M. Shepard will be re-elected First Vice President and Robert H. Roy will succeed himself as Secretary.

Jack Frost's Work at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The most wonderful ice bridge ever seen has been formed here. The icy scenery about the Falls is grand. The formation is similar in many respects to that of the Winter of 1879, when it was viewed by the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne. The effect of the setting sun on the myriad ice tracings and stalactites is beautiful.

The West Shore Railroad announces a half-rate excursion from points between New-York and Albany to the Falls, leaving New-York and all points between New-York and Albany on all trains of Jan. 11, to return arriving in New-York up to and including Tuesday morning.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Comtesse di Brazza, formerly Miss Cora Slocomb, who is occupying apartments this Winter at the Hotel Endicott, 101 West Eighty-first Street, is at home informally on Tuesdays.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence Newman, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Newman of St. Louis, to John H. Wallace of New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Newman were in New-York last week, and returned to their home in the West on Saturday. The wedding will take place at the residence of the bride's parents early in the Spring, after which the young couple will sail for Europe to spend their honeymoon in traveling.

—Dr. and Mrs. J. Van Doren Young gave a dinner last evening at their residence, 108 West Seventy-fifth Street. Covers were laid for twelve persons.

—Mrs. John Sedgwick and the Misses Sedgwick of 312 West Eighty-ninth Street gave an informal tea yesterday afternoon.

—The annual meeting of the Alumnae of St. Mary's of New-York will be given to-day at 1:30 o'clock at the Hotel Savoy. Among those who will be present are Mrs. William H. Starbuck, Miss Harris, Miss Sands, Miss Edith Sands, Miss Thorn, Miss Lawrence, Miss Van Brunt, Miss Shrady, Miss Ambrose, the Misses Isherwood, Miss Leonie Thompson, Miss Van Wyck, Miss Winfield, Miss Lee, Mrs. Gabrielle Greeley Clendennin, and Miss Hall.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Halsey are located for the season at the Burlington, 10 East Thirtieth Street. Mrs. Halsey was Miss Effie Van Rensselaer Grubb, whose marriage to Mr. Halsey was celebrated at Burlington, N. J., last November.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Ogden of Morristown, N. J., are at the Hotel Plaza for the Winter. Mr. Ogden has recovered from his severe attack of typhoid fever. Later in the season the Ogdens may go South or to California for a brief visit.

—A large reception will be given this afternoon by Mrs. Charles Lewis Colby of 8 East Sixty-ninth Street, at which Miss Florence Hallett Knowlton will be introduced. The drawing rooms will be lavishly decorated with tropical plants and white and pink roses, and a number of pretty girls will assist in receiving.

—Mrs. Joseph F. Daly will give a large reception this afternoon at her residence, 19 East Sixty-second Street.

—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Laura Slocomb to Sherman Flint, the second son of Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint of 60 East Thirty-fourth Street.

—The Friday evening dancing class, which was organized by the Misses Edson and the Misses Squier, held a meeting last night in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms, in West Fifty-fifth Street. The guests were received by Mrs. Charles F. Stone, Mrs. N. J. Haines, Jr., Mrs. Francis C. Moore, Mrs. Henry T. Edson, Mrs. Henry B. Laidlaw, Mrs. Stuart C. Squier, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Dos Passos. Among the guests were Miss Katherine Mercer, Miss Milman, Miss Helen Dodd, Miss Mally, Miss Watts, Mr. Milman, Robert Appleton, Miss Grace Hoyt, Miss Frank Hoyt, Mr. Niles, Mr. Milmini, the Misses Edson, Mr. Lowler, Mr. Robbins, Miss Squier, William Hubert, Mr. Quimby, Dr. Edson, Mr. Fessenden, the Misses Hyde, Miss Stone, the Misses Cowles, Miss Fortescue, the Misses Harkness, Miss Nott, Miss Maud Edson, Heath Barton, Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Penfield, and Mr. De Lancy Watts.

—The reception given to Mme. Guy d'Hardelot, the composer, by Leslie Giffen Cauldwell at his studio, in Carnegie Hall, on Thursday was a brilliant affair. The ladies assisting Mr. Cauldwell were Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., Miss Cauldwell, Mrs. Minnie Methot, and Mme. Guy d'Hardelot, with Harvey Worthington at the piano, gave a delightful musical programme. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Bunker, Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, the Misses Agnew, Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Mrs. Blakeley Hall, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Parshall, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Pape, Mr. and Mrs. Albert McCuckin, Thomas Louis Karl, Orton Bradley, Alfred Lambert, Charles Arter, Lester Muller, Miss Held, Miss Chapin, Mrs. and Miss Gelsten, Mrs. Henry Hungerford, Miss Hungerford, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, George Rareshide, Carl Blenner, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Eugene Glaenzer, Mrs. Edwin Garcia, Miss Garcia, Matthew Hinman, Mrs. Dillon-Oliver, Miss Dillon, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow, Miss Mildred Eytinge, Mrs. Edward Blashfield, Lieut. Bettini, Mrs. Edward Gordigianni, Miss Jennie Dutton, Miss Lillie Berg, John Bodine Lunger, and Thomas Kelly.

—Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley Magoun have closed their country residence at Babylon, L. I., and are occupying apartments for the remainder of the season at the Holland House.

—Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will receive informally on Thursday.

—Mrs. Lloyd Ferris of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street received informally yesterday. She will be at home on each succeeding Friday in this month,

—Mrs. Walter G. Schuyler and Miss Schuyler of West Seventy-second Street were at home informally yesterday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Wood and the Misses Wood, who have been abroad since early last Summer, arrived in London last week. They will sail for New-York the latter part of this month, with the intention of spending the remainder of the Winter and the early portion of the Spring in the South.

—A large reception will be given for Miss Rosalie Francke by her brothers at their residence, 7 East Thirty-fifth Street, this afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock. Miss Francke will be assisted in receiving by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Leopold H. Francke, Miss Edythe Huntington, and Miss Mabel Huntington, sisters of Mrs. Francke; Miss Julia Hard, Miss Elsie Lataille, Miss Marion Rand of Lawrence, L. I., and Miss Anita Neilson. The drawing room is to be handsomely decorated with flowers and tropical plants.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Forsythe, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Frederick Forsythe of Cleveland, Ohio, to George William Bond, formerly of New-York and now of Philadelphia. The wedding will in all probability take place either late in the Spring or early in the Summer. Mr. Bond is a son of the late William F. Bond of this city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Crowe and the Misses Crowe, who sailed for Europe recently, have arrived in Paris. They will remain there until the latter part of next month, when they will make a tour of the Continent of Europe. They expect to be abroad at least twelve months, and will possibly remain in Europe for two years.

PATRIARCH.

Lost $40 and Committed Suicide.

Isaac Morse, a young Russian peddler, lost $40 playing "twenty-one" in a saloon on Thursday night. On his way to his home, 12 Hester Street, he stopped and bought some carbolic acid, which he drank when he reached there. He died while an ambulance was being summoned.

COMING EVENTS.

—"Saturday Night" entertainment at Lotos Club, 558 Fifth Avenue, this evening, 10 o'clock.

—Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association, at home, Fifth Avenue Hotel, 11 A. M. to-day.

—Hamilton anniversary dinner, clubhouse, Brooklyn, this evening, at 6:30.

—Ohio Society's annual dinner, Delmonico's, this evening.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Mrs. Sophia C. Smith, who was arrested on Nov. 2, 1895, for obtaining goods from Jackson's dry goods store on Sixth Avenue, and dresses from Mrs. Sarah Switzer, 424 Fifth Avenue, by representing herself to be Mrs. C. P. Huntington, has been adjudged insane by a commission appointed by the court, and was committed Jan. 9, by order of Judge Fitzgerald, to the insane asylum at Matteawan, N. Y. A. W. Tenney appeared for the application, and Assistant District Attorney Matthe for the people.

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, a brother of ex-Gov. Chamberlain, is to assist Dr. Wylie and preach in the Old Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. In the evening at 8 o'clock Dr. Wylie will preach on "The Blessedness of the Redeemed," and on Tuesday evening of next week at 8 o'clock Dr. Penfield will give his second free organ recital in the church.

—Mrs. Mary O'Hearn, 500 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, will be allowed to keep her license, as the Excise Board yesterday voted to dismiss the complaint made against her by Secretary Coyle of the Excise Board, on the ground that she had twice been convicted of selling liquor on Sunday. She produced in evidence Gov. Morton's pardon in the case of one conviction.

—Prof. Hiram Corson of Cornell University will lecture before the American Society for the Improvement of Speech in Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, on Saturday, Jan. 18, at 8 P. M., on "Vocal Culture; Its Relation to Literary and General Culture." Invitation tickets may be had by applying to Miss Agnes Crawford, Corresponding Secretary, 111 West Seventy-fifth Street.

—The fourteenth anniversary services of the Jerry McAuley Cremorne Mission will be held at the mission, 104 West Thirty-second Street, to-morrow at 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Prominent clergymen and laymen are expected to make addresses at both meetings, and the public are cordially invited to be present.

—Mrs. Bessie Senn was cleaning windows on the second floor of her home, 300 East Seventieth Street, yesterday afternoon, when she lost her balance and fell to the sidewalk. She was picked up unconscious and carried to her apartments. She died before she could be carried to the ambulance, which had been called.

—Walter Scott Hawk has been missing for two years, and a reward of $20 is now offered for information as to his present whereabouts. Any information concerning him should be sent to William G. Moore, Chief of the Washington Police, or Inspector Hollingberger of the Detective Bureau in that city.

—An exhibition of prepared natural palms and other ornamental plants will be held Jan. 14, from 1 to 10 P. M., in connection with the regular meeting of the Farmers' Club, from 2 to 4 P. M. The subject for discussion will be "Midwinter Gardening and Foliage Plants."

—The annual banquet of Howard Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was held on Thursday night at Halloran's. About forty were present. Gen. Frank Parson presided. The Rev. Dr. Atterbury, Dr. Meek, Capt. Ackers, the Rev. Dr. Hoddle, and Counsellor Dowd spoke.

—At the men's mass meeting in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, at 3:45 P. M. to-morrow, William E. Dodge will address young men. A musical programme will be given by H. O. Hawn, baritone, and Harry Smith, the boy soloist.

—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning in the Church of the Divine Paternity on "The Failure of the Church."

Brooklyn.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down an opinion in the application of the Brooklyn Trust Company, as trustee, for power to sell $55,000 of the securities of the late David A. Griggs. Mr. Griggs appointed Edward A. Seccomb as trustee, but Mr. Seccomb died, and the Brooklyn Trust Company was appointed by the Surrogate as trustee. Justice Gaynor appointed A. J. Perry guardian ad litem of the infants, with instructions to look carefully into the law of the case.

—James B. Coles, who, it is claimed, is Martin Allen, brother of "The" Allen, and who was arrested for attempted burglary while trying to get into the house, 176 St. James Place, Dec. 31, was arraigned before Justice Haggerty in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday. There were two charges against him—one of carrying burglar's tools, and the other of attempted burglary. On the latter he was held in $5,000 bail, and on the former in $1,500 bail.

—A jury in Part IV. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Dykman yesterday, gave Mrs. Julia A. McCauley a verdict for $1,000 in her suit against Mrs. Catherine Schneider. Mrs. McCauley slipped and fell on a piece of ice in front of the defendant's house at Livingston and Bond Streets in 1894, breaking her ankle.

—The annual report of the Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association has been filed in the County Clerk's office. It shows a membership of 455. The receipts during the year were $6,967.31, and the disbursements $5,899.40. The balance in the Treasury Dec. 31 was $6,073.61, with no liabilities.

—The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company applied to Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for a temporary injunction against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to restrain it from laying tracks on Avenue N, in the Thirty-second Ward. Decision was reserved.

—Judge Hurd, in the County Court, yesterday denied the motion to vacate the attachment against the property in the Arlington Hotel granted in the suit of James Van Dyke against Charles A. Merritt, the lessee of the hotel, who retired from the management last night.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained by James Watson, who is a prisoner in Raymond Street Jail. Watson is one of nine prisoners who are still to be sentenced under convictions before the late Judge Moore.

—The suit of Theodore Smalley against the Fulton Bank to recover $10,000, a balance of an account, was decided in favor of the bank in the Supreme Court yesterday. This is the second suit, and each has been won by the bank.

—John Reilly, twenty-six years old, of 473 Adelphi Street, alleges that while he was on his way home early yesterday morning, at Atlantic Avenue and Adelphi Street, he was beaten by three colored men.

—The Brooklyn police are looking for Patrick McDonough, eight years old, who disappeared from his home, 201 Marion Street, Wednesday. He is of light complexion, with light hair, and is small for his age.

—Charles O'Brien, twenty-eight years old, of 292 Court Street, has been missing since Jan. 1. He is of medium height, with light complexion and hair and smooth face, and wore dark clothes.

—Justice Neu in the City Hall Civil Court yesterday dismissed the suit of James Hyde against his brother, Louis W. Hyde, for $159, alleged to be due for the board of his father.

—The anniversary of Hamilton's birthday will be celebrated by the Hamilton Club to-night. When a banquet will be given and addresses will be made by many prominent men.

—Edward H. Beckert, also known as "Lieutenant" Beckert, was held for the Grand Jury yesterday. An effort, it is said, will be made to have him sent to an insane asylum.

—In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Gaynor heard testimony in the suit of Mary Goetz, as guardian ad litem of Albert Goetz, her son, to annul his marriage with Mary Healy.

—Six of the eight policemen who were assigned by Police Commissioner Welles to watch for trolley speed violations, were yesterday assigned to regular duty.

—The will of Jane T. Roome, who died Dec. 30, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate, which is valued at $28,000, is left to relatives.

—A complimentary dinner will be given to William Hester, President of The Brooklyn Eagle, in the Pouch Mansion Monday night.

—Nineteen new cases of diphtheria were reported to the Health Department yesterday.

Long Island City.

—It was not known until yesterday morning that a life had been lost in the fire on the canal-boat C. D. Houston, lying at the wharf of Steinway & Son. The fire occurred early Wednesday morning, and was due to the cabin stove becoming overheated. William Herbert, eighteen years old, of 162 Grand Street, Jersey City, was in charge of the boat. The Houston was owned by Capt. Patrick Herbert, the boy's father. He thought it strange that he did not hear from the son, and, accompanied by another son, visited the wreck of the boat yesterday. They could obtain no trace of the missing young man and left. Shortly after their departure a man with a boathook coommenced to poke around in the hold of the submerged craft and brought up the charred remains of young Herbert. It is believed that he was asphyxiated by coal gas.

—Commissioner of Public Works Moore has been authorized by the Board of Aldermen to arrange for the cleaning of the streets of the First Ward until it can be learned whether the Sanford administration really entered into a contract for having the work done. The contractor was John Clancy. When he put in a bid for the work, he figured nearly $1,400 less than last year. This was owing to a report that he was to be underbid for the work. It turned out that the other bidders figured higher than Clancy's old bid, it being a put up job to frighten him into cutting down his price. He has declined to carry out the contract.

—Gustave Kessler of 870 Vernon Avenue, has commenced a suit for $20,000 against the Steinway Railroad Company of this city for personal injuries received while riding on one of the company's trolley cars Jan. 7. Kessler was standing on the rear platform. The car rounded a curve at a high rate of speed and Kessler was thrown against the iron gate on one side of the platform. The gate was insecurely fastened, and the man was thrown off into the road. He has been confined to his bed. Dr. George Forbes, the attending physician, is reported as saying that Kessler will be injured for life.

—The Queens County Grand Jury will convene Monday, and it is said that one of the first cases it will consider will be that of Mrs. Mary Lalor, charged with the murder of her son, William E. Lalor.

—Mayor Gleason has appointed the following Civil Service Commission: Joseph Buchanan, First Ward; Joseph Kelly, Third Ward, and Peter J. Sheridan, Fifth Ward.

Long Island.

—Arbutus Council, Royal Arcanum, of Huntington, has installed the following newly elected officers: Regent—James D. Rushmore; Vice Regent—Ralph Ludlam; Orator—A. B. Christian; Guide—C. C. Painter; Collector—William B. Moore; Secretary—A. M. Knapp; Treasurer—E. A. Hegeman; Chaplain—James J. Mills; Warden—Valentine Boyle; Sentry—George Emmons.

—The Catholic Benevolent Legion of Flushing has elected these officers: President—M. J. Lawlor; Vice President—James Ballantyne; Sitting Chancellor—T. F. Touhy; Secretary—James Fogarty; Collector—M. J. Hogan; Treasurer—William Doyle; Orator—John F. Walsh; Trustees—James F. Connor, M. P. Quinn, John Haley.

—The following officers of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank have been elected: President—Henry P. Hedges; First Vice President—Charles N. Brown; Second Vice President—James H. Pierson; Secretary and Treasurer—Capt. David P. Vail; Assistant Treasurer—Edgar White; Attorney—E. A. Carpenter.

—A proposition was brought up at the Jamaica Board of Trustees' meeting Thursday evening for the purchase of the electric light and water plants now operating in the village. They are at present owned by private corporations. The proposition met with no favor, and the Trustees have abandoned it.

—The Queens County Republican Committee has elected the following officers: Chairman—William J. Youngs; Vice Chairman—Charles L. Phipps; Secretary—B. Frank Wood; Treasurer—H. A. France. An ivory gavel will be presented to the new Chairman at the next meeting of the committee.

—Roslyn Lodge, No. 2, Shield of Honor, has installed these officers: Worthy Master—Cornelius E. Remsen; Junior Master—William C. Smith; Treasurer—Frank S. Titus; Financial Secretary—H. M. W. Eastman; Secretary—George A. Craft; Conductor—William E. Willis; Chaplain—Henry C. Hutchings.

—The Reformed Church Christian Endeavor Society of Hicksville has elected officers, as follows: President—James Bacon; Vice President—Mrs. Alice Luth; Secretary—Mrs. Robert Colhurst; Treasurer—Charles Wetterau. The society has voted a contribution for foreign missionary purposes.

—Huntting Post, G. A. R., of Greenport, has installed these officers: Commander—Samuel A. Hawkins; Senior Vice Commander—Joseph Lippincott; Junior Vice Commander—M. B. Duvall; Adjutant—J. W. Klipp; Quartermaster—R. Jefferson; Chaplain—J. D. Boream; Surgeon—A. C. Sully.

—At the annual meeting of Greenport Lodge, I. O. O. F., the following officers were elected: Noble Grand—William H. Redmond; Vice Grand—John W. Burns; Secretary—C. E. Corwin; Permanent Secretary—William W. Corey; Treasurer—W. D. Corey; Trustees—Edward Rowland and Anson T. Wells.

—Marion Lodge, No. 252, I. O. O. F., of College Point, which is twenty-five years old, has installed the following officers: Noble Grand—Ernest Ansorge; Vice Grand—Joseph Contant; Recording Secretary—Oscar Weiss; Treasurer—Herman Aschenbach.

—During the last week 300,000 trout eggs were shipped from the hatchery at Cold Spring to the hatchery at Bath, N. Y. Superintendent Charles Walters recently visited the Cold Spring hatchery and made an inspection, which he declared resulted satisfactorily.

—Nelson H. Smith, Carman Pearsall, and Hiram R. Smith have been elected Trustees of the Freeport Methodist Church. The congregation has passed a resolution requesting the pastor, the Rev. W. W. Wilson, to remain another year.

—A Republican campaign club for 1896 has been organized at Freeport, with these officers: President—Alexander R. Rhodes; Vice President—E. W. Verity; Secretary—Charles T. Baldwin; Treasurer—Isaac Horsfall.

—The contract for lighting Whitestone's streets this year has been awarded to the New-Jersey Globe Gaslight Company. The lights will cost $2 more each than they did last year.

—At the annual meeting of the Glen Cove Mutual Insurance Company the following Directors were re-elected: S. B. Bowne, S. Townsend Titus, and Elwood Valentine.

—A petition signed by 100 residents of Flushing has been presented to Austin Corbin, asking him to put a stop to hucksters soliciting trade at the railroad station in that village.

—At the meeting of the Richmond Hill Board of Education last evening steps were taken toward putting a new system of heating in the village schools.

—The east-bound Patchogue mail train on the Long Island Railroad was delayed at Bay Shore several hours Thursday evening by a hot box.

—A flathouse owned by Tyler Hawkins, at Bayport, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was partially burned a month ago and rebuilt.

—School Commissioner Clair held an examination for teachers' second and third grade certificates at Flushing yesterday.

—The Newtown Town Board is considering the introduction of a water system in the Glendale section of the town.

—An old fish packing factory at Point o' Woods is being torn down by the owner, Capt. Maliga Smith.

—Henry Combes has been confirmed by the Sea Cliff Trustees as Chief of the Fire Department.

—Warren Watson, eleven years old, while skating recently at Jamaica, fell and broke his leg.

—Frostfish are being caught in large numbers in Centreport Harbor.

—There has been excellent sleighing at Greenport since Wednesday.

—The Paumonak Club of Glen Cove has moved into new quarters.

Yonkers.

—The new First Reformed Church edifice, in South Broadway, will be opened for divine service for the first time to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. David Cole has been the pastor for the last thirty years. This church has been built through his own efforts, in the face of many discouragements. It is one of the ornaments of Yonkers.

—Capt. Pruyn and Lieuts. McVicar, Thompson, and Colton of the Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers will attend the meeting of the Third Brigade officers in Albany next Tuesday, and also Gen. McAlpin's reception to Gov. Morton the following evening.

—Arthur D. Wildman has expressed publicly his gratitude to the volunteer firemen who so successfully fought the flames at the fire at his house. He also thanks the Police Department for its efficient services during and since the fire.

—"Gypsy" Smith, the evangelist, is in this city and will remain over Sunday. He will preach in the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church to-morrow evening. He will then go to Boston to begin a series of evangelistic meetings.

—The Fire Commissioners held a meeting last night and made further arrangements for instituting the partially paid department in place of the entirely volunteer department, which has served up to the present time.

—The Rev. Henry R. Freeman, rector of St. John's Church, in Troy, will exchange pulpits to-morrow with his brother, the Rev. James E. Freeman of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, in this city.

—Mrs. Samuel Stillwell of New-Paltz is visiting her brother, James Stewart, at 97 Warburton Avenue.

—The Fourth Separate Company had some team rifle practice at the armory last night.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Pharmaceutical Association has elected the following officers for the coming year: President—Albert Van Houten of Yonkers; First Vice President—F. Olivet of Mount Vernon; Second Vice President—G. Greisg of Pleasantville; Secretary—L. J. Schlesinger of Yonkers; Treasurer—J. B. Sackett of Tarrytown; Executive Committee—George Gill of Mount Vernon, J. A. Hart of Sing Sing, and E. Alexander Houston of Yonkers. The next meeting will be held at Croton in April.

—T. J. Hill and Langdon Roper of Pelham Manor superintended the flooding of the tennis court at the Pelham Manor Clubhouse early this week to make a skating pond. The earth walls were not made strong enough. They broke, and the water rushed down the hill and filled the cellar under the house of Mrs. T. S. Whiting, causing more or less damage.

—Dr. Edward F. Brush of Mount Vernon has made application to Attorney General Hancock to have the Record Publishing Company of West Second Street, Mount Vernon, dissolved. Dr. Brush alleges that he has taken this action to protect himself and friends who have money invested in it. The Record Publishing Company was organized April 9, 1892.

—The Board of Trustees at Pelham Manor Thursday evening deferred the question of granting a trolley franchise through the Manor until Thursday evening, Jan. 16.

—Rafeo Deseo, who was arrested in Mount Vernon Thursday on a charge of horse stealing, was held yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury.

New-Rochelle.

—The case of the people against Thomas Lindsley, who is charged with assault in the third degree, was put down yesterday for a jury trial Tuesday by Justice Lambden at the request of R. McKinley Power, counsel for the defendant. The charges were preferred by Charles Clark. Clark was under arrest in Mount Vernon a short time ago for threatening to shoot a man there. Mr. Power demanded that Clark be searched before the hearing in Lindsley's case was begun yesterday.

—There is sleighing in New-Rochelle and other towns along the Sound, though more snow is wanted to make it good. Some sleighs were out in New-Rochelle yesterday. Charles Dunkel, as far back as Tuesday, drove in a sleigh from New-Rochelle to Larchmont, and won the prize given to the man who makes the trip first each Winter. The sleigh ran on bare ground part of the way.

—Robert Powers, eighty-six years old, a laborer, who has worked for the village and for many families in New-Rochelle off and on for forty-five years, died in his home, in River Street, Thursday. Powers was born in Ireland and came to this country half a century or more ago.

—Susie P. Underhill, eight years old, daughter of C. Herbert Underhill, a conductor on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, died yesterday from diphtheria, at the home of her parents, 140 Bank Street.

—C. O. Lovell of New-York City is about to build a house in Sickles Avenue, a new street that is to be opened between Lockwood Avenue and Colonial Place.

Sing Sing.

—The proposed amendments to the village charter, as adopted by the Board of Village Trustees, provide for the appointment, for a term of three years, at a salary not to exceed $1,200, of a Police Justice, who shall have sole and exclusive criminal jurisdiction. Three policemen are to be appointed at a salary of not to exceed $900, and they shall have powers of Constables to serve papers within the village limits. The fiscal year will begin the first Tuesday in March, and the charter election will be held in the second Tuesday in March.

—A Pocahontas Degree Lodge, which will probably be chartered as Minsola Council, has been organized by the wives and daughters of the Sint Sinck Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. The officers are: Pocahontas—Mrs. Helen Robbins; Wiuona—Mrs. Michael Hyams; Prophetess—Miss Kate Dando; Keeper of Wampum—Miss Lillian Webb; Collector of Wampum—Miss Emily Griffiths. They meet every week.

—The new officers of the Baptist Sunday school are: Superintendent—Charles Knapp; Assistant—Richard Palmer; Lady Superintendent—Mrs. Edwin Barrett; Secretary and Treasurer—Frank Wood; Assistant—Eugene Miller; Librarian—Clarke R. Baker; Assistants—James Jarman and B. L. Foster.

—The Young Men's Christian Association has organized a civil government class, which has lectures every Monday evening. The subject for the next Monday evening lecture is: "The Early Government of the American Colonies." Mr. Frank L. Young is the instructor of the class.

—The merchants of the village have decided to close their respective places of business every evening, with the exception of Monday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, so as to give their clerks as well as themselves some time for social enjoyments.

—The Ideal Social Club has elected the following officers: President—Walter S. Haring; Vice President—Robert F. Lemmey; Secretary—J. H. Miller; Treasurer—Stanley H. Searles.

—The new officers of the German Aid Society are: President—Joseph Willi; Vice President—Adolph Heuss, Sr.; Secretary—Charles Wiese; Treasurer—W. F. Mezger, Sr.

—The Young People's Guild of Trinity Church will hold a rainbow tea in Trinity Chapel Tuesday afternoon and evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Lamar of Texas will deliver the next lecture in the Baptist Church course Tuesday evening, Jan. 21.

—The Montauk Association will give its eighth annual hop Thursday evening, Jan. 30.

Staten Island.

—The sub-committee of the City Charter Committee appointed to prepare a form of charter for the incorporation of the whole of Staten Island under a city government, has prepared a draft of a proposed charter, which will be submitted at a meeting of the committee to be held in the Supervisors' rooms, Stapleton, Monday evening.

—The Good Government Club of Richmond County held its annual meeting Thursday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John S. Davenport, President; Russell Bleeker, Vice President; F. Winthrop White, Treasurer; Arthur Hollick, Secretary; Walter Durhrow, Corresponding Secretary.

—Locke Richardson gave "The Rivals" in the ballroom of the Hotel Castleton last evening before a large audience of well-known Staten Island people. The proceeds were for the benefit of the library fund of the Staten Island Academy.

Jersey City.

—Frederick J. Becker, who eighteen months ago was adjudged dead by the Hudson County Orphans' Court, because he had not been heard from in ten years, appeared in court yesterday and asked to have the decree set aside. Mr. Becker established his identity, but Judge Hudspeth said he could not set aside the decree until the legal "widow" should have an opportunity to appear and show cause why the decree should not be set aside. This formality will be complied with next Friday. There is an estate of about $7,000 involved. Mrs. Becker had been appointed administratrix.

—The North Hudson Railway Company yesterday elected the following Directors: Miles Tierney and Robert W. Dowling of New-York, Col. Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, Robert F. Ballantine and J. Herbert Ballantine of Newark, Nicholas Goeltz of Union Hill, Henry Offerman of Brooklyn, and Fitch J. Mallory and Allan L. McDermott of Jersey City. Officers will be chosen Jan. 21.

—John S. Yost, a New-York lawyer, and Miss Bertha V. Denton, also of New-York, were married in Taylor's Hotel Thursday night by the Rev. John L. Soudder. After a wedding luncheon, Mr. and Mrs. Yost left by a Pennsylvania train for an extended tour of the South. They will live in New-York.

—John Heslin of 216 Palisade Avenue visited a variety theatre yesterday afternoon, taking a seat in the gallery. He was ordered out, and in going down stairs fell from the top to the bottom. He was taken up unconscious, but recovered and was sent home.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of New-Jersey will hold its annual convention in the city Feb. 13. The session will continue for three days.

—There is a scarcity of water at the Hudson County institutions at Snake Hill, consequent upon the freezing of one of the water mains.

New-Jersey.

—The gates at the Belleville reservoir of the Jersey City Water Works were closed at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a moment later the valves of the pipes connecting the East Jersey Water Company's mains on the Essex County side of the Passaic River with the main on the Hudson County side were opened, and Pequonock water began to flow to Jersey City, Harrison, Kearny, and other suburbs in Hudson County. The supply to Jersey City will be limited, as Newark must get 27,500,000 gallons a day, and the capacity of the pipe is only 35,000,000.

—Andrew Kowitz, who is charged with the murder of Josef Popiel, and is now in the county jail at Newark, is trying to starve himself to death. During the past ten days he has refused all food, and drinks only a cup of coffee in the morning. Yesterday, eighteen half loaves of bread that he had refused to eat were found concealed in his cell.

—There will be a meeting of the Auxiliary League of the Salvation Army in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, Monday night, Jan.

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TO MAKE BROOKLYN DRY

The Big Crusade of Preachers Will Be Commenced To-morrow.

MAYOR WURSTER KNOWS NOT OF IT

That Is, No Committee Has Told Him of the Prospective Attempt to Have the Excise Laws Obeyed Sunday.

The clergymen of Brooklyn are about to start on a big crusade against the liquor interests. They will demand that the Excise laws be honestly and faithfully enforced Sundays.

The Rev. Robert J. Kent, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, is the leader in the movement. The Rev. Mr. Kent is an aggressive man. He was one of the Republican watchers who went to Gravesend election day in 1893, and he was assaulted by some of McKane's henchmen.

Interested in this movement are 110 churches, representing fifteen denominations, and Sunday, all the pastors who are interested in the crusade will make addresses touching on the subject. Some of the sermons wil be in the morning, and others in the evening.

The clergymen have had blanks printed, headed "A Time to Speak." The blanks contain a declaration for the honest enforcement of the Excise law. These blanks will be distributed for signatures at the services to be held to-morrow.

The appeal will be made by the following clergymen:

Congregational—The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Church of the Pilgrims; the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, Tompkins Avenue; the Rev. S. W. King, Willoughby Avenue chapel; the Rev. A. F. Newton, Rochester Avenue; the Rev. C. W. King, Bushwick Avenue; the Rev. Horace Porter, Mayflower; the Rev. H. J. Wells, Park Avenue branch of Tompkins Avenue; the Rev. D. Butler Pratt, Beecher Memorial; the Rev. Charles Herald, Bethesda.

Baptist—The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis, Washington Avenue; the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, Emmanuel; the Rev. A. A. Cameron, Calvary; the Rev. G. U. Thomsen, Prospect Avenue German; the Rev. George H. Horne, East End; the Rev. George R. Kramer, Pilgrim; the Rev. W. J. Mosher, Grace; the Rev. W. T. Dixon, Concord; the Rev. Cornelius Wolfkin, Greene Avenue; Dr. J. L. Ray, Central (E. D.;) the Rev. R. H. Baker, Hendrix Street.

Methodist—The Rev. Dr. J. E. Adams, Janes; the Rev. William Hamilton, Andrews; the Rev. W. A. Layton, First, Greenpoint; the Rev. B. A. Gilman, Ridley Memorial; the Rev. Dr. D. A. Jordan, Sands Street Memorial; the Rev. Herbert Welsh, Summerfield; the Rev. Dr. D. Weston, South Second Street; the Rev. Walter Grayson, Zion; the Rev. R. C. Christopher, Cropsey Avenue; the Rev. A. Flammann, St. John's German; the Rev. F. B. Upham, Bushwick Avenue; the Rev. S. K. Spahr, Trinity (Methodist Protestant;) the Rev. J. W. Norris, Memorial (Primitive Methodist;) the Rev. S. Darlington, Monroe Street (Primitive Methodist.)

Presbyterian—The Rev. Dr. David Gregg, Lafayette Avenue; the Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells, South Third Street; the Rev. John E. Fray, Duryea Chapel; the Rev. Charles Edwards, Franklin Avenue; the Rev. W. Laidlaw, Trinity; the Rev. Dr. T. A. Nelson, Memorial; the Rev. Dr. Lewis R. Foote, Throop Avenue; the Rev. A. B. Prichard, Arlington Avenue; the Rev. G. N. Makely, Cumberland Street; the Rev. David Junor, Mount Olivet; the Rev. D. H. Overton, Greene Avenue; the Rev. J. G. Snyder, Olivet Chapel; the Rev. Dr. R. D. Sproull, Noble Street; the Rev. W. P. Mackey, Emmanuel Chapel.

Reformed—The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, Bedford Avenue; the Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar, First; the Rev. A. P. Stockwell, Greenwood Heights; the Rev. Dr. T. C. McClelland, North; the Rev. W. H. Boocock, Grace; the Rev. W. P. E. Adams, Edgewood.

Episcopal—The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, St. Peter's; Bishop T. W. Campbell, Reconciliation (Reformed.)

Lutheran—The Rev. R. Anderson, Our Saviour's, Danish; the Rev. W. E. Main, St. Matthew's, English.

United Presbyterian—The Rev. Dr. J. H. Audrew, First.

Universalist—The Revs. A. K. Wright and Alice E. Wright, Reconciliation and Prospect Heights.

Catholic—The Rev. Sylvester Malone, SS. Peter and Paul; the Rev. E. W. McCarthy, St. Augustine.

Besides the clergymen in this formidable list, the following will co-operate:

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Adams, All Souls' Universalist; the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Johnston, St. John's Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. T. J. Whittaker, Bushwick Avenue Baptist; the Rev. Dr. T. S. Cartwright, St. Marks Protestant Episcopal; the Rev. S. R. Wallace, Monroe Street Reformed Presbyterian; the Rev. Cortland Myers, Baptist Temple; the Rev. F. Jacobson, Lutheran Bethlehem; the Rev. D. W. Couch, Lenox Road Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. B. Glenk, Wyckoff Street German Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bowdish, Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. W. C. Wilson, North Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. P. J. Reeves, Rockaway Avenue Congregational; the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod, Clinton Avenue Congregational; the Rev. Samuel Hunt, Unitarian Church of the Saviour; the Rev. H. Trumpp, Second German Baptist; the Rev. J. J. Arnaud, Orchard Primitive Methodist; the Rev. J. W. Tamblyn, Free Methodist; the Rev. L. J. Brown, Berean Baptist; the Rev. G. A. Reid, Church of Christ, (Disciples;) the Rev. Dr. Chauncey Brewster, Grace Protestant Episcopal; the Rev. J. A. Billingsley, Bethany Presbyterian; the Rev. Dr. R. B. Hull, Greenwood Baptist; the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, Christ Protestant Episcopal; the Rev. Dr. M. S. Chapman, New-York Avenue Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. Dr. G. F. Warren, Ocean Hill Baptist; the Rev. Dr. R. B. Kelsay, Sixth Avenue Baptist; the Rev. Erwin Dennett, Tabernacle Baptist; the Rev. W. H. Hudnut, Grace Presbyterian; the Rev. W. M. Hughes, York Street Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. Lewis Francis, Kent Street Reformed; the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, Central Congregational; the Rev. Dr. C. L. Wells, Reformed Church, Flatbush; the Rev. F. P. O'Hare, St. Anthony's; the Rev. J. A. Hartnett, St. John the Baptist; the Rev. E. P. Mahoney, Our Lady of Good Counsel, and the Rev. J. J. Woods, Our Lady of Victory, Catholic.

The principal addresses Sunday evening will be made by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, the Rev. Dr. C. Cuthbert Hall of the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman of the South Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Chadwick of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Robert J. Kent of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church.

The Rev. J. F. Nash of the Church of the Sacred Heart will speak in the evening on the subject, as will also the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. John F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Edwin Potter of the Grace English Lutheran Church.

Mayor Wurster, when asked yesterday concerning the big crusade, said that he could not discuss the matter as he would not know anything about it until he had been waited upon by a committee.

"As to my excise policy," he said, "I have no policy to outline."

SIXTY-NINTH'S MEN ENTERTAINED

Commissioned Officers the Guests of Company G, Seventh Regiment.

The commissioned officers of the lately reorganized Sixty-ninth Regiment were entertained last night by Company G, Seventh Regiment, at Chapey's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Supper at 10 o'clock opened the evening. Then came a few minutes of speechmaking, in which Capt. James B. Dowson of Company G took occasion to emphasize the strong bond that has always existed between the Seventh and the Sixty-ninth.

Col. Smith, himself an old commandant of Company G, responded for the visiting Sixty-ninth men. Two hours of variety, in which the following took part, ended the evening: Minnie Renwood, Queenie Vassar, Nina Farrington, Mme. Fassetti, Samuel Bernard, "Willie" Fox, May Marlon, M. Begommer, and Charlotte Parry.

Among the visiting officers were Col. Smith, Adjt. McClintock, Major Emmet, and Capts. Lynch, McCrystal, O'Brien, O'Connell, Speilman, Healy, and Desmond. Other military guests included Gen. Guy V. Henry, United States Army; Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Col. Appleton, Lieut. Col. Kipp, Majors Abrams and Conover, and Adjts. Weaver, Townsend, and Falls of the Seventh Regiment.

Company G's entertainment committee consisted of Corp. Alexander Y. Pringle, Lance Corporal John F. Daniell, and Privates George N. Crossmond, H. F. Berdan, Stanley C. Van Note, and Angus Hopkins.

Coroner Fitzpatrick Ill.

Coroner Fitzpatrick is at his home with a severe cold, which he has had for several days. Dr. Edward J. Donlin, his physician, is also ill with diphtheria at his home, 120 West Houston Street.

WOMEN DISCUSSED POLITICS

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster Upheld the President and the Senate in Their Position on Venezuelan Question.

The West End Auxiliary of the Woman's National Republican Association gave a reception yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the West Side Republican Club, 102 West Eighty-second Street, to Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the National President. Mrs. J. Alexander Brown acted as hostess, and was assisted by Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Mabel Stevenson and Miss Hill sang, and Miss Kate Vashti Baxter played piano accompaniments.

Mrs. Brown made a brief speech of welcome, to which Mrs. Foster replied, and concluded her remarks with a short talk on current political issues. Those which Mrs. Foster touched upon were the Venezuelan controversy, the bond issue, and the recent trouble between Germany and England on the invasion of the Transvaal.

Mrs. Foster upheld President Cleveland and the Senate on the Venezuelan question, asserting that their course was the only one by which the dignity and honor of the Nation could be maintained. Of the bond issue, Mrs. Foster spoke strongly in favor of the call for public subscription.

The trouble in the Transvaal, Mrs. Foster said, was only a repetition of England's old course of grabbing, which will not be tolerated in this age, as it has been in the past.

In the short business session which preceded the reception the following Board of Officers was re-elected: President—Mrs. Clarence Burns; Vice Presidents—Mrs. J. G. Wentz and Mrs. James Fairman; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Maybanks Stacey; Treasurer—Mrs. H. Wallenstein.

Among those present were Miss Sarah Keeler, Mrs. Florence Morton, Miss Kate M. Bostwick, Miss Helen V. Boswell, Mrs. J. W. Cornwall, Miss Mildred Reid, Mrs. Florence E. Corey, Mrs. H. A. Carr, Mrs. J. A. Sully, Miss Adelaide Brooks, Mrs. Jane Pierce, Mrs. Isabel F. Norton, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Stroud, and Miss Lyons.

SAID TO BE A COLLEGE GRADUATE

Royal E. Houghton Left an Unpaid Board Bill, but Took His Neighbor's Clothes—Held for Trial.

A young man who gave his name as Royal E. Houghton, and his address as 244 West Thirty-fourth Street, was arrested Thursday night on the complaint of William A. Wright of the same address on a charge of larceny.

Houghton claims to be a bookkeeper and a college graduate. He has been known also as Charles H. Houghton and Scott Baldwin. Wright is a produce dealer, and has lived in the house at 244 West Thirty-fourth Street for a number of years.

Houghton early in December hired a room and engaged board in the house from Mrs. Crusard, who conducts the place. He was well liked by the boarders, and seemed to be trying always to make himself pleasant. He disappeared Jan. 2, and at the same time Wright missed a new suit of clothes worth $50, a new overcoat of the same value, and several pairs of trousers and shoes. Wright made inquiries, and found that Houghton owed Mrs. Crusard three weeks' board.

When Wright notified the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station two men were detailed on the case, and, by going to the Post Office, they learned that Houghton had lived at 142 West Thirty-first Street and 322 East Forty-first Street, where his mail had been sent. While accompanied by Wright they met him last night, at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Houghton saw that he was caught, and walked up to Wright and shook hands with him. Wright then saw that Houghton was wearing his new overcoat, a new pair of shoes, and a new necktie that his benefactor had given him for Christmas. Houghton admitted that all the property belonged to Wright, and said that he had taken it because he was hard up, and had no money to buy new clothes with.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Houghton pleaded that it was his first offense. Magistrate Flammer held him for trial in $500 bail.

DENIES CHARGES OF SHOPLIFTING

A Woman Held, Then the Magistrate Decides Case Needs Investigation.

Miss Eva Peyser, a private detective in a dry goods store in Fourteenth Street, Thursday afternoon says she saw a woman take a pair of earrings, valued at 98 cents, and a piece of fur valued at 5 cents, and start to leave the store. Miss Peyser detained her in the store until Policeman Stockmar of the Mercer Street Police Station arrived and arrested her.

At the police station the prisoner refused to give her right name, and said that she was Jane Doe. She also refused to give her age and address. When arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of larceny she said she was Mary Butsell, twenty-nine years old, a milliner, living at 101 Sixth Avenue. She pleaded not guilty, but as she had the property in her possession when she was arrested Magistrate Flammer held her for trial in $300 bail.

Magistrate Flammer reopened the case in the afternoon at the request of Eugene Arnheim, the employer of the prisoner. Mr. Arnheim told Magistrate Flammer that the prisoner had worked for him for several years, and that she had handled thousands of dollars belonging to him in that time while she was engaged as assistant cashier of his hat manufactory, at 50 West Third Street. He said that she had carried the keys of the place for years, and that it was simply impossible for her to have taken the ninety-eight-cent earrings which she is charged with stealing.

Miss Peyser repeated her testimony of the morning, and she was corroborated by Rose Wolf, a saleswoman, and Gustav Marcus, the Assistant Superintendent of the store. They all swore that the property had been found in the possession of the prisoner when she was arrested.

The prisoner indignantly denied the truth of the charges. She swore that Miss Peyser had tried to put her hand in her pocket on the street, and when remonstrated with invited her to come back to the store. She had gone willingly, and the detective had laid the things on a table, saying that she had taken them from her pocket.

Magistrate Flammer said that the case needed further examination, and admitted the prisoner to bail until the case again came to court.

Caught with Decoy Letters.

The discovery by Fitzpatrick & Somers of 85 Leonard Street that letters for them containing money orders were being stolen from the mails caused them to notify Post Office Inspector Ashe, and decoy letters were resorted to. The result was the arrest of William H. Davies. He was examined before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon and Inspectors Morris and Jacobs told how they caught him.

They had found four letters containing money upon his person. When Davies discovered that he had fallen into a trap he threatened to throttle Inspector Jacobs. He became more docile after a while, and said he did not know how the letters got into his pockets. It is alleged that over forty letters have been stolen from Fitzpatrick & Somers.

Counsel for Davies waived further examination, and asked for a reduction of bail. Commissioner Shields will decide regarding this next week.

Dinner by the Brazilian Minister.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonça entertained at dinner to-night the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Yang Yu, the Venezuelan Minister and Miss Andrade, the Japanese Minister, the Swiss Minister and Mrs. Pioda, the Hawaiian Minister and Mrs. Hatch, the Danish Minister, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Rengifo, Mr. and Mrs. Mario de Mendonça, and the Misses de Mendonça.

Commissioner Collis Wants to Move.

Public Works Commissioner Collis has under consideration a proposition to remove the headquarters of his department from its present quarters, on Chambers Street, to the American Tract Society Building, at 150 Nassau Street.

The present quarters of the department are, in the opinion of the officials, unequal to present demands. The Commissioner wants more room.

MAYOR SEEKS MORE HASTE

Col. Waring Would Move Slowly in Garbage Disposition Contracts.

HE CITES THE MOTTO OF HIS FAMILY

This Says "He Who Goes Safely Goes Far"—Bills for New Buildings Approved by the Board of Estimate.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, appeared in reference to several matters pertaining to his work. Among other things, Col. Waring asked for more money with which to build a Delahanty self-dumping boat. Some time ago he got an appropriation of $33,000 for one of these boats, but the Controller opposed the payment of the money on the ground that the contract was not valid.

Col. Waring said yesterday that the boat could not be built for the appropriation suggested, and that Contractor Nixon had spent several thousand dollars in experiments. Col. Waring made an application for authority to build the boat at a reasonable cost. The board decided to lay the matter over for a week.

The subject of final disposition of the garbage was then taken up. The Mayor said that there should be no further action taken toward dumping garbage at sea.

"There has already been unnecessary delay about final disposition," said the Mayor, "and there should be no more of it."

The Mayor thought the arrangement for the cremation of garbage ought to be concluded within ninety days. He then read a letter from B. B. Quackenbush, who wants to sell or lease to the city a patent method of disposing of garbage.

Turning to Col. Waring, Mayor Strong said that responsible persons were willing to undertake this work of final disposition. He evidently referred to the bid of McGill of Troy.

"If they fail in it," said the Mayor, "we have at least done something. It is no business of yours, Col. Waring, to consider the financial condition of these bidders. If we get a proper bond, it is beyond your mission to decide whether the contractor is going to make or lose money on the contract."

The Mayor continued to express his views, as follows:

"What we want is progress in this matter. We want to do something. Now, Colonel, for a year you have been asking us to wait and see. We have been waiting and seeing, and the result is that we don't see any more than we did a year ago. We decide on something here, and then it takes you and the Corporation Counsel a month to decide on it; then you come back here and propose a change. The result is more delay, and we have been a year doing nothing.

"I intended to have this talk with you, Colonel, before the matter came before the board. You promised to come over and see me, but you didn't come. Now what I want is to do something, try some plan, to make some progress in this matter. I am tired of all these delays, and I think you have brains enough to arrange this matter in some way so we can make a start."

Col. Waring said in reply that the board had delayed him three or four months by ordering him in September to advertise for bids for disposing of both ashes and garbage, and that the result was they were just where they were in September.

Mayor Strong said he was afraid that they would be in the same place next July if a chance was not given to some contractors.

Col. Waring said that in his opinion it was necessary to go cautiously and slow in the interest of the city. He said that a contractor might fail and throw the work back on the city after the facilities of the department had been disposed of.

The Mayor was confident that Col. Waring had the ability to make a start and to see what could be done.

"Is this continual delay," said the Mayor, "that I am tired of. A start in the right direction is what I want."

Col. Waring smiled and called the Mayor's attention to the fact that he had a family motto in Latin which, translated into English, reads:

"He who goes slowly goes safely; and he who goes safely goes far."

"For a year," said the Mayor, "we have not made any progress in this important matter of disposing of the garbage."

This was the general tenor of the discussion. Mayor Strong urged haste in the matter of making contracts for the final disposition of the garbage and other refuse. Col. Waring urged the making of haste slowly and safely.

The board authorized Col. Waring to spend $850 for iron hand trucks, to carry bags of street sweepings. The trucks were designed and patented by his wife, Mrs. Louisa Waring. Mrs. Waring asks no royalties from the city.

The board authorized the issue of $1,000,000 thirty-year bonds, for the building of the new wing to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, not more than $200,000 to be issued in any one year.

The board approved bills authorizing an appropriation of $200,000 for public baths, $1,000,000 for new buildings and for the alterations and improvements to old ones of the Department of Charities, and $800,000 for the erection of and improvement to the buildings of the Correction Department. These bills will be presented to the Legislature for passage during its present session.

The County Clerk sent in a letter of protest against the erection of a building in the City Hall Park, to be occupied by the County Clerk, the Register, and the other city officials. Mr. Purroy held that it had always been the policy of the city to put no more buildings in the park.

Despite the protest, Corporation Counsel Scott's bill for the erection of such a building was approved by the board, with the exception of Controller Fitch, who voted against it. An appropriation of $17,700 was passed to pay the expense of the commission appointed to change the grade of the streets on the north side.

ADVICE TO CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Suggestions Offered by the Governors of Twelve Different States.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Christian Endeavorer, published here, to-day publishes letters from the Governors of twelve States in reply to a query as to what they would suggest the 2,000,000 Christian Endeavorers should do along the line of Christian citizenship.

All the answers point the younger Church people to a higher standard of patriotism and Christian citizenship. Gov. Matthews of Indiana tells them to attend the primaries. Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey advises them to ally themselves with one of the two big political parties and not waste their strength. Gov. Sheldon of South Dakota says they had better vote the Republican ticket. "Go into practical politics," writes the Governor of Montana, while Acting Governor Miller of New-Mexico urges the army of Christian workers to get people to abandon the folly of making fashion and style their idols.

Thought He Was a Millionaire.

Edward H. Bechert of 111 Leroy Street was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of insanity preferred by his father, John M. Bechert, a Government official of the same address.

The father told Magistrate Flammer that his son had been laboring under the belief that he was an army officer, and a millionaire, and had been drawing checks for an enormous amount. Magistrate Flammer committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities for an examination as to his sanity, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Barge Moonbeam Floated.

The coal-laden barge Moonbeam, which was stranded yesterday morning on the Outer Middle shoal, near Sandy Hook, while on her way from Philadelphia to Boston, in tow of the tug Ivanhoe, was floated yesterday afternoon.

HE'S FOR CONSOLIDATION FIRST

George W. Chauncey Leaves the Shepard Party and Tells Plainly What Brooklyn Needs.

George W. Chauncey of the Consolidation League of Brooklyn has written a letter resigning from the Democratic Party in Kings County, which was organized by Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Chauncey's letter follows:

Mr. George Peabody, Chairman:

Dear Sir: I hereby resign as a member of the Democratic Party in Kings County. Hereafter whatever influence I have will be exerted in behalf of the party or candidates in favor of the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn. The officers of your organization are prominent in the movement to prevent it. My interests are entirely in Brooklyn, and their future depends largely on the benefits that would surely accrue through consolidation. I stand for good government and economy in municipal affairs, but good government without economy is impossible. Economy has not received the slightest consideration.

The city and county debts have been increased nearly ten millions in two years, and the burden falls only on real estate. Increased assessments and increased taxes are an absolute demonstration that actual valuations are falling in progressive ratio, and the facts bear out this statement to the letter. The brains of Brooklyn work in New-York; the body sleeps in Brooklyn. The union of both would preserve healthy conditions. At the present rate of increase of population and valuation it takes but twenty-five years to double the former, but forty years to double the latter. A more complete object lesson could not be presented for the thoughtful consideration of our citizens. There are no large business buildings under construction in the entire city. The number of new buildings of all kinds has fallen off fully 25 per cent. There is universal complaint from real estate owners and agents, from architects and others.

There is no escape from these unnatural conditions, except through consolidation. As part of the greater city, millions of unemployed capital would find an attractive field here, whereas under the present Chinese wall policy, capital and capitalists are absolutely barred. The people who do business in Brooklyn, and exert every energy for its material advancement, are opposed by the officers of an organization who labor in New-York, where business opportunities are unlimited, and sleeping in Brooklyn, demand impossible conditions in an impoverished city. Very respectfully, GEORGE W. CHAUNCEY.

Brooklyn, Jan. 9, 1896.

The General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County will take action on the resignation at the meeting to be held Monday night.

CHILDREN AS STOOL PIGEONS

MR. ROOSEVELT CRITICISES A MAGISTRATE AND UPHOLDS POLICEMEN

Use Them, if Necessary, He Says, to Stop the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor to Minors.

President Roosevelt of the Police Department criticised yesterday the action of Magistrate Flammer in discharging Charles Pape, a saloon keeper, of 508 West Twenty-seventh Street, who had been arrested by Policemen Jacob W. Feess and Patrick W. Kane on a charge of selling liquor to minors, and in rebuking the policemen for hiring children to obtain evidence in such cases. The policemen were before President Roosevelt yesterday and told their side of the story.

They said Pape sold beer and liquor to children systematically. He has a side door and a back entrance, to which, they declared, the children were in the habit of coming, and in order to evade the law a young man was stationed at this place to receive the money from the children and pass out the liquor to them. Two boys, Frederick Keyser and Thomas Servius, were hired by the policemen, who gave them 10 cents to buy whisky at this place. When the whisky was obtained, Pape, the proprietor of the place, was arrested.

Magistrate Flammer, who heard the complaint in the Jefferson Market Police Court Tuesday, dismissed it and rebuked the policemen for their conduct in hiring the boys to go to the saloon to buy whisky. He said at that time that the policemen could make arrests if they saw children going in and coming out of liquor saloons, but they had no right to induce children to go into the saloons.

After President Roosevelt had listened to the story told by the policemen, he said:

"Officers, you did your duty. I want this most despicable of crimes, the selling of liquor to minors, broken up, and you must get evidence. If you cannot get it otherwise than by sending children to buy beer or liquor, I want you to do that. Magistrate Flammer is in effect protecting a mean form of crime. You continue to do your duty as you did in this case, and you shall not suffer for it."

When the attention of the Magistrate was called to this expression of Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, he said:

"I fear that President Roosevelt, like all other specialists, is becoming narrow. It appears to me that he can only see one side of a question. As I remember the case which has called forth this statement, the defendant was discharged because there was absolutely no evidence against him. The officers failed to show that the young man who they alleged had received from the boys the 10 cents given them by the officers for the purchase of the whisky had any connection with the place whatever.

"I did say that the officers should not have induced the boys to go to the saloon to purchase liquor. In this action I hold that not only were the officers wrong from a moral standpoint, but they were legally guilty of an offense under the law.

"The Penal Code, in giving the legal definition of a principal says: 'A person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense, or aids and abets in its commission, and whether present or absent, and a person who directly or indirectly counsels, commands, induces, or procures another to commit a crime, is a principal.' Now, these officers did certainly induce another to commit a crime, if a crime was committed, and in doing so, used children for that purpose.

"I am ready to do all in my power to put a stop to the selling of liquor to minors, and if officers obtain evidence against places where it is permitted, I will issue warrants for the arrest of the guilty parties, but I do not approve of policemen sending children into saloons to buy liquor as was done by Policemen Feess and Kane."

TWO DOLLARS FOR A POLICEMAN

Mr. Fluckiger's Present Will Go to the Police Pension Fund.

Acting Captain Germann of the Charles Street Station sent to the Police Board yesterday a communication from Patrolman Joseph F. Schaefer of his command, who believes that an attempt was made to bribe him with $2. Schaefer made complaint against Fluckiger Brothers, butchers, of 248 Bleecker Street, for having a swinging sign attached to a shed overhanging the sidewalk. In the Civil Court the butchers were ordered to remove the sign. Schaefer received the following letter, Jan. 3, with a $2 bill inclosed:

SIR: Inclosed you will find a little New Year's present which expresses my appreciation for your performance of duty regarding my case the other day, and I hope that you will not consider it a hint for any future protection here on your part, but I have always detested that underhand way in which the police in general used to perform their duty, and consequently feel like backing a man who dares to do that which he knows to be right. Wishing you a speedy promotion, and remaining ever ready to do what I can for you, I am, respectfully, JOHN A. FLUCKIGER.

Acting Inspector Brooks visited Mr. Fluckiger, and he declared that in presenting the money to the officer he did so only to show his respect. He said that it was his custom to make a few New Year's presents, and he included Schaefer, who was the officer on post at his place of business. The $2 will go into the Pension Fund.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Rob a Bank.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—A special to The Star from Springfield, Mo., says: "The Farmers' Bank, at Verona, was entered last night by seven men, but, so far as can be learned, they got no money. As Night Watchman Cantrell was making his rounds at 1 o'clock A. M., he was confronted by a man with a revolver, who commanded him to throw up his hands. He was struck on the head and knocked senseless, and bound. The heavy doors leading to the vault were blown open and badly damaged. The safe was also blown open. The robbers were evidently frightened away before they succeeded in ransacking the safe. A neighbor heard the explosion, and went to investigate, but was greeted with a shot and a command to get into his house by one of the robbers."

STATE OF LONG ISLAND

Talk of a Meeting That Will Take Steps to Organize It.

BUSINESS MEN BELIEVE IN THE IDEA

Adolph Mollenhauer Says the Island Is Numerically and in Its Advantages Ready for Statehood.

The movement in opposition to the consolidation of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn is developing along new lines. In the Eastern District of Brooklyn the action taken in Albany is creating considerable discussion, and the feeling is on the increase among thoughtful people that the preponderance of "hayseed" legislators who are unacquainted with the wants of a great metropolitan community must sooner or later be overcome.

There is talk of convening a meeting to take steps for the creation of a new State of Long Island, and call it "the State of Long Island." This idea is not put forth by politicians, who are, of course, favorable to it, but emanates from substantial business men, who feel their interests and those of their rent-paying employes affected by the proposed consolidation.

One of the leading advocates of separate Statehood for Long Island is Adolph Mollenhauer, the big sugar refiner. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw Mr. Mollenhauer in his office yesterday afternoon.

"Yes, I am in favor of having the entire territory of Long Island formed into a separate State," said Mr. Mollenhauer, the moment the subject was broached to him. "The territory is large enough for that purpose, embracing, as it does, the Counties of Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. Brooklyn alone has a larger population than Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, and several other States. Delaware has only a population of 68,000, Arizona 59,000, Maine, 661,000, Connecticut 746,000, Rhode Island, 345,000, and Vermont 332,000. Even such States as California and New-Jersey have not many more inhabitants than Brooklyn. The figures are as follows: California, 1,208,000; New-Jersey, 1,444,000; Brooklyn, 1,100,000.

"When outlying centres, like Long Island City, with its 40,000 inhabitants, and the undeveloped territory which is now opening up for residential purposes, are added, Long Island will have ample claims for Statehood.

"I think the population and the standing and the intelligence of this great body of people entitle them to home rule, and to the right to make laws for their own local affairs, instead of having to submit to what some gentlemen from Buffalo or Syracuse may think proper.

"People up the State cannot legislate for us any better than we can legislate for ourselves. Nor do we expect them to know what we want. Take, for instance, the committees named by the present Legislature. Not a single Brooklyn man has a place on any prominent committee. We are tired of bosses and bossism. We will be our own bosses in future, particularly as our expenses under separate Statehood would be much less than at present. Our big corporations are mulcted under the present arrangement, and we have to pay a larger State tax than would be necessary if we controlled our own affairs.

"Then, again, several new manufactories would be started here and all over Long Island, and be incorporated under our own laws, instead of going to New-Jersey and several Southern States, as is now the case. These factories would double our population very soon under a reduced system of taxation. The working classes also, which all recent experience proves are concentrating themselves more and more in the large cities, and deserting the country districts, would find employment and yet continue to enjoy the advantages of easy access to a great metropolis. I am decidedly of the opinion that some steps will be taken in this direction very soon, and I know that the great body of the people are heartily in favor of it.

"I have talked this matter over with all classes of business people, and I find that the idea is favored all round, and is much nearer to consummation than many people suppose."

James T. Haile, who is Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties, was seen later on in the Pouch Mansion in Clinton Avenue. He said:

"Apart from all claims of Long Island in respect of population, it is entitled to rank as a great manufacturing State on account of its situation, abutting as it does on a water front on all sides. Long Island has a larger amount of water front in proportion to its area than any State in the Union, and, commercially speaking, its water front is Long Island's strong point, because it immediately opens upon the seaboard and is nearest to Europe.

"East and west its water advantages are unique and manufacturers can obtain their raw material without the cost of hauling it by land. They can at the same time ship the finished product at the cheapest possible rates. I am in favor of home rule and believe in the right of cities and towns to legislate for themselves."

ALLIES FOR LOCKED-OUT TAILORS

Clothing Merchants of "the Bay" Take Sides With Them.

The locked-out tailors have secured powerful allies in their fight against the Clothing Contractors' Association. These are the clothing merchants of "the Bay," which includes Baxter Street, Chatham Square, Park Row, and adjacent streets. Several of the largest of these firms have promised the Brotherhood of Tailors that they will not patronize any contractors who persist in violating the agreement that they had made with the brotherhood.

Many of the clothing merchants of "the Bay" employ contractors to make up the cheap bargain suits of clothing that are displayed in the windows and doorways of those stores.

The contractors felt considerably alarmed over the action of the clothing merchants, as the contractors do a great deal of work for them.

About half a dozen of contractors went yesterday to Meyer Schoenfeld, the manager of the tailors, and asked to be allowed to sign the agreement with the brotherhood. They also begged him not to give their names to the Clothing Contractors' Association, but to let them do so in their own way.

GUESTS OF MR. AND MRS. LAMONT

A Dinner Given at the Secretary's House Last Night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary and Mrs. Lamont gave a dinner to-night. The table was prettily decorated with pink roses.

The guests were the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Miss Woodward and Miss Bryant of New-York, the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, Andrew D. White of New-York, L. Z. Leiter, and J. B. Henderson.

Four Children Coming to New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 10.—Four little children, ranging from three to eleven years of age, are to start to-day on a long journey by themselves, from California to New-York. Their father and mother died recently at the town of Loomis, near Auburn, Cal., and they are going East to be adopted by relatives. The oldest of the children is Charles Ahern, eleven years of age. His sister, Dora, is nine years old, and George and Harry, his younger brothers, are aged respectively seven and three years. Their father was a Mason, and the Masonic lodge at Auburn is looking out for their welfare.

A Tug Sunk by Ice.

The tug S. E. Wetherill, while passing out of the slip at the Pennsylvania Railroad freight department, yesterday, was caught in the ice and cut through. She sank immediately, but the crew managed to get ashore. She will be raised.

PARK COMMISSIONER WOODRUFF

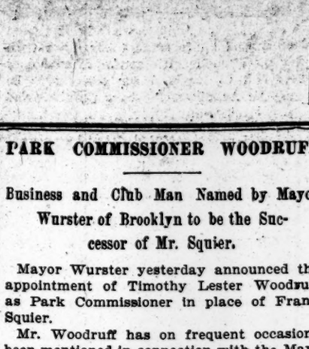
Business and Club Man Named by Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn to be the Successor of Mr. Squier.

Mayor Wurster yesterday announced the appointment of Timothy Lester Woodruff as Park Commissioner in place of Frank Squier.

Mr. Woodruff has on frequent occasions been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty nomination. He was born in New-Haven, Conn., in 1858. He is one of the most prominent clubmen in Brooklyn, and is one of the leading men in the Maltine Manufacturing Company of this city, which in the Spring will occupy two blocks in Brooklyn.

Mr. Woodruff is the President of Adelphi Academy, and is connected with the Hamilton Trust Company, the Kings County Trust Company, the Manufacturers' Trust Company, the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of this city, the Co-Operative Building Bank of this city, and the New-York Chamber of Commerce. He is also Treasurer of the City Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

He is a member of the Montauk Union League, Hamilton, Manufacturers', Republican, and Logan Clubs of Brooklyn, the Union League and the University Clubs of this city, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Dykes Meadow Golf Club, the League of



Timothy L. Woodruff.
Appointed Park Commissioner of Brooklyn.

American Wheelmen, and the Cycle Club, and the Good Roads Association. He is one of the leading members of the Riding and Driving Club, and is the owner of a number of horses, many of which have won prizes.

Mr. Woodruff will be known as City Park Commissioner. Mayor Wurster now has a bill being prepared giving him authority to appoint a County Park Commissioner, which shall have charge of the new parks and parkways. This board will consist of three members, who are to serve without salary. Frank Squier will be its Chairman.

Speaking of his appointment Mr. Woodruff yesterday said:

"I can say nothing further at present concerning my appointment than that it was a complete surprise. I am glad to be so circumstanced that it is possible for me to accept such a delightful and honorable position as Park Commissioner, and to serve in the Cabinet of Mayor Wurster.

"My best efforts will be devoted to the maintenance of the high standard of business like management which Mr. Squier has established over this very important department of our Municipal Government.

"After the 1st of February, when I assume the duties of the office, I shall be at the Park Department at precisely 8:30 every morning, and I must insist that favorable consideration of applications and all other park matters will only be given to those who address me or call on me there."

SETTLING THE JOHN HOEY ESTATE

Meeting of the Creditors and Method of Satisfying Their Claims.

A meeting of the creditors of the estate of John Hoey, ex-President of the Adams Express Company, was held in Room 74 in the Astor House, yesterday. The meeting was called to order by Charles Stewart

NEW PUBLICATIONS

EVANGELINE'S LAND

ACADIA. Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History. By Edouard Richard. 8vo. 2 vols. New-York: Home Book Company. $3.

Few persons who are not moved by a stronger motive than the feeling that they would like to know the truth about the expatriation of the Acadians will have the patience to follow Mr. Richard to the end of his book. The author seems to think he is entitled to credit because he has written about six times as much about the Acadians as anybody else has written, but his readers will not agree with him. Their judgment will be that all he knows about his subject might have been presented in a sixth of the pages that this prolix narrative covers. Even Mr. Richard might have given us a much shorter story if he had confined himself to a narrative of what was done to the Acadians and by whom.

Unfortunately he has loaded his story down with abuse of other historians who have written about the expatriation. About half his book is devoted to denunciation of Francis Parkman, whom he boldly accuses of doing almost everything bad ever heard of in the shape of literary and historiographical misdemeanor. There may be some persons in the part of the world where Mr. Richard lives to whom this rubbish is interesting; but the rest of us only want from Mr. Richard what he knows about Acadia. What is the truth about the Acadians? That is the question which interests us, and it is a question that will interest historical students for all time. Abuse of Parkman from Mr. Richard is impertinent, intolerable, and futile.

It hardly would be worth while to pass this criticism on Mr. Richard's book if the book had no merit. The very fact that it contains a most important story of one of the most interesting episodes in the development of the New World provokes the criticism. It is exasperating that a man having so much knowledge about the Acadians has given us in place of a compact, straightforward, picturesque narrative a rambling, ranting work which only a few will read.

Mr. Richard has Acadian blood in his veins. Honoré Hébert, one of those deported from Grand Pré, was grandfather of one of Richard's grandmothers. Hébert was one of four brothers who, with several hundred others, were locked up in the church at Grand Pré for four weeks, waiting for the ships to come which were to take them from the land their ancestors had settled a century before. When the ships came, Hébert and his three brothers—the youngest ten years old, the oldest twenty—were separated with great care, in accordance with the scheme closely adhered to by the English authorities of thoroughly dismembering families. One of the boys was landed in Boston, another in Philadelphia, another in Maryland; where the fourth was sent Mr. Richard does not know. The boy who was landed in Philadelphia gave himself no rest until he had found his brothers, and ultimately took them with him to Canada, where they settled in the Seigniory of Bécancourt.

The general story of the expatriation of the Acadians everybody knows who has read American history. A French people, by the fortunes of war and the imbecility of the French Government, they were left to the mercies of the English. They were subjected to cruel treatment for half a century, and then were torn from their homes and scattered up and down the Atlantic coast wherever the English had colonies. There never has been any doubt that this people were treated cruelly. The expatriation of a people who have lived in a country a hundred years necessarily is a harsh measure; no degree of ingenuity, moved to activity by human impulses, would suffice to make the operation agreeable to those involved and strip it of incidents of a sorrowful nature. But there was no attempt in the case of the Acadians to exercise kindness toward those about to be sent away. We do not have here even an instance of simple justice meted out to an erring people. We have instead an instance of almost fiendish cruelty, disgraceful to humanity. There are many pages in the history of England's dealings with weak peoples which move the readers to pity and indignation, but there is none that tells a more shameful story than that on which are recorded the facts concerning these poor Acadians.

Winslow, acting under orders of Gov. Lawrence, was in charge of the expatriation from Grand Pré. As soon as it was determined to send the Acadians away it also was determined to seize their property. The 13,000 inhabitants owned about 43,500 horned cattle, 48,500 sheep, 23,500 pigs, and 2,800 horses. They also had stocks of grain and other property that the English coveted. If it should have been announced that upon a certain day the process of expatriation would begin, it was clear there would be a great loss in property to the English through the determination on the part of the Acadians that it would be better to kill their horses and cattle and burn their stocks of grain rather than suffer them to fall into the possession of the English. Acting on this theory, Gov. Lawrence ordered Winslow to Grand Pré and others at other points so to act that no opportunity should be given for the destruction of property. To Col. Monckton the Governor wrote:

> You will endeavor by some stratagem to get the men, both young and old—specially the heads of families—into your power, and detain them till the transports shall arrive, so as they may be ready to be shipped off; for when this is done, it is not much to be feared that the women and children will attempt to go away and carry off the cattle.
>
> You must proceed by the most vigorous means possible not only in compelling them to embark, but in depriving those who shall escape of all means of shelter by burning their houses and destroying everything that may afford them the means of subsistence in the country.
>
> If these people behave amiss, they should be punished at your discretion; and, if any attempt to molest the troops, you should take an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; and, in short, life for life, from the nearest neighbor where the mischief should be performed.

These extracts from Gov. Lawrence's letters indicate the cruelty with which he proposed to uproot the Acadian people and dismember it—an unarmed people, a people which in its fifty years of captivity resolutely had kept its pledge never to do harm to the English, a people whose only offense was that it was French and could not forget its customs and its religion, and could not be prevailed upon to take up arms against the French people, with whom the English of Nova Scotia were at war. The Acadians to-day frequently are spoken of as the "French Neutrals"; such they were whenever the English and French were at war, but there never was a time when they were not ready to give to the English everything that was asked of them, excepting consent to fight those of their own blood. Furthermore, they had offered to quit their country time and time again. When the French ceded the territory of Acadia to the English it was stipulated that the Acadians should be permitted to dispose of their properties and go away. The English broke their faith. They kept the Acadians captives because they feared that if they should join the French at Louisburg they would make that colony so strong that it would be dangerous.

It was not in the nature of things that a French people, living in the midst of an English people, segregated and inclined to remain so, and all the while insisting on its right to remember that it was French, should not be troublesome to the governing power, or at best a source of anxiety. Had England in the end bought out this people, paying a fair price for its possessions, nobody could charge her with cruelty if she also had insisted that the Acadians should go away and go to some other place than a nearby French settlement. Shame does not attach to England for wishing to be rid of the Acadians, however peaceful and harmless they may have been; the blame of her course consists in making the Acadians captives in violation of a solemn treaty, and then, after fifty years of kicking and cuffing and harrying, expelling them in the manner indicated in Lawrence's orders.

Those orders were executed to the letter, Winslow at Grand Pré by stratagem got 418 men and lads above ten years of age into the church, and then in matter-of-fact manner informed them that they never could see their homes again. He held them prisoners four weeks, and then crowded them on transports and sent them away. When some of his prisoners escaped, he got word to them that if they should not come back he would kill of their next of kin a number equal to that of the persistent refugees. "Thank God," Winslow wrote when the transports hove in sight, "they are come at last. So soon as I have shipped off my rascals I will come down and settle matters with you and enjoy ourselves a little."

We are indebted to Mr. Richard for many details covering this national crime against the Acadians which have not been published before. We also get from him a fuller account than anybody else has given of the history of the Acadians in the fifty years of their captivity. This information is part of the matter to which the author refers when he calls his book "Missing Links of a Lost Chapter," which is a most absurd title.

But Mr. Richard evidently considers what he has to say on the question of responsibility the most important part of his work. He puts the blame for the expatriation of the Acadians upon Gov. Lawrence, and insists that he has proved that Lawrence must bear the full responsibility of his cruel edicts. He is satisfied, he says, that the "home" Government did not authorize Lawrence's action, was not advised that it was to be taken, and did not approve it when it was all over.

We do not regard Mr. Richard's proofs as conclusive on this point. There is documentary evidence of which he makes use in his book which indicates that England, for years—in fact, throughout the captivity of the Acadians—wanted to be rid of the French colony; there is evidence that England was prepared to do anything practicable to get rid of the colony; there is no evidence that England cared a rap what might happen to the Acadians; last, but not least, there is no evidence that England ever did anything to ameliorate the conditions of those who had been exiled, or performed the slightest act of reparation toward those who had been wronged most inhumanly. We cannot fall in with Mr. Richard's judgment. England was responsible for the expulsion of the Acadians, and must wear the shame of it.

ESSAYS AND REMINISCENCES

IN A WALLED GARDEN. By Bessie Rayner Belloc. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

It always must happen, when you are past the middle age, and tell reminiscences of those close communications with people you have once known, that an occasional sigh will break forth. Memory conjures up the living semblances of those who have gone before you. In the little place where you may have passed your happy young days, should you revisit it, faces are no longer familiar. Then you hear, as does the author, "the steps of bygone generations passing up the village streets." There is, then, a tinge of sadness pervading this volume, which begins with "a ghostly procession."

Mme. Belloc knew George Eliot well and intimately, and on the occasion of the great novelist's death such reminiscences as were then furnished by Mme. Belloc were of marked interest. In the volume under notice there is an article entitled, "Dorothea Casaubon and George Eliot," partly critical as to the work itself, but more interesting in its references to Miss Evans. The intellectual conclusions George Eliot arrived at, Mme. Belloc writes, were in singular "opposition to the general cast of her character." Mme. Belloc believes that at the outset George Eliot was a living incarnation of English dissent of the Jonathan Edwards kind. When Mme. Belloc was twenty-one she made her first acquaintance with Miss Evans. Then Miss Evans was not suspected of having any marked imaginative power, but was known as a young woman possessed of a knowledge of many languages, "who had written articles of distinguished merit for heavy quarterlies."

It was at the house of a Mr. Bray, near Coventry, where happened Mme. Belloc's first introduction. "I do not remember that Miss Evans said any noteworthy thing, but I looked at her reverently and noticed her extraordinary quantity of beautiful hair, (always at the last her greatest charm,) and that we all went out and stood on a sort of little terrace at the end of the garden to see the sunset, and that the light fell full on her head and was reflected from her kind blue eyes."

To Mme. Belloc "Middlemarch" associated Dorothea with George Eliot. It had the sound of a lost ideal—and she thinks that there is in Dorothea the semblance of a St. Theresa. Perhaps a younger world, as the author intimates, wants a fuller picture of George Eliot and cares less for the theories as to the hidden purport of "Middlemarch." There is, then, no portrait of George Eliot which satisfies Mme. Belloc. In Miss Evans's daily life "the brow, the blue eyes, and the upper part of the face had a great charm." The lower half was disproportionately long. Her expression was sweet and kind. "Her height was good, her figure remarkably supple, at moments almost serpentine with grace." She may never have looked quite young.

Why did she act as she did in the principal relation of her life? There can be no good reason given. Mme. Belloc writes, "She was the very last woman in England of whom such a step could have been prophesied." She certainly was "in all her bearing grave, sincere, and of a sort of provincial reticence." As to Mr. Lewes, perhaps he felt justified in severing his former tie, and it was because Miss Evans pitied him that she learned to love him. "George Eliot must have thought that she was justified in forming another tie." Did she ever excuse her act? Mme. Belloc is a sincere Catholic, and she writes: "I can only say, as a Catholic, that I do not expect people who are not Catholics to think and act as if they were such." It may, however, be insisted upon that there are many who are not Catholics who are of the same opinion as is the author, only it is not the sacramental view of marriage as much as the social law which sets its face against bigamy. "That George Eliot should have chosen her own path, and created in her own mind a moral code which covered her action, I can understand," but, for all that, she has to be judged by the same law as that which governs ordinary men and women.

Mme. Belloc wonders, as would a woman, what George Eliot saw in Mr. Lewes. As to the union of the two, it was a very happy one. Mr. Lewes Mme. Belloc knew only slightly. As to his literary works, there is this bit of truthful criticism: "They are delightful reading, if not very profound." What Mr. Lewes wrote, even his best biography, we think, is but rarely read to-day. The author believes that before long certain contemporaneous diaries and private letters will make the matter clearer, but we question this, because it will always remain a mystery. Call it a minor failing in George Eliot, but remember that when the man she loved was dead she devoted herself through years to Lewes's children. But—but why did she marry again? Mme. Belloc concludes a wonderfully interesting chapter on George Eliot with these words: "To Him I leave my dear friend."

"Joseph Priestley in Domestic Life" is replete with reminiscences, many of which are novel. Describing the ceremonies attending the erection of a statue to Priestley in Birmingham, (1874,) Mme. Belloc writes, "When this statue was inaugurated, my mother, who was born in Pennsylvania, was probably the only person alive in England who could have personally known Joseph Priestley. She was seven years old when he died. He had taught her to read, and her memory of him remained perfectly clear and vivid." There is presented in this paper a letter written to Miss Aikin (afterward Mrs. Barbauld) in 1773, where there is a reference on the part of Priestley to one of his most remarkable experiments, the first direct study given to ammonia, "an alkaline liquor the smell of which is, beyond comparison, stronger than anything that has yet been made." Isaiah will always have new commentators, and there will be others, more verbose and more prolific than was Joseph Priestley, in interpreting the inspired text. And so he passed away "in conscious communion with his God." We have, then, no right to say that the man who sought for truth within the Bible was not the man of true science.

The impress Lady Georgianna Fullerton has made on the world, as far as her literary work goes, may have been of the slightest. Her "Ellen Middleton" or her "Grantley Manor" are well-nigh forgotten, though Mr. Gladstone, in his young days, when High Church and Toryism were rampant, wrote glowing eulogies on the two romances because of their hard theology. There were, however, some beautiful traits in this lady. As the daughter of Lord Granville, who for years had been the English Ambassador to France, Lady Georgianna was born in the purple. She had in due line of inheritance all the personal charms which came from her grandmother, the Duchess of Devonshire. Against the will of her parents, Lady Georgianna married Capt. Fullerton, and he became in time Military Attaché of the English Embassy. When she was twenty-one, her son was born. After her novels so full of theology of the Church of England kind she suddenly followed John Henry Newman, and became a Roman Catholic. Her son was to have gone into service in the Crimea when he met his death by a sudden accident.

Then there came a sudden change in the life of his mother. She took a vow of poverty, and acted up to it. "In her younger days she must inevitably have been accustomed to the finest dresses ever made or worn, living, as she did, in the house of an Ambassador of the first rank. She now never wore any costume but a black dress and shawl and a plain cap." She devoted her time, with the money she saved, to the poor and the ill. She lived only for her many charities. And so, year by year, Lady Georgianna Fullerton's life went on. It was on her deathbed that she asked to see her son's portrait, and now mother and son are together, for "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

As an eye witness of the terrible strife between France and Prussia, in "A Chapter on War," Mme. Belloc tells of her experiences. There are reminiscences of the Howitts, of the Montagues and Proctors, of Cardinal Manning, and of many distinguished French people. The volume is tenderly written, and with extreme grace. Discarding all gossip, the honesty and sincerity of the author at once strike the reader. "In a Walled Garden" in the time to come will be consulted as a book of reference having to do with the higher intellectual life in England and France during the first three-quarters of the present century.

RECENT FICTION

Robert W. Chambers on the Commune.

THE RED REPUBLIC. A Romance of the Commune. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

While it lasted, the Communistic fight in Paris had as many sinister episodes as ever occurred during the first Revolutionary period. Mr. Chambers follows closely the history of Paris during those dreadful days, and introduces an American, Philip Landes, into the middle of them. There always exist in great centres of population the dregs of humanity, which surge to the surface when the opportunity comes. There were then thieves and assassins that held sway in Paris, and Philip was unfortunate in having fallen into their hands. It is the de Brassac diamonds some of the leading Communists are supposably after. The Count de Brassac is murdered, and Mlle. Jeanne de Brassac has only Philip for a protector.

Mr. Chambers shows great familiarity with the many dreadful days of 1871, and M. Thiers's policy is somewhat critically examined. The main idea which apparently governed M. Thiers was to permit the Commune to go to such lengths as to disgust Paris and all France with it. When he had the nation on his side, then came the speedy demolition and punishment of the party of anarchy.

"The Red Republic" abounds with action. Philip Landes is indeed a hero, for he passes through many exciting adventures, and finally it is the gracious heroine, Jeanne, who gives her hand to the brave American.

Maclaren's New Work.

THE DAYS OF AULD LANG SYNE. By Ian Maclaren. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Drumtochty is the country in Scotland where the leases descend from father to son, and where there are tenants who trace their lineage as far back as does the laird, Lord Kilspendie. These farmers are canny, and it is hard to get the better of them. Strictly honest, their word is their bond, but before a "Yes" or a "No" is passed, when their interests are concerned, long is the manoeuvring. Mr. Maclaren catches precisely the humor of these people, which he shows in "A Triumph in Diplomacy."

Hillocks has the farm, has held it for years, but when the time for a new lease is near, then begin his peculiar methods. The "tack" or the lease he wants must have new conditions. He is willing to give the same amount of money, but desires improvements, which the landlord must pay for. Hillocks shams extreme poverty. He makes it appear as if he, his wife, and his children were starving. The whole of Drumtochty is in the game. They enjoy the business. The factor, too, is wary. He understands it all. Finally Hillocks gets what he wants. At once he thinks what he will do when, in the time to come, there is a new lease.

"For Conscience Sake" is a fine bit of writing, and perfectly Scotch. There is no one who will stand more up and down than will a Scotchman for religious liberty. An impudent factor does his best to turn out Burnbrae from his leased farm because of a question of conscience, and, rather than give in, the farmer sees his farm and his stock taken from him. Just in the nick of time Lord Kilspendie comes to Scotland, and then Burnbrae triumphs and has his property returned to him.

There are not fewer than six stories in this volume having to do with Scotch life, and the same ability as the author showed in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" is again conspicuous.

"L'Auberge des Adrets" Remembered.

MACAIRE. A Melodramatic Farce. By Robert Louis Stevenson and William Ernest Henley. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.

"L'Auberge des Adrets," set to the tune of "Le Chapeau de la Paillo d'Italie"—a melodramatic farce with a savor of travesty. You can understand how such a mind as Stevenson's must have been charmed by the good rôle (for a good actor) of Robert Macaire, and how, correspondingly, he must have been depressed by the shabby shred of a play in which he always figured, the remnant of that gloomy old play, "L'Auberge des Adrets."

Perhaps it was Henley's idea, perhaps Stevenson's, to make a new piece for the old character which should be light and quaint, viewing old traditions with a purged vision and a sense of humor, yet retaining enough of them for the due effect, and preserving every trait, every whim, every pose, every picturesque ray of the debonnair cutthroat, Robert Macaire. It is pleasant reading, this little three-act piece, (in which the purely theatrical "business" is, of course, omitted,) and the book is worth a place in any collection of Stevenson's works, as illustrating one of the turns of his ingenious mind.

LITERARY NOTES

—Three unpublished letters of James Russell Lowell will be printed in the February number of The Century. They relate to the birds of his home, Elmwood.

—John Russell Young is in Mexico collecting material for a life of Gen. Grant.

—Among the January announcements of the Messrs. Appleton are these: "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," by A. Conan Doyle, illustrated; "Stone-Pastures," by Eleanor Stuart; "Greenland Icefields, and Life in the North Atlantic," by Prof. G. Frederick Wright, illustrated; "With the Fathers: Studies in American History," by Prof. J. B. McMaster; "Old Faiths and New Facts," by William W. Kinsley; "Studies of Childhood," by Prof. James Sully; "Criminal Sociology," a new volume in the Criminology Series, by Prof. E. Ferri; "The Story of the Solar System," a new volume in the Library of Useful Stories, by George F. Chambers; "Successors to the Title," by Mrs. L. B. Walford; "The Lost Stradivarius," by J. Meade Falkner; "The Wrong Man," by Dorothea Gerard, and "The Sun," by Prof. C. A. Young, being a former work largely rewritten.

—The January announcements of Macmillan & Co. include "The Life of Cardinal Manning," "The Nature of the State," a study in political philosophy, by Westel W. Willoughby, Ph. D., and "The Child in Primitive Culture and Folk-Thought," by Dr. A. F. Chamberlain.

—With its January number The North American Review enters its one hundred and sixty-second volume.

—In the February number of The Ladies' Home Journal, ex-President Harrison will discuss "The Presidential Office," the paper being one of his series devoted to "This Country of Ours." Among other things he will discuss the eligibility of a President for re-election. He believes that the fears expressed by the framers of our Constitution that the power of the office is such as to enable an ambitious incumbent to secure an indefinite succession of terms have never been realized. "In practice," he says, "the popular opinion has limited the eligibility of the President to one re-election. But some of our leading and most thoughtful public men have challenged the wisdom of the four-year term, and have advocated six years, usually accompanied with a prohibition of a second term. And unless some method can be devised by which a less considerable part of the four-year term must be given to hearing applicants for office and to making appointments, it would be wise to give the President, by extending the time, a better chance to show what he can do for the country. It must be admitted, also, that ineligibility to a second term will give to the Executive action greater independence. It seems unlikely, however, that any change in the Presidential term will be made unless some unexpected event should stir into action a thought that is now of a theoretical rather than a practical cast."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ST. PAUL THE TRAVELER AND THE ROMAN CITIZEN. By W. M. Ramsay, D. C. L. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

THE APOSTOLIC AGE OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. By Carl von Weizsäcker. Translated from the second and revised edition. By James Millar, B. D. Vol. II. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

THE HISTORY OF MONEY AND PRICES. Being an Inquiry into Their Relations from the Thirteenth Century to the Present Time. By J. Schoenhof. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

CHARLES XII. AND THE COLLAPSE OF THE SWEDISH EMPIRE. 1682-1719. By R. Nesbet Bain. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY CATALOGUE, 1895-6. 12mo. Cambridge: Published by the university.

THE ARABELLA AND ARAMINTA STORIES. By Gertrude Smith. With an Introduction by Mary E. Wilkins. Embellished with Fifteen Illustrative Designs by Ethel Reed and Explanatory Notes by the Author of the Book. Small Quarto. Boston: Copeland & Day. $2.

SOUTHERN LITERATURE FROM 1570 TO 1895. A Comprehensive Review, with Copious Extracts and Criticisms for the Use of Schools and the General Reader. By Louise Manly. Illustrated. 12mo. Richmond: B. F. Johnson Company.

LOVERS' SAINT RUTH'S AND THREE OTHER TALES. By Louise Imogen Guiney. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

THE SECOND MADAME: A Memoir of Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchesse d'Orleans. By M. Louise McLaughlin. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE EVOLUTION OF HORTICULTURE IN NEW-ENGLAND. By Daniel Denison Slade. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

POEMS. By Alice Meynell. 18mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES. Founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Edited by James A. H. Murray. Development-Diffluency, Vol III, Quarto. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

THE AIMS OF LITERARY STUDY. By Hiram Corson, LL. D. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

GALLOPING DICK. Being Chapters from the Life and Fortunes of Richard Ryder, Otherwise Galloping Dick of the Road. By H. B. Marriott Watson. 16mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball, $1.25.

BROWNING AS A PHILOSOPHICAL AND RELIGIOUS TEACHER. By Henry Jones. 12mo. New-York: Macmilan & Co. $2.25.

SOCIAL CHANGES IN ENGLAND IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. As Reflected in Contemporary Literature. Part I. Rural Changes. By Edward P. Cheyney. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.

FRINGILLA; OR, TALES IN VERSE. By Richard Doddridge Blackmore. With decorative pictures by Will H. Bradley. 8vo. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers' Company. $3.50.

PETER SIMPLE. By Capt. Marryat. Illustrated by J. Ayton Symington. With an introduction by David Hannay. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

SIBYL; OR, THE TWO NATIONS. By Benjamin Disraeli. Illustrated by F. Pegram. With an introduction by H. D. Traill. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLV. Penne-Pockrich. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.75.

A HANDBOOK TO THE WORKS OF ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. By Morton Luce. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

THE MOST DELECTABLE HISTORY OF REYNARD THE FOX. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Joseph Jacobs. Done into pictures by W. Frank Calderon. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

THE LAST TOUCHES, AND OTHER STORIES. By W. K. Clifford. 12mo. New-York: [illegible] & Co. 50 cents.

BOERS AND UITLANDERS

Facts About the People Who Live in the Transvaal.

PAST AND PRESENT IN CONFLICT

Superstition and Ignorance Disturbed and Angered by the Arrival of Modern Ideas—Conditions That Have Become Unendurable.

From The London Times.

The Transvaal Boer of the present day is, like his brethren all over South Africa, usually a big, heavy man, strongly built, but ungainly, full of rude health and vigor. The South African climate, indeed, seems fitted to produce an even finer race of white men than that of Europe itself. But the Boer, except while hunting, when he is active enough, is not accustomed to use his strength in the quick and vigorous manner of the Briton. His easy pastoral existence predisposes him to a somewhat slow-moving habit. He is quick with his rifle, indeed, but in an affair of fists an Englishman will knock a Boer into what in sporting circles is known as "a cocked hat."

Here and there you will see among these people strong traces of the French Huguenot blood, which came to reinforce the Dutch settlers at the Cape after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Dark eyes and complexion, brisker manners, and livelier features often recall the Latin type. So rigorously was the language of these Huguenot refugees crushed out by Batavian enactments, however, that a hundred years after their landing in Table Bay not a single person could be found to speak it. The Huguenot element has blended wonderfully with the Dutch. You will find French names all over South Africa, yet the owners themselves are Dutch, and nothing else. Du Plessis, De Villiers, (usually pronounced "Filyee") Joubert, Marais, Hugo, Malherbe, Valjean, (now always spelt "Viljoen" and pronounced "Filyune") Retief, are some of the surnames of the descendants of Huguenot forefathers, now spread universally from Cape Town to Delagoa Bay, from Natal to Mossamedes, whose owners are as completely Dutch as the most thorough-going "dopper" of the Transvaal.

In remote places and upon the frontiers, the Transvaal Boer lives much as his fathers did a hundred—nay, two hundred—years ago. You may still find here and there the ancient evening custom of washing the feet—a black servant performing the office; the great Bible is solemnly read night and morning, and prayer offered up; corn is still trodden out among the smaller farmers by means of horses and mules, and winnowed by casting in the air on a windy day; the good man still banks his money in the great chest, and keeps it under his bed. He has heard of banks, but he doesn't believe in them, and laughs at the idea of a man paying you to let him take charge of your money.

You will sometimes find a Boer who still believes, as did his great-great-grandfather before him, that dried tortoise blood is good for snake-bite. Many wild beliefs and superstitions, indeed, have the more ignorant Boers. I have been assured by some of them that a fabulous creature, with the head of a rock rabbit and the body of a huge serpent, lived in the mountains. This dragon-like belief is, curiously enough, very widespread.

In the smaller farmhouses you will find the Boer, his vrouw, and family still sleeping always in their clothes, as their fathers did in the days when nocturnal alarms constantly threatened. And you will find, too, that the family ablutions are of the scantiest. Yet ablutions are not too generously resorted to even in many parts of Britain, and water is often a scarce commodity in South Africa.

Big, brawny and strong as are these people, one cannot call them a handsome race. There is too often a lack of expression, a dull vacancy in their faces, such as one sees elsewhere among a people who live in solitudes far apart from their fellows. Such a look you may often see among the Norwegians living in gloomy and remote "dals." Indeed, there is a strong resemblance between many of the Norwegian peasant proprietors and the Boers of South Africa. The Boer is, however, a much wealthier man than the Scandinavian. Now and then one sees a really good-looking Dutchman. Paul Kruger, the Transvaal President, is a very good type of the shrewd, slow, yet dogged and determined South African Dutchman. Broad, homely features such as his are to be seen everywhere.

The women, as a rule, do not approach the fresh and simple beauty so often to be found among the girls and young women of Norway. Here and there you will find a handsome Dutch girl, but not often. Their dress, usually plain stuff or print, and the hideous poke sunbonnets they affect, are not calculated to add to their attractions. They are, too, curiously afraid of exposing their complexions to the bright sunshine of their splendid climate, and are often pale and pasty in appearance. It is amusing to see the care with which a plain Boer woman on trek, living in her wagon, will guard her complexion, and carefully keep her hands beneath her black apron upon every available opportunity.

Yet, despite their somewhat plain appearance, the Boer vrouws of South Africa are excellent women, sharp in business matters, full of the strongest affection for their land and people, able and willing to endure all sorts of toil and privation, the best of wives and mothers, strong, and of sound constitution.

The Boer is the "family man" personified. He has usually a large family, he is excessively uxorious, and it is amusing to find how, even on distant hunting expeditions, when he is in eager quest of ivory and skins, he is yearning to hurry home to his family. Tell him that you have a wife and children, and you go up a hundred per cent. in his estimation.

It is to be remembered that the average Boer is not like the average Briton, Jew or German, anxious to make his fortune and leave the country. He looks, and will always look, upon Africa as his home. He desires only to live in a moderate degree of comfort, in a rude plenty, to provide for his children as they grow up, and to be let alone. He shuns towns, shopkeeping, and gold mining. I am not sure that in his primitive, simple way of life the South African pastoralist is not a far happier man than the millions who are toiling, fighting, and elbowing one another to death for a living in highly civilized England.

The Boer looks at Johannesburg; he sees there a few men growing enormously rich, a great many struggling for a living as at home, crowded together, often in a state of excessive discomfort; he sees an immense amount of hard drinking and a good deal of chicanery, cheating, vice, and even crime. Is it to be wondered at that he shakes his head as he drives out with his ox wagon and congratulates himself that he is still a Boer?

But there are Boers and Boers. Many of the richer, less bigoted, and more shrewd of the farmers have begun to find that the influx of the English, their gold discoveries, and the wealth they are bringing into the country are not such ill things, after all. Contact with the British has indeed worked wonders already. Even the more primitive of the farmers have discovered that the Englishman is not so bad a fellow. It is curious to see these heavy Dutch farmers coming into English hotels in the Transvaal and Bechuanaland, enjoying the table d'hôte fare, and rubbing elbows with their quondam foes.

Many of the Boers have benefited largely by the sale of their land as gold properties, large numbers by the opening of new markets and the constant demand for cattle and farm produce. Some few, such as Kruger, Joubert, and others, have profited by their opportunities, and are now very wealthy men. Some of the wealthier farmers are now sending their sons to be educated in Europe; some have English governesses in their houses; a considerable proportion of the rising generation can speak the English language. As for the remainder, there are strong signs just now that they are preparing quietly to betake themselves from the bustle and turmoil of modern civilization, which they see rapidly approaching, and seek new homes elsewhere.

A certain element of the Transvaal Boers, the Doppers—a severely Calvinistic sect; the frontier men and hunters; the poorer, the discontented, and those still bitten with the restlessness, the hatred of taxation, of any form of government, exhibited by their forefathers, have been gradually filtering out of the country. In 1877-78 there was a great trek toward Ovampoland, the remnant of which, after long wandering and terrible sufferings in the wilderness, is now settled in Portuguese territory, near Mossamedes. Other small expeditions have been slowly moving out of the Transvaal.

During the last year the old trek spirit has suddenly and wonderfully revived. Large numbers of Boers are preparing to settle in N'gamiland, the Kalahari, and the country beyond. Others are starting for Gazaland, to the northeast of the Transvaal. A deputation of "voor-trekkers," was actually sent by sea to Zanzibar a year or so ago to spy out the land in Central Africa, and see if some country could not be found, free from any government, taxation, or white population, whither thoroughbred Boers might trek and rest in peace.

Mr. Rhodes, apparently, is not very desirous to see this class of Boer—a somewhat unmanageable one—settled in Mashonaland or Matabeleland, and has been favoring their movement toward the North Kalahari and N'gamiland. From personal experience of this region I cannot say that it is very well fitted to support such an influx of farmers. Probably the trek Boers will find out their mistake and move further afield. The Portuguese are, it seems, not desirous to have more of them on the west coast, and we may therefore hear, within a few years, of fresh Boer settlements in Katanga, and even far into Central Africa. It is quite possible—nay, even probable—that within fifty years the descendants of these wanderers may be found settled near the sources of the Nile, still in as primitive a state of civilization as were their forefathers at the Cape 250 years ago.

The population of the Transvaal is divided into three great sections—the Boer, the Uitlander, and the Kafir. Of these sections two are foreign and one is native to the soil. The Kafirs have occupied the country from time immemorial; the other two sections are, both of them, new-comers of the last half century. The first, and the smallest, foreign section is that composed of the Boer of Dutch descent and British colonial extraction born in Africa, who, treking from what he conceived to be the oppression of British rule in the Cape Colony, wrested a footing for himself in the native territories across the Vaal by force of arms from the original inhabitants.

The establishment thus made was first recognized as having a political existence by the Sand River Convention of 1852. The Boers claim to have made good their position in 1848. In either case their presence as a power in the State now known as the Transvaal is of less than fifty years' duration. The number of adult males in this section of the population of the State is estimated at 15,000.

The second foreign influx, to which the Uitlander section of the population owes its existence, is of still recent origin. No exact date can be fixed for the first appearance of Uitlanders in the body politic of the Transvaal. Their presence may perhaps be said to have made its first public manifestation in the movement which led to the annexation of the Transvaal by Great Britain in April, 1877, after twenty-five years of precarious existence maintained by whip and rifle, in the teeth of constantly encroaching hordes of hostile natives.

The prosperous second birth of the Transvaal State dates from 1880, when, after the power of Great Britain had been exerted to break up the savage military organizations that threatened the existence of the white community, and the successful termination of the Zulu and Secocoeni wars had given security to life and property in the hitherto unprotected territory across the Vaal, the Boers rose in arms against British authority and reasserted the independence of the republic.

The battle of Majuba Hill was fought in February, 1881, and a convention signed in August of the same year gave to the republic a complete measure of self-government in relation to its internal administration, with the exception of certain conditions to be observed in regard to native affairs, but reserved the rights of suzerainty of the British Crown. Within five years gold was discovered at Johannesburg, and under the guarantee of British suzerainty an Afrikander, British, American, and European population poured rapidly into the country.

These various elements compose the Uitlander, or "Outsider," body of the present population. The number of adult male Uitlanders, occupied chiefly in commercial and industrial development is estimated at 60,000.

The number of the Kafir population is estimated at 250,000, but this total includes wives and children.

It has been said by a learned student of history that progressive nations are those in which the rights of free men are enjoyed by the largest number of persons within their borders, and that decaying nations are those in which the rights of free men are restricted to the smallest number; the most advanced symptom of decline being a state of despotism in which one man alone is free and he the tyrant of the rest.

In the Transvaal, under its present Constitution, the condition of affairs has approached dangerously near to the last stage. The largest body in the State has been deprived by conquest of all rights; the next largest has been excluded by law from the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship; in the third and smallest body, although the franchise has been extended to children of sixteen, power has practically been concentrated in the hands of an Executive Council, supported by a vote in the First Raad, which needs only to number thirteen in order to have a Constitutional majority. In all, twenty-five men more than cover the number who for a given term of years hold absolute power in their hands. Of this small number a considerable proportion are not members of the original Boer section of the community. They are Hollanders imported direct from Holland, partly for the natural reason that they speak the language of the Boer, partly with the object of more effectually controlling the Uitlander of non-Dutch-speaking origin.

Thus, while the original Boer section of the population has remained the dominant section and has jealously reserved all the rights of citizenship for itself, the executive power of even this section comes very near to being represented in the one individuality of a President three times re-elected, and maintained consecutively in the first position of the State during the fifteen years' existence of the second republic.

The Boer suffers little under this system. The President—even though the last election of President Kruger was far from being by a unanimous vote—is, after all, the President of his choice, and the Boer is scarcely interfered with by the Administration. He lives still mainly in isolation upon the land. He consumes his own produce, which is untaxed; he has few wants which force him to contribute to the revenue raised upon foreign commodities; he has no desire to concern himself with trade; he takes no part in the development of mineral wealth; he has no wish for education. He hears of corruption in the finances and inefficiency of the civil service. It matters nothing to him; the taxes, by means of which the Treasury is filled, are not levied upon him, and, as it is not his money which is wasted, he cares little what becomes of it. He asks for no service from the administrative departments. It is all the same to him whether the Mining Inspectors know their business, or the police do their duty, or the schools respond to the requirements of the urban populations.

Patriarchal government was evolved from the conditions of life of a pastoral people. The Boers are to this day pastoral people, hardy, frugal, simple in their needs, and patriarchal government suits them well enough. Besides, to the simplest of minds there is an intimate satisfaction in the sentiment of belonging to the dominant race. The Boer is a burgher of the State from the age of sixteen. All the privileges of burgherdom are reserved to him, and President Kruger knows his people well enough to know what are the privileges they will value.

The position of the Uitlander, under a despotism based on the solid conservatism of the Boer and directed by the ingenuity of the Hollander, is the element which threatens subversion of the whole. The Boer already has, and the Hollander means to have, the entire control of the wealth and policy of the country; but the producers of the wealth and the persons to bear the consequences of the policy are neither Boers nor Hollanders. They are the Uitlanders. Their position has long been intolerable, and the patience of the Uitlanders now shows signs of having reached its limits.

At the time of the annexation to Great Britain the Transvaal was practically bankrupt. It was in debt and the Treasury was empty. But for the intervention of Great Britain and the check given to native enemies of the Transvaal by the Zulu and Secocoeni wars, it is not improbable that the first struggling Dutch Republic would have been finally wiped out in massacre. Courage was never wanting to the Boer, but his numbers were too few, his means too limited, to sustain the struggle of which Great

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Generally Lower with Light Speculation.

BUSINESS CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak, Corn Was Dull—Provisions Lower—Cotton Higher—Coffee Quiet.

There was very little outside speculation for the day, and trading was confined mainly to local scalping and switching, with wheat weak and irregular and corn lower. Provisions were offered freely at lower prices. Cotton was quiet and closed higher. Coffee was less active and closed steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	68¼@	68¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.00 @	10.50
Lard, Western steam	.. @	5.75
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	25
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @	10½
Copper, lake	9.80 @	10.00
Lead	3.00 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were dull and irregular, closing at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance on early months, through the active milling demand for spot, while late months were ⅜@½c lower on local realizing and following the West, with trading mainly local switching and scalping....Spot was dull on export account, but active for milling, at ⅜c decline. Sales, 306,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, for export, on private terms; millers bought 250,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth on private terms, in store; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at ⅛c over May, free on board, store, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 2¼c over May, free on board, store, delivery end of month....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3½c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¾c over May price, free on board afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2⅜c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 51,879 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 68,317 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 32,254 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and weak at ⅛@¼c decline, following wheat and the West, with local longs realizing. Spot was steady at ⅛c decline, with trading light. Sales, 7,000 bushels, including 2,000 bushels steamer mixed at 34¾c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels do at 35¾c, delivered....Receipts, 500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 131,424 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,614 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 204,195 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and without special feature, closing steady and unchanged....Spot were ¼c higher and in light demand. Sales, 20,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25⅜c; No. 3 white at 25c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26¼c; No. 3, 25¼c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼c; No. 3, 23½c; rejected white, 23½c; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¼c; track mixed, 24½@25½c; track white, 26@28c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 60,000 bushels; exports, 90 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	....@....	67⅝
March	90,000	68⅞@69¼	69¼
May	1,220,000	66⅞@67⅛	67⅛
June	10,000	66¼@....	66¼
July	60,000	66⅜@66⅝	66½
Total	1,380,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	25,000	35½@....	35½
February	....	....@....	35½
May	105,000	35⅛@35¼	35¼
July	....	....@....	36¼
Total	130,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	....@....	24
February	5,000	24 @....	24
March	....	....@....	24½
May	10,000	24⅜@....	24⅜
No. 2 White—			
January	....	....@....	25½
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Jobbers refused to purchase except at concessions, and trading was very moderate. Sales, 8,900 bbls, including, of City Mills, 2,015 bbls patents, 3,550 bbls clears, and 100 bbls fine, at quotations; 150 bbls Winter patents at $3.60, 750 bbls straights at $3.55, 150 bbls Spring bakers' at $3.60, and 2,900 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.65....Arrivals, 7,048 bbls and 9,350 sacks; exports, 4,153 bbls and 12,101 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 83,166 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.45@2.60; No. 2, $2.70@2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$3; clears, $3.15@3.40; straights, $3.35@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.50@$3.65; patents, $3.50@$3.85; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy. Sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85@$3.05.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.25@$1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c, spot, and 39¼@40c, February delivery.

OATMEAL—More active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3@$3.40; ground, $2.60@$2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $3.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white do, $2.10@$2.30; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 66@69c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 57½@62½; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cotton-seed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screening, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was no change in the tone of the market. Crude in barrels was at 24½c, and 200 bbls taken at that. The trading price for prime yellow was 28½c, with here and there more asked, while bids were scarce and seldom over 28c. Local, as well as export buying interests, continued indifferent over supplies. The course of the lard market was awaited with interest, but its slight reaction to lower prices for the day was without influence. The mills were firm, but those at near coast points found no bidding over 20c for crude in bulk from New-York buyers, while asking more money. LINSEED was steady on fair demands; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in good demand; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; quoted at 50@52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 10.—Oil opened, and highest, $1.50; lowest, and closed $1.45. Standard price, $1.50.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a reaction to lower prices, with pork off for the day 10c, lard 5@7½ points, and bacon 5@7½ points, through the packers being anxious to sell cash stuff, which was accumulating from the fair supplies of hogs and the falling off in the export demand for the products by reason of the recent advance. There was a good deal of January stuff delivered by the packers. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 24,000 head.

LARD—The West reacted and closed 5@7½ points lower on the packers more anxious to over cash stuff, which they were offering to sell more freely, while finding export demands slack in the West. January was 5.40c bid to and closing at 5.47½c, nominal; May at 5.75@5.80c, closing at 5.77½@5.80c; July at 5.85c bid to 5.92½c, closing at 5.90@5.92½c. Here cash was neglected, with 5.80c asked, and 5.75c about the trading price. City steam was firm; sales of 220 tcs at 5.85c. Options of Western closed at 5.75c, nominal, for January, and 6.07½c, nominal, for May. Refined was quiet; to continent at 6.15c; South American at 6.40c; compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a small export business at steady prices; small sales of mess and 40 bbls city family at $10.50. The West was down 10c and quieter, with January at $9.32½ bid to and closing at $9.50, nominal; May at $9.75@$9.85, closing at $9.82½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50.

BACON—The dealings in short ribs were smaller, while the market yielded 5@7½ points, with, at the West, January closing at 4.60c nominal; May was at 4.82½@4.90c, closing at 4.85@4.87½c. Here there were 400 bxs fancy English cuts taken on through shipments from the West to the other side.

CUTMEATS—Were generally quiet and unchanged. Sales of 75 tcs California hams at 5¼c, Western price, and 150 tcs skinned hams, January, and 150 tcs do, March, at 7⅛@7¼c West. Pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 4½@6c; 10 lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8@8¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7½c; 15 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7½c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7⅝c.

BEEF—There was moderate trading and a steady market. Sales latterly of 500 bbls city; packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were without change on light demands. Quoted at $15@$15.50 here, and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were offered at lower prices here, with increased supplies. Receipts at the West, 82,503 head; same time last year, 80,253 head. At Chicago—Receipts, 40,000 head; moderately active; 5c lower; $3.55@$3.87½; left over, 6,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,157 head; slow; weak; $3.30@$3.90. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,841 head; 5c lower; $3.30@$3.75. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; opened easy; 5c lower; $3.45@$3.55. Pittsburg—Dragging; $4@$4.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 4,595 head; $3.60@$3.75. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; steady; $3.50@$3.70. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.90 $4.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,000 head; active; $3.80@$3.90. Quotations here were 5c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5½c for 140 lb, 5⅝c for 120 lb, and 5¾@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a quieter trading, but some firmness, at 3⅞c for city in hogsheads. Sales of 75 hhds at 3⅞c. For country-made, prices ranged from 3⅞c to 4⅛c, as to quality. The London sale showed a decline of 6d, while there were about 1,000 casks sold out of 2,000 casks offered.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a quiet market, with 5c a nominal price, without business; sales latterly in Chicago of 500,000 lb at 5¼c. For lard stearine a quiet market, with Western nominal at 6¾c. Cutloaf, 8½c; powdered, 8½c; granulated, 4¼@8½c; standard A, 8¼c; off A, 8¼@8½c; softs, 8¼@8½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice domestic peas have become so reduced in stock that an advance to $1.35 was established to-day on jobbing sales. Medium held rather firmly, but $1.35 will still buy best marks. Marrow and red kidney are unchanged in price, but there is a more hopeful feeling. Turtle soup, yellow eye, and white kidney not moving to any great extent. Lima dull. Green peas slow, but steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50; do, medium, $1.32½@$1.35; do, pea, $1.30@$1.35; do, white kidney, $1.60; do, red kidney, $1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.45@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, Lady Washington, $1.15@$1.20; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.00@$1.15; do, foreign medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, bbls, 80 @82½c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Desirable stock in moderate demand and steady. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@23½c; Western, 18@25c; do, extra, 25c; do, June, 16@22c; State, dairy, 12@22c; Western imitation creamery, 14@18c; do, factory, 9½@17c.

CHEESE—A fair general jobbing demand at full prices. State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10½c.

EGGS—The market is decidedly lower on liberal supplies, irregular quality of stock, and a quiet trade....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 22c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 21@22c; State, mixed, 18@20c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 20c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 18@19c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 19@20c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 18@19c; refrigerator, September packed, 17@18c; refrigerator, case, $4@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17@17½c.

FRUITS—FRESH—A moderate supply of apples coming in to-day and meeting fair demand at steady prices for the top qualities; common fruit very dull and of uncertain value. Grapes in light supply, but without important demand. Cranberries dull; Cape Cod fruit held steady under small supply, but Jersey fruit is showing some weakness under more pressure to sell. Very quiet trade in oranges; many foreign to be sold next week, and the tone of the market is weak. We quote: Apples, fancy Northern Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; do, State King, $2.50@$3.25; do, Baldwin and Greening, $1.50@$2.50; do, up-river, $1.50@$2.25; do, Southern red, $2@$3.25; do, Western Ben Davis, $2@$2.50; inferior fruit, 50c@$1.50. Grapes, State, per small basket, 7@12c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $8@$10; do, poor to fair, $5@$7.50; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $2@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $2.50@$4; do, Florida, $3@$5. Grapefruit, Florida, $8@$10; Mandarins, $8@$10; Tangerines, $10@$15. DRIED—A moderate quantity of evaporated apples is moving in a jobbing way, and the tone of values is rather firm on all grades, from prime upward; inferior fruit is exceedingly dull and almost nominal. Sun-dried apples are dragging, and the tone is weak; less money would be accepted on round lots. Chops steady. Cores and skins well sustained. Small fruits not plenty, but in very light stock. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¾c; do, common to good, 4@5¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Western, do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1¾c. Peaches, peeled, Southern, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 18½@19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6¼c; blackberries, 3½@ 3¾c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, 4@7¼c.

GAME—Choice quail continue in good demand and firm. Grouse dull and lower. Western partridges slow. Venison scarce and firm. Rabbits plenty and irregular, but choice lots steady. We quote: Partridges, near by, per pair, 75@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.20@$1.25; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.35; rabbits, per pair, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 16@18c; do, jacks, 35@50c; wild ducks, canvas, $2.50@ $3.50; do, redhead, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12 @14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Very little stock arrived, but trade is slow and market weak and lower, with some stock cleaning up below quotations. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11c; chickens, per lb, 9@10c; roosters, per lb, 7c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 65@85c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—The receipts are larger to-day, including a considerable quantity from Chicago, not only on commission, but also to dealers here, who have been purchasing direct in the West, owing to prices there of late having been lower than here, and with the increased supplies and the loss of demand from the larger dealers, who have been drawing supplies direct from the West, the market has weakened on turkeys, chickens, and fowls. Fancy capons continue firm; choice ducks very scarce. Geese sell slowly; squabs firm. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 13@14c; do, Western, choice, 12@13c; do, fair to good, 10@11c; do, poor, 8@9c; capons, fancy, large, Philadelphia, 20c; do, medium size, 18@19c; do, small and slips, 16@17c; do, Western, fancy, large, 17@18c; do, small and slips, 12@14c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@16c; do, Western, choice, 10½ @11c; fowls, do, choice, 10@10½c; fowls and chickens, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 6½ @7c; ducks, near by, 15@17c; do, Western, choice, 14@16c; geese, near by, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@ $2.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are in moderate request and weak. Onions steady for choice....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10; Long Island, 90c@$1; State, 65@90c; Jersey, 65@ 85c; Bermuda, $2@$6; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2@$6; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; eggplant, bbl, $4@$10; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@ $1; do, yellow, $1@$1.75; tomatoes, carrier, $1@$2.75; spinach, bbl, $1@$2.75; peas, crate, $2.50@$5; kale, bbl, $1@$1.25.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active and closed steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, influenced by the cables. Havre was irregular at ⅛f advance to ⅛f decline, and Hamburg steady at 1-16@⅛ pfennig advance....Spot Rio, more active and steady at 14c for No. 7. Sales, 2,300 bags No. 7, 14c; 1,000 bags Capatinia, to arrive, 13¾c; 1,000 bags Santos Nos. 4 and 5, to arrive, 17¼c; 2,500 bags Porto Cabello, and 1,500 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 12.95c; April, 250 bags at 12.70c; May, 250 bags at 12.60c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 1,000 bags at 12.95c; 500 bags at 13c; April, 250 bags at 12.70c; May, 1,500 bags at 12.60c, 500 bags at 12.65c, 1,250 bags at 12.60c; September, 500 bags at 11.80c, 500 bags at 11.75c; total, 6,000 bags. Total for the day, 6,750 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 13.10@13.25c; February, 13@13.05c; March, 12.95@13c; April, 12.65@12.75c; May, 12.55@12.60c; June, 12.30@12.40c; July, 12.15@12.25c; August, 11.90@12c; September, 11.75@11.80c; October, 11.05@11.75c; November, 11.55@11.65c; December, 11.55@11.65c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	299,800
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,793
Total stock in New-York to-day	292,007
Total stock in Baltimore	29,478
Deliveries yesterday	661—28,817
Total stock in New-Orleans	44,624
Deliveries yesterday	486—44,138
	72,955
Total stock in United States	364,962
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 9	78,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 9	26,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 9	123,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 4	15,000
	242,000
Total	606,962
Same time 1895	498,922

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....14@..

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6...75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8...75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16¼@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 17 @18¼c; Bucuramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17⅝@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 17⅝@ 20¼c; Puerto Cabello, 16¼@17¼c; Savanilla —Ocana, 16⅜@17⅝c; Mexican—Cordova, 17 @18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were only moderately active, but gained 8@11 points, through local covering and following the strength at Liverpool, while the movement was light. ...Spot was quiet, at 1-16c advance. Sales, 247 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 9-16c; middling uplands, 8 5-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; strict good fair, ¾c on; strict good middling, ⅛c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
January	7.96@7.98	7.94	7.92	900
February	7.99@8.01	8.00	7.96	1,600
March	8.06@8.07	8.09	8.01	73,800
April	8.11@8.12	8.13	8.09	3,400
May	8.16@	8.19	8.11	56,100
June	8.20@8.21	8.24	8.15	2,500
July	8.23@8.24	8.26	8.20	400
August	8.24@8.25	8.27	8.19	5,300
September	8.03@8.05	8.03	8.00	700
October	7.87@7.89	7.85	7.84	2,400
November	7.83@7.84	7.84	7.80	1,400
Total				148,500

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRI-DAY, JAN. 10.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	2600	7916	2589	3100	29871	50631
N. Orleans	9562	8765	7797	5358	40879	67443
Mobile	2833	503	696	302	6384	4940
Savannah	2811	2291	1263	2118	14430	18776
Charleston	312	860	999	1495	5201	5689
Wilming'n	386	216	378	595	1944	2498
Norfolk	1749	615	3153	2189	13837	13183
Baltimore	..	..	..	3789	6661	1846
New-York	1963	1079	..	1720	5852	11346
Boston	756	1771	1389	830	7471	6458
Philada	68	100	185	359	918	5572
West P'nt	958	349	..	469	2289	9866
N. News	..	..	..	..	1272	976
Brunsw'k	..	..	..	..	..	11261
P. Royal	..	..	..	..	3650	....
Total	23504	24495	13449	22523	140659	....
This day last w'k	38415	17433	13524	24163	....	....
This day last y'r	35490	32704	27448	29707	....	210683

The movement at the interior towns for the week was as follows: Receipts, 45,745 bales; shipments, 80,478 bales; stock, 544,649 bales; against last year's receipts, 89,057 bales; shipments, 140,962 bales; stock, 552,889 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	Bales. 1896.	Bales. 1895.	Bales. 1894.
Sales of the week	82,000	69,000	77,000
Sales, American	72,000	61,000	64,000
Sales for export	2,000	1,000	7,000
Sales for speculation	2,000	1,000	2,000
Actual export	11,000	3,000	5,000
Forwarded	99,000	69,000	82,000
Total stock	1,116,000	1,309,000	1,418,000
Of which American	921,000	1,165,000	1,190,000
Total imp'ts of w'k	168,000	158,000	115,000
Of which American	134,000	147,000	99,000
Amount afloat	158,000	485,000	375,000
Of which American	150,000	425,000	365,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool:

Jan. 10, 1896	4 19-32d
Jan. 11, 1895	3 1-16d
Jan. 12, 1894	4 7-16d

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine grades scarce and held firmly, with demand fair....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand moderate, with holders very firm....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@ 3½c; price, bran, 50c@90c.

SUGAR—Raw was without demand, but quoted firm and unchanged....Refined quiet and steady....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c. Refined Sugars —Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignments, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 5-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....

Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 4¾@5c; standard A, 4¾c; off A, 4¾@4⅝c; softs, 4¼@4½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice domestic peas have become so reduced in stock that an advance to $1.35 was established to-day on jobbing sales. Medium held rather firmly, but $1.35 will still buy best marks. Marrow and red kidney are unchanged in price, but there is a more hopeful feeling. Turtle soup, yellow eye, and white kidney not moving to any great extent. Lima dull. Green peas slow, but steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50; do, medium, $1.32½@$1.35; do, pea, $1.30@ $1.35; do, white kidney, $1.60; do, red kidney, $1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.45@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, Lady Washington, $1.15@$1.20; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.00@$1.15; do, foreign medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, bbls, 80 @82½c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Desirable stock in moderate demand and steady. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@23½c; Western, 18@25c; do, extra, 25c; do, June, 16@22c; State, dairy, 12@22c; Western imitation creamery, 14@18c; do, factory, 9½@17c.

CHEESE—A fair general jobbing demand at full prices. State, full cream, large, 7¼ @10c; do, fancy, 10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10½c.

EGGS—The market is decidedly lower on liberal supplies, irregular quality of stock, and a quiet trade....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 22c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 21@22c; State, mixed, 18@20c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 20c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 18@19c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 19@20c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 18@19c; refrigerator, September packed, 17@18c; refrigerator, case, $4@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17@17½c.

FRUITS—FRESH—A moderate supply of apples coming in to-day and meeting fair demand at steady prices for the top qualities; common fruit very dull and of uncertain value. Grapes in light supply, but without important demand. Cranberries dull; Cape Cod fruit held steady under small supply, but Jersey fruit is showing some weakness under more pressure to sell. Very quiet trade in oranges; many foreign to be sold next week, and the tone of the market is weak. We quote: Apples, fancy Northern Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; do, State King, $2.50@$3.25; do, Baldwin and Greening, $1.50@$2.50; do, up-river, $1.50@$2.25; do, Southern red, $2@$3.25; do, Western Ben Davis, $2@$2.50; inferior fruit, 50c@ $1.50. Grapes, State, per small basket, 7@ 12c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $8@ $10; do, poor to fair, $5@$7.50; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $2@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $2.50@$4; do, Florida, $3@$5. Grapefruit, Florida, $8@$10; Mandarins, $8@$10; Tangerines, $10@$15. DRIED—A moderate quantity of evaporated apples is moving in a jobbing way, and the tone of values is rather firm on all grades, from prime upward; inferior fruit is exceedingly dull and almost nominal. Sun-dried apples are dragging, and the tone is weak; less money would be accepted on round lots. Chops steady. Cores and skins well sustained. Small fruits not plenty, but in very light stock. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¾c; do, common to good, 4@5¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@ 3¼c; do, Western, do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1¾c. Peaches, peeled, Southern, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 18½@19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6¼c; blackberries, 3½@ 3¾c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, 4@7¼c.

GAME—Choice quail continue in good demand and firm. Grouse dull and lower. Western partridges slow. Venison scarce and firm. Rabbits plenty and irregular, but choice lots steady. We quote: Partridges, near by, per pair, 75@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.20@$1.25; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.35; rabbits, per pair, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 16@18c; do, jacks, 35@50c; wild ducks, canvas, $2.50@ $3.50; do, redhead, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12 @14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Very little stock arrived, but trade is slow and market weak and lower, with some stock cleaning up below quotations. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11c; chickens, per lb, 9@10c; roosters, per lb, 7c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 65@85c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—The receipts are larger to-day, including a considerable quantity from Chicago, not only on commission, but also to dealers here, who have been purchasing direct in the West, owing to prices there of late having been lower than here, and with the increased supplies and the loss of demand from the larger dealers, who have been drawing supplies direct from the West, the market has weakened on turkeys, chickens, and fowls. Fancy capons continue firm; choice ducks very scarce. Geese sell slowly; squabs firm. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 13@14c; do, Western, choice, 12@13c; do, fair to good, 10@11c; do, poor, 8@9c; capons, fancy, large, Philadelphia, 20c; do, medium size, 18@19c; do, small and slips, 16@17c; do, Western, fancy, large, 17@18c; do, small and slips, 12@14c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@16c; do, Western, choice, 10½ @11c; fowls, do, choice, 10@10½c; fowls and chickens, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 6½ @7c; ducks, near by, 15@17c; do, Western, choice, 14@16c; geese, near by, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@ $2.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are in moderate request and weak. Onions steady for choice....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10; Long Island, 90c@$1; State, 65@90c; Jersey, 65@ 85c; Bermuda, $2@$6; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2@$6; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; eggplant, bbl, $4@$10; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@ $1; do, yellow, $1@$1.75; tomatoes, carrier, $1@$2.75; spinach, bbl, $1@$2.75; peas, crate, $2.50@$5; kale, bbl, $1@$1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand for bricks has been light. Prices of Hudson River bricks, afloat, are quoted at $5.25@ $5.75 per 1,000, and of Jerseys at $5@$5.50, and stock on hand that is covered and held for future delivery is held at $6@$6.50. Pale bricks are worth $1.75@$2; Philadelphia front, $21@$22; Trenton front, $20....Cement and Portland are quiet. Rosendale cement is worth $1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@ $2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.60....Lime is weak. Rockland common lime is worth 70c. per bbl, and do, finishing, 80c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, 95c@$1....Laths are scarce, and $2 per 1,000 is asked, but only $1.85@$1.90 offered. Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Short supplies and a fair trade keep the market very firm, and prices show further improvement. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1.05@$1.10; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75c@$1; do, clover and clover mixed, 65@85c do, salt, 50c; straw, clover mixed, 60@85c; do, salt, 50c; straw, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—No improvement reported in the demand, with prices weak....State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—Dry hides about nominal, while city slaughters were firm and quiet....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 pounds, 21c; do, Montevideos, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—A generally quiet market and few changes in prices....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Better Tone to Speculation Although Business Was Restricted.

SUGAR LEADS THE UPWARD MOVEMENT

The German Bundesrath and the Proposed Sugar Bounty—Bond Issue Matters — Recovery in Chicago Gas and Manhattan.

FRIDAY—P. M.

There was a better tone to-day's market, although the volume of business was small. All offerings for foreign account were promptly absorbed, and prices continued to advance almost up to the close of business. The strength, however, was due more to the covering of short contracts by traders than to new buying.

The bond business is becoming a stale story to the financial community. Reports of the disruption of the syndicate are without foundation; on the contrary, it is known that it has received important support, and has had to decline the co-operation of houses and individuals tendered in the last few days. There is no longer doubt that the Government will receive the gold it requires, and this being the object of the loan, the average individual is satisfied with the situation. It is believed to-day that the Government will permit payment for the bonds to be made in installments at intervals of thirty days, and will also allow the money to remain in the National banks subject to its requirements. An announcement to this effect is looked for, and it was on the expectation that it would be made promptly that the strength in to-day's market was based.

Sugar was the speculative feature of the day, and it advanced from 101⅝ to 103⅝, closing at the top on sales of over 40,000 shares. The movement was due to the announcement that the German Bundesrath had voted against the payment of a bounty on sugar exported from that country. Chicago Gas was also active, and higher, its net gain being 1⅞ points. It is said that an announcement in reference to the consolidation plan is pending, and that it will be of a favorable character. United States Leather preferred recovered 1⅝ of its recent loss, the stock having been oversold in anticipation of the passing of the dividend. The railway list was quiet and firm. St. Paul sold up to 67⅞, and closed at 67¾, a net gain of ½. Rock Island moved up a point, and Burlington and Northwestern small fractions. The coal stocks were also strong. Manhattan on relatively small trading advanced 1¼ points. The selling yesterday and the day before was by bear traders, and the buying by people who regard the stock as cheap when below par. The general list was firm and closed at about the best.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 4½ per cent.

Time money rates were nominal.

Commercial paper was very dull. Some business was done by the country banks on choice names at 6 per cent. and over. The mercantile demand, while good, is not urgent, and lower rates are hoped for before these bills become plentiful.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $91,083,501; balances, $5,411,083; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,052,431.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and featureless. Nominal rates were $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long, and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, 1/32c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/16c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67½c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

Bar silver in London at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$1,557,043
Imports for the same period	124,871
Net exports	
Net exports to date, 1895	$1,432,172
Net exports to date, 1894	4,410,498
Net exports to date, 1893	109,956
	2,050,340

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and strong. The Reading incomes advanced sharply in the late trade. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 4s, t. r. 1
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. adj. 4s 2
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s 1
Kan. Pacific con. t. r. 1¼
Kentucky Central 1st 4s 1
Lehigh Valley & N. Y. 4½s 5
Mil., L. S. & Western 1st 1½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 1½
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 3
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s 1¾
Nashville, C. & St. Louis con. 2
Northern Pacific 1st, R. 1
Oregon S. L. & U. N. con. t. r. 1
People's Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s 1½
Peoria & Eastern 1st 2¾
Philadelphia & Reading 1st pf. inc. 2¼
Philadelphia & Reading 2d pf. inc. 1⅜
Philadelphia & Reading 3d pf. inc. 2
Union Pacific 1st, 1896, t. r. 1¼
Union Pacific ext. 5s, t. r. 1
Union Pacific, Denver & G. 1st 1
Wabash 2d 1
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r. 1½
Wisconsin Central inc. 2½
8½

DECLINED.

Col., Hocking Valley & T. 6s 2
Iowa Central 1st 1
New-York Central 1st, c. 1
Government bonds were stronger. The 4s coupon, 1907, advanced ¾, the 4s of 1925, registered and coupon, 1, and the 5s, registered, ¼. The sales were $10,000 5s, coupon, at 114, and $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		
4s, r., 1907	96	
4s, c., 1907	108¼	110
4s, c., 1925	109¾	111
4s, r., 1925	116	117
5s, r., 1904	116	117
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
Currency 6s, 1896	112½	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $28,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60@60¼@60.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	206½
Greenwich	
Hanover	177
Lincoln National	300
Manhattan	670
Merchants	200
New-Amsterdam	132
New-York	150
New-York County	215
Ninth National	350
Park	115
Republic	270
Second National	148
Southern National	430
State of New-York	100
Tradesmens'	108
United States National	300
West Side	175
	275

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	18⅜	19	30
American Express	113	113	113	113	111	113	2
*American Sugar Refineries	101⅜	103⅝	101⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103¾	40,433
American Sugar Refs. pf	96¼	98	96¼	98	97½	97¾	400
American Tobacco	79¼	79½	78¾	78¾	79	79⅝	1,460
American Tobacco pf	101	101½	101	101¼	100¼	..	35
*Bay State Gas	13½	14⅜	13½	14⅜	14⅜	..	400
Canada Southern	21½	21½	21½	21½	18	14½	3,565
Chesapeake & Ohio	49	49	49	49	48¼	49¼	200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	44	210
Chicago Gas, t. r.	64½	66⅞	64½	66⅜	66¼	66⅝	11,425
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛	74⅛	74⅜	5,010
Chicago & Northwestern	97	97¾	97	97⅝	97⅝	97⅞	2,748
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	66¾	67⅝	66¾	67⅝	67⅝	67¾	17,980
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	125½	125⅞	125½	125⅝	125¼	126	350
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	64	65¼	64	65¼	65⅜	65⅝	3,885
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34⅜	35½	34⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35½	1,106
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	23	24	200
Delaware & Hudson	158¾	159⅜	158½	159⅝	159⅜	159½	1,274
Delaware, Lack. & Western	42	42¼	42	42	42	42½	415
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	15⅜	16	1,205
Erie Tel. & Tel.	61	61	61	61	60¾	61	100
Flint & Père Marquette	9	9	9	9	10	14	50
General Electric	25½	26	25¼	25½	25¼	25⅝	1,025
Illinois Central	91	91	91	91	91	92½	100
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	7⅝	8	100
Iowa Central pf.	26	26	26	26	26	27	100
Keokuk & Des Moines	2	2	2	2	2	4	100
Laclede Gas pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78	80	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	67½	68	67½	68	67¾	69	100
*L. E. Traction, all in. pd.	137¼	140	137¼	140	139	140	715
Louisville & Nashville	16½	16½	16	16	16	16⅜	210
Manhattan Consolidated	42⅝	43¾	42⅝	43¾	43½	43⅝	650
*Metropolitan Traction	98	98¾	97½	98¼	98¼	98¾	3,785
Minn. & St. Louis	100	100	97	97¼	96½	98	3,790
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	19	19	19	19	17	20	1,530
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	72	74½	72	74½	73½	74	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	11	11	11	11	10½	11¾	200
Missouri Pacific	23⅜	24	23¼	23⅞	23⅝	24	105
Morris & Essex	24	24⅝	24	24¼	24	24¼	1,570
*National Lead Company pf.	162½	162½	162½	162½	..	..	1,615
New-Jersey Central	85	86½	85	86½	..	..	140
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	97¾	99¼	97¾	99¼	84	88	76
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	14	14	14	14	98¼	99	560
New-York, Sus. & Western	11	11	11	11	13¾	14¼	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..	..	100
Norfolk & Western	23	23¾	23	23¾	8¼	8½	100
North American	1½	1½	1½	1½	23¾	24¼	280
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	1½	1⅝	1,570
Northern Pacific pf.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	4⅝	2	50
Ontario & Western	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	3	4	105
Pacific Mail	12¾	13¼	12¾	13	11	11⅛	35
Philadelphia & Reading	25	25¼	25	25	25	25½	200
Phila., C., C. & St. Louis	2⅜	3½	2½	3⅛	3	3	2,420
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	55	55	55	55	55	56	7,815
Pullman Palace Car Co.	154	154	154	154	154	156	7
Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	1⅞	2	325
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾	4
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10	10	10	10	9	10	400
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	34½	33½	34½	34½	36	450
Southern Pacific	21	21⅜	21	21½	21	21½	570
Southern Railway	8¼	8⅝	8	8	21½	22	440
Southern Railway pf.	24⅝	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	8	8½	320
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26	26	25	25⅝	25⅝	26	2,318
Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	25½	25¾	2,861
Union Pacific	3½	3½	3½	3½	7⅞	8	275
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	4	500
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5	5⅜	5	5	3	3½	10
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10	10	10	10	5	5⅜	900
U. S. Cordage std., t. r.	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	9½	10	120
*United States Leather	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	10⅞	19½	20
*United States Leather pf.	57	59⅛	56⅝	58⅝	9⅝	10	400
United States Rubber pf.	83⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	58⅝	58⅞	17,070
Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	85½	87	110
Wabash pf.	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	6⅝	6⅞	300
Western Union Telegraph	88¾	84¼	83¾	84¼	15⅝	16	1,745
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10½	11	10½	10¾	10½	10⅞	1,425
Total sales							1,205
*Unlisted.							157,514

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
L., N. A. & C. con.	100¼	100¼	100	100	$2,000
N. Pac. 1st	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	2,000
Total sales					$15,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chrysolite	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	500
Iron Silver	.22	.22	.22	.22	100
Lacrosse	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Total sales					1,500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	59⅞	60⅜	59⅜	59⅝	421,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	89	93½
American Bank Note	40	42
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	210	216
American Typefounders'	3½	¾
American Typefounders' pf.	20	23
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107½	110¼
Bank of America	174	180
Barney & Smith Car	325	335
†Barney & Smith pf. stock	12	19
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	70	75
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	98	101
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	..	14
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	130	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	103	107½
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	106	109½
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	102	105
Brooklyn Elevated	159	162
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	12½	15½
Brooklyn Traction	99	101½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	6½	8½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	49½	52½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	103	103¼
‡Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	75½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102	104
*Celluloid Company stock	69¼	71¼
*Central & South American Tel.	120	124
Central Cross-Town	185	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
*Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	¼	1¼
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	..	50
Commercial Cable Co. stock	185	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	40
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	74	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100¾	102¾
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	..	3½
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	55	65
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	94	96½
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	165	170
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad	98	101
Ensley Land Company	345	355
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	78	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	196	202
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	123	129
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	772	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	350	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	123	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	113	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	65
Fort Wayne Gas stock	65	72
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	73	76
Fourth National Bank	84	87
Gallatin National Bank	171	176
Garfield National Bank	293	300
Gold & Stock Telegraph	450	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	103	..
Grand Rapid Gas bonds	48	51
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	74	80
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co.	90	97
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	62	66
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.	96	99
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
†Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	14	18
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	105½
†Holland Trust stock	75	98
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	85
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	103½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	68¼	145
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	68¼
International Ocean Telegraph	103	75½
Iron Steamboat	..	..
Iron Steamboat bonds	5½	7½
Journeay & Burnham	..	72
Journeay & Burnham pf.	40	46
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	98	100½
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	186
Lafayette Gas stock	78	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86	87½
Lawyers' Surety Company	98	103
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	28	32
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	71	75
Long Island Traction, 2d as. pd.	16	16¾
†Lorillard Company pf.	..	102
†Madison Square Garden stock	107	..
†Madison Square Garden 2d	15	89
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	105	..
Manhattan Trust Company	130	140
Mechanics' National Bank	187	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107½	109½
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	315
*Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	10	15
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	48	53
Mohawk Gas Co. 6s (Schenect'y).	85	90
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	80	90
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	60	..
National Citizens' Bank	218	225
*National Bank of Commerce	130	135
National Bank of the Republic	205	210
National Shoe & Leather Bank	145	150
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	87	91
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	55	..
New-Orleans Pacific l. g.	2	4½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	35
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	..	1¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	30¾	33
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	62½	67½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	97	99
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	82½	85
*N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	3¾	4¾
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	116	119
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	112	116
New-York Air Brake Co.	60	..
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	..	5
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	390	410
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	820	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	37	40
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	110	114
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	85	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	202	207
Pennsylvania Coal	67	71
†P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	320	335
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	130	135
Pratt & Whitney	77	79
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	14
Queens County Bank stock	75	80
Real Estate Trust Company	170	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	162	..
Safety Car Heating & L. Co.	47	52
†Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	63½	67½
Second Avenue Railroad stock	105	108
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	205
†South & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
Standard Gas	66½	68½
Standard Gas pf.	103½	105
†Standard Gas 1st	107	110½
Standard Gas Trust	198½	200
State Trust	..	194
†Steinway Railway 6s	112	114
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	88
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	45	65
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	85	92
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	172	..
Third National Bank	103	106½
Title Guarantee & Trust	225	..
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	14	17
Tradesmen's National Bank	..	92
Trenton Potteries	4	6½
†Trenton Potteries pf.	30	40
*Union Ferry stock	33	38
†Union Ferry 5s	66	68½
Union Elevated 2d	102½	104½
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	32	38
†Union Railway 1st 5s	95	101
Union Trust	101½	104
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	715	..
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	78	82
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	250	258
*United States Trust	1030	220
Wagner Car Company	150½	153½
Washington Trust Company	170	185
Western Gas Co.	62	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	84	88
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	14	16½
Worcester Traction pf.	84	87
Worthington Pump	10	17
Worthington Pump pf.	..	75½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref. .. 2
American Sugar Ref. pf. .. 1⅜
Canada Southern .. 1⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio .. 1⅜
Chicago Gas .. 2
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific .. 1⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis .. 1
Delaware & Hudson .. 1
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western .. 1
Illinois Central .. 1⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf. .. 1⅜
Lake Shore .. 2
Manhattan .. 1½
Minn. & St. Louis .. 1¼
New-Jersey Central .. 2
New-York, Sus. & Western pf. .. 1⅜
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf. .. 1
St. Paul & Omaha .. 1
Southern Railway pf. .. ¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron .. 1
United States Cordage pf. .. 1¼
United States Leather pf. .. ¾

DECLINED.

Bay State Gas .. ¾
Laclede Gas pf. .. 3
Metropolitan Traction .. 2¼
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf. .. ¾

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Jan.	$122,150	$104,134	$112,140
From July 1	3,563,379	3,434,409	3,274,311
Denver & Rio Grande—			
Mileage	8	..	..
1st week Jan.	1,657	1,657	1,657
July 1 to Jan. 7	4,166,111	3,807,966	3,494,700
International & Great Northern—			
Mileage	825	825	825
1st week Jan.	$51,132	$64,646	$55,080
From July 1	2,117,378	2,435,805	2,510,911
Iowa Central—			
Mileage	497	497	497
1st week Jan.	$32,985	$27,329	$34,090
From July 1	972,563	878,822	..
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham—			
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week Dec.	$34,646	$25,041	$31,024
Month	127,331	109,395	113,051
From Jan. 1	618,651	526,064	551,221
Minneapolis & St. Louis—			
Mileage	379	379	379
1st week Jan.	$25,139	$26,196	..
July 1to Jan. 7	1,124,496	1,020,098	..
Northern Pacific—	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,262
4th week Dec.	$324,489	$321,624	$370,735
Month	1,495,295	1,315,780	1,257,275
From July 1	11,988,149	10,335,616	10,268,284
From Jan. 1	19,093,803	16,731,822	19,778,546
Rio Grande Western—			
Mileage	520	520	517
4th week Dec.	$83,930	$55,000	$50,500
Month	182,200	99,300	159,300
From Jan. 1	2,389,683	2,109,765	2,255,044
1st week Jan.	1896. 29,700	1895. 22,800	1894. 23,400
From July 1	1,209,030	1,030,425	1,143,450
St. Paul—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	6,167	6,167	6,167
1st week Jan.	$466,705	$409,994	$465,228
From July 1	18,534,424	15,205,078	18,115,083
Texas & Pacific—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week Jan.	$123,815	$135,938	$123,276
From July 1	3,958,530	4,589,163	4,155,182
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City—			
Mileage	451	..	..
1st week Jan.	$20,912	$24,225	$23,727
From July 1	1,082,768	1,019,027	934,991
Wabash—			
1st week Jan.	258,031	245,980	186,544
From July 1	7,206,963	6,455,757	7,412,869
Western New-York & Pennsylvania—			
Mileage	1895. 643	1894. 643	1893. 643
4th week Dec.	$74,800	$60,500	$68,100
Month	265,700	233,000	323,705
From July 1	1,796,400	1,789,700	..
From Jan. 1	3,317,089	3,105,896	3,494,008
Wheeling & Lake Erie—			
Mileage	1896. 260	1895. 260	1894. 240
1st week Jan.	$22,428	$20,761	$19,600
From July 1	810,922	741,087	823,195
Wisconsin Central—			
1st week Jan.	$53,370	$51,527	..
From July 1	2,434,994	2,190,950	..
Western New-York & Pennsylvania for November—	1895.	1894.	1893
Mileage	260	260	246
Gross earnings	$314,053	$288,025	$276,275
Operating ex.	219,915	193,594	190,964
Net earnings	94,138	94,431	85,311
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,578,979	1,556,501	1,402,744
Operating ex.	1,122,978	973,282	1,051,886
Net earnings	456,001	583,219	410,858
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	3,061,442	2,872,895	3,241,245
Operating ex.	2,248,783	1,960,238	2,326,360
Net	812,659	912,657	934,885
Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn for December—			Increase.
Gross earnings	80,638	50,260	30,378
Operating ex.	37,016	24,057	12,959
Net earnings	43,622	26,204	17,418
Taxes	5,200	2,200	3,000
Balance	38,422	24,004	14,418
Other income	9,386	13,524	*4,138
Surplus	47,808	36,528	11,280

*Decrease.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Review will say to-morrow:

The new year begins with such uncertainty that business is somewhat retarded. The unproposed sale of bonds offers ground for confidence in the future, but no one is able to determine what its earliest effects may be in the money market, and for the time it is a cause of hesitation rather than hopefulness. The Treasury no longer makes known the amounts withdrawn from the gold reserve, which adds a little to the feeling of doubt, and the outgo to Europe, about $4,425,000 for the week, leads to some question as to the outcome within the time allowed for subscriptions to the bonds. Otherwise money markets are undisturbed, although the demand for commercial loans is small for the season, and rates are unusually high. On first-class commercial paper as high as 10 per cent. is paid, which hinders transactions materially.

The industrial situation has not materially changed. There is much hesitation in the iron business, with some advance in Bessemer pig, because of the expectation that Connellsville coke and Lake ore will both be dearer, and yet finished products of iron and steel are, on the whole, quoted a little lower, and the nail association is still in session to determine whether it will abandon the effort to maintain a fivetrrtr That branch of business is extremely slow, nothing is doing in rails, and while there is a rather better demand for sheets and plate, and several good orders are reported for structural works, angles are quoted a shade lower. Everything turns on the contracts for ore, which are still unsettled, but the great excess in production of pig iron over the present demand is no longer denied, and it is expected that quite a number of the furnaces will presently discontinue production. Lower prices for Alabama iron renew competition with Eastern furnaces.

The volume of domestic trade indicated by payments through the principal clearing houses, shows the large increase of 14.6 per cent. over last year, but in comparison with the same week in 1893, shows a decrease of 13.1 per cent. Part of this difference must be attributed to the shrinkage in prices, but there is also, without doubt, a considerable decrease in the distribution of goods to final consumers. At the beginning of a year, however, payments largely represent annual settlements rather than new traffic.

Liabilities in failures for the first two days of January amounted to $918,795, of which $240,407 were of manufacturing, and $678,388 of trading concerns. Failures for the week have been 431 in the United States, against 420 last year, and 53 in Canada, against 54 last year.

Bradstreet's will say:

"General trade has not improved appreciably. Some wholesale houses are sending out travelers, while others have not completed taking account of stock. Mild weather at Western points has interfered with business in some instances, and the week continues to present characteristics of a seven-seasons period. The impression is general that uncertainty as to financial action by Congress and disturbing political conditions have an unfavorable influence on the prospect for new enterprises. Mercantile collections East, West, and Northwest are complained of, but at the South the comparative ease with which they are made forms a conspicuous exception. Demand for funds at various Western centres is the most active for a year. Stocks of wholesalers at many of the larger interior distributing points are low. First advices of salesmen on the road are of moderate demand for goods, improvement showing itself first in dry goods, shoes, and clothing.

"Bank clearings agg

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., corner 25th St., 47 Hudson St., 622 Broadway, Cable Building, Cor. Houston St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The Committee announces that there have been lodged with it **considerable majorities** of all classes of First Mortgage Bonds in circulation, as follows:

UNION PACIFIC R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNCALLED OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
LARGE AMOUNTS of the **JUNIOR BONDS AND ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE CAPITAL STOCK** have likewise been lodged with the Depositaries.

The Committee having thus been placed in a position to enforce **general foreclosures,** proposes to proceed promptly and energetically.

IT NOW GIVES NOTICE to holders of above-named **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** and other Bonds included in the Plan **not yet deposited,** as well as to the holders of Certificates for shares of Capital Stock, that **deposits will be received** at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK** and the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON, without penalty, until and including Wednesday, January 15,** after which date **no deposits can be received,** except in the discretion of the Committee, and **upon payment of the penalty of 5 per cent. stipulated under the Plan.**

The assessment upon the stock will not be called until after the plan shall have been declared operative.

Overdue interest will be cashed and certificates for compound interest, payable when allowed by the court, will be issued, as heretofore, upon the depositing of First Mortgage Bonds.

Copies of the Plan and Circular may be had upon application to the Depositaries.

The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 B'way, N.Y.
New-York, January 2, 1896.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1st, 1898.

The Central Trust Company of New-York gives notice that, in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated Jan 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-three thousand two hundred and seventy four dollars and forty-four cents, ($63,274.44.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at No. 54 Wall Street, City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
TRUSTEE, BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.

This Company having made default for more than six months in the payment of coupon, due July 1, 1895, the mortgage securing the above-mentioned bonds may now by its terms be foreclosed, and this Committee has taken the necessary preliminary steps for the foreclosure, having on deposit more than the necessary amount of bonds. Bondholders wishing to join in the proceeding, and participate in its results, should deposit their bonds without delay with the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, and receive negotiable certificates therefor.
AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St.
H. L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

To the Holders of
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock,

and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, December 19, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System.

All holders of the above-described bonds, stock, and receipts are notified to deposit or present the same as required by said plan.

Holders of the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock are further notified that the first instalment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds,

being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on January 10, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are notified to pay said installment on or before that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

New-York and Philadelphia, January 7, 1896.

At the request of numerous security holders, we beg to state that such holders of stock and income bonds, as above, as have deposited or shall deposit the same on or before January 10th, 1896, but who do not wish to pay the first installment of the assessment at present, may pay such instalment at any time within sixty days from this date, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount thereof until paid.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.

Northern Pacific
SECOND MORTGAGE
BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.

Upon application of the Committee of Second Mortgage Bondholders, the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin has granted an order returnable January 20th, 1896, requiring all parties interested to show cause why some of the **PAST DUE COUPONS** upon the **GENERAL SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS** should not be paid from the accumulated funds now in the Receiver's control.

In view of possible opposition to the position taken by the Committee, bondholders are earnestly requested to deposit their bonds on or before the 20th inst. with the N. Y. Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St., New-York, in order that the Committee may have the fullest support possible in its endeavor to procure for bondholders their full rights.

Dated New-York, January 3d, 1896.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
SAMUEL E. KILNER, Secretary.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO,
of Counsel.

The Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

New-York, December 30th, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK OF THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY:

The time for depositing the above securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, under the Preliminary Agreement with this Committee, will expire **January 17th, 1896.**

Deposit of above securities will not be received after **January 17th, 1896,** except in the discretion of the committee and subject to such penalty as may be prescribed.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge if he is dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

Meetings and Elections.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 BROADWAY.

New-York, January 8th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK, of the class of 1899, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, January 21st, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 17th and reopen January 22d, 1896.

JOHN V. B. THAYER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New-York, December 27, 1895.

The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near Fifth Avenue.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 4th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.

The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.
New York, Jan. 5, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall St., on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1896, commencing at 12 O'CLOCK M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 13, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. SANTA, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW-YORK CITY.
New-York, January 9, 1896.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 8th, 1896, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

William P. St. John,	Charles B. Fosdick,
William S. Gray,	Emanuel Lauer,
John J. Sperry,	Cyrus Clark,
James Rogers,	Frederick E. Schenck,
John J. Lapham,	Julius W. Tiemann,
Welcome P. Alexander,	Joseph Milbank,
John J. Fowler,	Philip Lehman,
Lucien C. Warner,	Edwin S. Schenck,
Francis G. Lloyd,	David M. Williams,
	David F. Porter.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. David F. Porter was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. William S. Gray was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 113 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 17, 1895, until the morning of Jan. 17, 1896.
SILVANUS S. RIKER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK,
Corner Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, New-York City.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, MONDAY, January 13th, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M. F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, Nos. 485 and 487 8th Av., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 359 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.,
813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., $1.00 per share, payable in cash on January 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 7, 1896, also an extra dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT., $7.50 per share, payable in cash on March 2, 1896, without interest, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896. The right to participate in said extra dividend will be evidenced by the issue on January 15, 1896, of dividend scrip certificates to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896; said certificates will, at the option of the holders, if exercised on or before February 29, 1896, be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at par, when presented in sums of $50 or multiples thereof. Checks and dividend scrip certificates will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 10th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the first day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3rd day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3d day of February next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE GOLD COIN MINES COMPANY
(CENTRAL CITY, GILPIN CO., COLORADO,)
Office, 53 Broadway, Room, 34,
New-York, January 10, 1896.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the capital stock of this Co., payable at their office, No. 53 Broadway, N. Y., on Jan. 30, 1896, to stockholders of record of Jan. 17, 1896. The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened on the 31st. J. A. EDWARDS, Secretary.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$11,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$5,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1900.
$5,000 Virg. & Tenn. R. R. Co. Extnd. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$10,000 Carolina Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1924, July, 1894, Coups. on.
$5,000 Black Diamond Coal & Coking Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$11,000 Geo. Midland & Gulf R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1926, July, 1894, Coups. on.
$5,500 Geo. Midland & Gulf R. R. 4 p. c. Income Bds., 1926.
$440 Note Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R., dated Feby. 20th, 1894.
$110 Note Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R., dated Feby. 20th, 1894.
115 shs. American Express Co.
50 shs. United States Express Co.
$3,000 Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
$1,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$4,000 Town of Harrison, N. J., 5 p. c. Street Impt. Bds., 1911.
330 shs. Hudson County Gas Light Co.
102 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
107 shs. First National Bank of Hoboken, N. J.
7 3-5 shs. North Hudson County R. R. Co.
14 shs. Odd Fellows Hall, Hoboken, N. J.
(By order of Administrators.)
95 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. State Trust Co.
$3,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940, with $450 Certf. & 12 shs. Pfd. Stock, BY ORDER OF
Noordland, Jan. 29, noon
1,510 shs. Merrill Manufacturing Co.
$30,000 Kansas City (Mo.) Times Newspaper Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
333 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1895, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 20, 1896.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1896, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1896.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

Surrogate Notices.

WELTZ, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Weltz and William Weltz, send greeting:

Whereas, Peter Vollmer, of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighteenth day of November, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHARLES WELTZ, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
L. S. GOEBEL, Atty. for Proponent, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. ja4-law6wS

SCHRENKEISEN, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. SCHRENKEISEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at office of Arthur L Schrenkeisen, at No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. ARTHUR L. SCHRENKEISEN, FRANK E. SCHRENKEISEN, Administrators.
JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Admrs., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. ja11-law6mS

HUBBELL, ELIZA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Hooker, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. MARTIN D. HUBBELL, Executor. THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Executor, 4 Warren Street, New-York City. ja11-law6mS

CHRIST, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. CHRIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. AMBROSE CHRIST, Executor. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 189 Second Avenue, New-York City. ja11-law6mS

CHEDSEY, NATHAN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. CHEDSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of H. W. Norton, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of December, 1895. SAMUEL B. GOODALE, H. W. NORTON, Executors. d28-law6mS

BELL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John P. Bell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Denman & Denman, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of November, 1895. GEORGE BELL, JOHN P. HILLIARD, Executors. DENMAN & DENMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

SEARS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SEARS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 28 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1895. L. EUGENE SEARS, Administrator. W. L. DICKERSON, Attorney for Administrator, Montgomery, N. Y. jy27-law6mS

BYRNES, ANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE BYRNES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Dannenberg, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. WILLIAM WHELAN, Administrator. d7-law6mS

KISSAM, GRENVILLE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRENVILLE A. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, (Room 34,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of August, 1895. MARY J. KISSAM, Executrix. COULTHARD KISSAM, BREWSTER KISSAM, Executors. au10-law6mSa

Surrogate Notices.

KEARNY, LUCIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA L. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Vanderpoel, Cuming & Goodwin, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896 next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1895. ANNA L. STEPHENS, HARRIET C. SCHENCK, Executrices. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Anna L. Stephens, one of the Executrices, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. s28-law6mS

MORALES Y XENES, YSABEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YSABEL MORALES Y XENES, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzales, No. 85 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1895. PEDRO R. de FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway. au31-law6mS

LOPPIN, ALEXANDER G. OR ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander G. or Alexander Loppin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Vieu, Esq., No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. ALBERT J. LOPPIN, Executor. H. A. VIEU, Attorney for Executor, 317 Broadway, New-York City. n16-law6mS

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 8 AM for supplementary mail per Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Costa Rica, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 12 M for Guadeloupe, Trinidad, and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo: at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Guadeloupe, Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island and San Domingo, per steamship Saginaw; at 2 PM for Santiago de Cuba, Greytown, and Bocas del Toro, per steamship Amrum; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

SUNDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *26 at 6:30 P.M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 4, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Kai'r W.H., Ja.22, 10 AM
²F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM
†Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM

Return tickets available for the

LOCKJAW GERMS ABOUND

Dr. Emery's Defense in the Suit of Little Julia Burggraf's Father.

MOTHER MAY HAVE RUBBED THEM IN

Germs Said to Abound on the Island—Novel Point Made in the Vaccine Suit in Brooklyn.

A case of great interest to the citizens of Brooklyn, and especially to the medical fraternity, is on trial before Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. It is the suit of Peter Burggraf of 30 Thames Street, who is suing Dr. Z. Taylor Emery, Health Commissioner, and Dr. Frank E. Boyden of the department for $5,000 for having caused the death of Julia Burggraf, nine years old, May 2, 1894.

The allegations are that the child's death was due to the effects of lockjaw caused by inoculation with a poor quality of vaccine, during the smallpox epidemic in the Spring of 1894.

The child's father also alleges that she was vaccinated by force, notwithstanding that the parents had objected on the ground that she had been vaccinated the previous year.

The girl was a pupil in public school No. 36, in Stagg Street, and was vaccinated April 10, 1894, by Dr. Boyden. She became ill that night, and continued to grow worse until May 2, when she died. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury declared that the child had died from lockjaw superinduced by vaccination.

Dr. Richard H. Sullivan, a special vaccinator, testified that he was instructed by Commissioner Emery at the same time that Dr. Boyden was, to go to the public schools and vaccinate all children. He was told that vaccine points would be given them by the Department of Health.

Dr. Alvin H. Schwab, the family physician, testified that he had vaccinated the child eight months before her death. She died, he said, of tetanus, or lockjaw, caused by the infusion into the blood of impure matter. The vaccine used by Dr. Boyden was the cause of death, he declared.

He testified, on cross-examination, that this was the only case he ever saw in which lockjaw was caused by vaccination, although he had heard of many such.

Dr. John Mayer corroborated the testimony given by Dr. Schwab.

Alexander H. Van Cott, counsel for Commissioner Emery, in opening for the defense, said that lockjaw was not to be attributed to vaccination.

"The evidence," he said, "is that the child's mother rubbed the wound with vaseline, using the bare hand. It is known to physicians that there is a germ peculiar to Long Island which if it gets into the blood will cause lockjaw. It is on our clothes, our carpets, and we never know when we touch a wound that we will not communicate the germ to the blood."

Dr. Charles Jewett testified that smallpox was epidemic in the Spring of 1894. He said that the vaseline used by the child's mother might have been the primary cause of the child's death.

"Did you ever know of a death following vaccination?" asked the lawyer for the plaintiff.

"Certainly," replied Dr. Jewett.

"Is there any other cause that would lead to death following vaccination?"

"Most assuredly," was the reply.

"What other cause?"

"A stroke of lightning," was the quiet answer.

Dr. Jewett testified that vaseline was not used extensively by surgeons, and said that after the wound made by the vaccination had healed, it could be reopened by the application of vaseline.

Dr. J. A. McCorkle was the next witness. A vaccine point was handed to him. He testified that the point might become impregnated with germs by improper handling.

Dr. MacNaughton, President of the Kings County Medical Society, also testified, and the case was adjourned until Monday.

WITHIN FORTY MILES OF LHASA

Experiences of English Travelers in the Unexplored Wilds of Thibet.

From The London Times.

Mr. St. George Littledale and Mrs. Littledale have just returned to England after acomplishing a remarkable and hazardous journey across Thibet. They were accompanied by Mr. Littledale's nephew, Mr. W. A. Fletcher.

The party left England in the Autumn of 1894. They entered the north of Thibet from Kashgar across the Kuen-lun Mountains by the Cherchen River, with a great caravan of horses, mules, and donkeys. The travelers kept well to the west of the route followed by Prince Henry of Orleans and M. Bonvalot. For two months they were traveling at an altitude of 17,000 feet, and on their approach to Lhasa had to cross a difficult pass, rising to a height of about 20,000 feet. The hardships that were endured were most trying to all, and Mrs. Littledale suffered seriously. Of about a hundred animals only a score or so succeeded in reaching the neighborhood of Lhasa. The result was that Mr. Littledale had to abandon most of his collections, including many natural history specimens. Still, he has succeeded in bringing home a fair collection of birds.

By the pass referred to above the party succeeded in reaching within forty miles of Lhasa, nearer than any European has got since the days of Abby Huc. This success was not attained without risk. Leaving the pass was a troop of 250 men armed with matchlocks, who threatened to fire if the party dared to pass. No one was more determined to go on than Mrs. Littledale, although there were only three armed sepoys with the party. As a matter of fact, the travelers did pass through the gantlet of matchlock men, not one of whom fired a shot.

Mr. and Mrs. Littledale had quite made up their minds to enter Lhasa. They would have done so, but when they camped, after crossing the pass, the donkeys on which were all their baggage, provisions, &c., had not turned up, and, indeed, they did not do so till after the lapse of some time. Partly on this account and partly on account of Mrs. Littledale's health, Mr. Littledale determined not to force the position, but to turn westward toward Ladak. The Thibetans insisted on the party returning as they came, across the terrible pass, but this they absolutely refused to do, and, as usual, on the display of firmness, the Thibetans yielded and allowed the travelers to go their own way. Mr. Littledale would have liked much to go south into Sikkim, but under the circumstances this was impossible. He therefore proceeded northwest by Tengri-Nor and the group of lakes which lie between that and Ladak. The party arrived at Srinagar a few weeks ago.

Although Mr. Littledale did not succeed in actually entering Lhasa, he has accomplished far more than any one expected he would do, considering the conditions under which he traveled. He has traversed a very great extent of unexplored country, both in approaching Lhasa and in leaving it. His map is an admirable piece of work in view of the circumstances under which it must have been executed. There are about thirty sheets, each about eighteen inches square, on which are plotted, with wonderful minuteness, the features of the country through which the party passed. The scale of the map is five miles to the inch. It forms a substantial addition to the least known part of Central Asia. Altogether the expedition promises to take a high rank in the history of geographical exploration.

When the Indians Move.

From The Century.

Many a time, while the morning stars were still shining, I have watched the mother dismantle the tent poles, wrench them out of their earth sockets, and lash them, two on a side, to a meek pony that had outlived his skittish days, and was now trusted with the little ones, who would ride in a comfortable nest made of the folded tent cover, fastened between the trailing poles. Before ponies were obtainable dogs were the burden bearers, and in some remote places they are still used. Great were the snarls and quarrels incident to a dog train. Often an irritable fellow would find himself on his back, or caught by his poles, so that he became frantic with impotent rage. When fording a stream, the children and the puppies were carried over on the backs of women; the dogs a[illegible] themselves.

CHASE STUDIO AUCTION SALE

Finger Rings in the Afternoon—Pictures at Night—Small Prices Prevail—Good Examples—Slow Bidding.

Some 300 rings, about half of the collection brought together by the artist, William M. Chase, were sold yesterday afternoon at the American Art Galleries, on Madison Square South. Considering their beauty, variety, and unique character, the attendance was very small. Those who came, however, secured many bargains, the figures being generally very small.

The original cost of these rings in the aggregate was about $18 each; the average price paid yesterday was something like $8, the total amount realized being $2,439. Several dealers were present, and bought the more expensive specimens, containing precious stones. Others buying were T. B. Clarke, A. W. Drake, and W. S. Clark of the Century Company; S. Warwick, a Mr. Eidelheim, of Philadelphia; Mr. Young, Mr. Guggenheimer, and Mr. Schumann, the last paying the highest price of the afternoon—$50—for a gold ring, with rose diamond.

The next highest price was $41, given by a Mr. Murphy. Two rings went for $32 each, and the lowest figure was $2. A buyer, who gave the name "Chicago," secured a number of good things. It was after 6 o'clock before the sale was finished. The balance of the rings will go to-morrow, which will complete the sale.

In the evening the galleries were well attended, but the bidding was, save in one or two instances, slow, and it was only with much persuasion that Mr. Kirby succeeded in forcing prices up little by little. The largest price obtained was $610, given by W. H. Fuller for "The Old Road to the Sea." Assemblyman A. R. Conkling paid $310 for "Flying Clouds"; Samuel T. Shaw, George H. Hobert, Frederick Cromwell, George A. Hearn, and others were among the buyers. The total for the pictures came to $4,918.50, making the entire amount to date $19,583.75.

Many of the pictures by Mr. Chase went absurdly low. In a few instances, the price of the frame was scarcely realized. A "Lady in White," a full-length, life-size figure, an excellent example of the artist's work, went for $90, while "Ready for the Walk" did not advance beyond the first bid of $40. A canvas, "Meditation," sold for $25; "The Pot Hunter" for $30; "Twilight Portrait of the Artist" fetched but a beggarly $25, and the delightful "Sixteenth Century Lady" realized only $75.

INFECTION SPREAD BY BOOKS

There Is Some Danger of This Sort, and Precautions Should Be Used by the Managers of Public Libraries.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The question whether or not disease is disseminated by the books in public libraries is continually cropping up, and a renewed interest has just been given to the subject by the announcement that a librarian has died of tuberculosis contracted from books which had been infected by consumptive patients. But many points would have to be determined before the blame could be directly attributed to the books in this case.

Tuberculosis, as we now know, is, of course, a very infective malady, and some most remarkable instances have recently been recorded of its infectiveness, by means of the tubercle bacilli. But the general belief in scientific medical circles is that before the bacilli can take root in a healthy—that is, uninfected—person, there must be some predisposition to the disease derived by hereditary transmission. Thus the librarian who died of tuberculosis, contracted, as it is alleged, from the infected books, may have been a person who would have become tuberculous in any case. His family history may have been one in which the hereditary taint of tuberculosis was strongly marked. Moreover, the sedentary nature of the occupation and the close confinement to ill-ventilated rooms probably contributed not a little to the accentuation of the family predisposition. Under these circumstances, then, any such person would be liable to contract the disease anywhere after exposure to the infection.

There is, however, one disease which undeniably can be disseminated by books, and that is scarlet fever. The contagion of scarlet fever has been transmitted in letters by post, and experience shows that its vitality is very great. A striking instance in which the disease was conveyed by a book may here be mentioned.

A surgeon performed an operation upon a lady in a bedroom at the top of his house. The case was quite successful—so much so that within a few hours after the operation the patient felt well enough to ask for something to read. The nurse looked about the room for a book or a newspaper, but, finding nothing of the kind, she opened a small cupboard by the side of the fireplace, and abstracted therefrom a yellow-backed novel, which she handed to the patient. The patient soon became absorbed in the volume, and continued on the following day to read it. Within forty-eight hours after the operation, however, her temperature suddenly rose, she began to become exceedingly ill, a deep red blush suffused the skin, and all the signs were present of an acute febrile attack. There could be no question that the case was one of scarlet fever; the intensity of the attack at one time was such that the patient was in great peril of her life. Under the ultimately made an excellent recovery, both from the operation and the scarlet fever.

But whence had the infection been derived? Inquiry into the case clearly solved the mystery. Some six months before the bedroom where the operation had been performed had been a nursery, in which three children had been laid up with scarlet fever. The room had been thoroughly fumigated, disinfected, and repapered. But in these necessary processes the little cupboard had been entirely forgotten. It had never been cleared out, and the rubbish it contained, together with the novel, had been placed in it when the scarlet fever patients had become sufficiently convalescent to be removed. Thus the rubbish and the book, contaminated with the contagion, had been left undisturbed until the nurse in the above operation case, some months afterward, abstracted the novel for the patient to read.

But while the possibility under certain circumstances of books being able to convey scarlet fever poison is beyond dispute, there do not appear to be any well-authenticated cases in which the books of public libraries have been proved to be guilty of this crime. Indeed, the evidence so far in existence undeniably points in the opposite direction.

A medical man of large experience in Boston, United States, has stated that he has never known an instance where there were any grounds for believing that contagious diseases were carried by books in circulation in the Public Library. In the year 1872 a severe epidemic of smallpox prevailed in Boston, and the medical man in question saw every patient, and traced, where possible, the history. In no instance did he connect the infection with the use of books. As the circulation of this library is more than 2,000,000 volumes a year, the evidence is very convincing.

The American Library Association also has twice investigated the subject of books and contagion, and in no instance was it able to trace spread of disease to the circulation of library books. While, however, the evidence so far is negative upon this point, it goes without saying that proper precautions should be taken to disinfect books, or otherwise to deprive them of any infective properties upon every occasion in which they have been known to circulate in suspicious neighborhoods, and it would be well that by-laws should be framed refusing the issue of books to households in which infectious cases were ill. Again, it would be best that books read by scarlet fever patients should never be allowed to reach the hands of healthy persons. The proper place for such books, after their purpose had been served, would be the fire, where it would be certain that their disinfection would be properly consummated.

A Zealous Missionary's Good Work.

From The Chicago Standard.

The statement is made that during the late Rev. Dr. D. E. Halteman's period of service as general missionary of Wisconsin the churches under the care of the convention increased from eight to sixty-nine. During his ten years' service 478 pastorates had to be adjusted; 5,900 baptisms were reported in the mission churches during this time; 38 per cent. of the Baptist membership in the State came under his direction. Twenty thousand people can now hear the Gospel preached where none could ten years ago. Dr. Halteman, a few years ago, wrote to the editor of The Delavan Republican: "If I were to write the account of my little life I would have to tell a story of unpardonable overwork. But that would be only one chapter. For many years deadly disease has been assaulting a robust and powerful constitution. Just now it is a struggle as to which shall stay on top. * * * But I am expecting to get out of the woods, if not with a new lease of life, still with some years added to the nearly three score and so round up all the promised years."

MR. CURTIS CANNOT PLAY YET

Judge Lacombe Reserves His Decision in the Case to Make Permanent a Temporary Injunction.

The cases of Lowenfeld and Rudolph Aronson against M. B. Curtis, the actor, who wants to play "Gentleman Joe," was again before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, for hearing yesterday afternoon. Mr. Curtis did not appear in the play last night, and the indications are that he will not be allowed to appear at all.

The Lowenfeld case was on a motion to enjoin, permanently, Mr. Curtis and all the other members of the company now playing "Gentleman Joe" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre from taking part in that play. Affidavits were presented on both sides, those for the complainant asserting that Curtis is not competent to play the part to which he aspires, that he cannot sing, an accomplishment necessary to the actor who plays the cabman, and that much of the singing and dancing essential to the play is omitted in the performance now being given. Fault is found with other members of the company which produced the piece in Newark.

Abraham Hummel, as counsel for Mr. Curtis, presented affidavits serving as testimonials to his ability as an actor, and contended that Mr. Curtis, in the title rôle, and not the play, would be the feature to attract the public. Judge Lacombe took the papers, and reserved his decision in the case, which leaves the original temporary injunction forbidding Mr. Curtis to play "Gentleman Joe" still standing.

The Rudolph Aronson case, Judge Lacombe decided to send to John E. Ward, as master, to take testimony.

SPAIN'S "MORAL AND MATERIAL ROUT"

It Is Urged that Cuba Should Be Recognized as Belligerent.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The magnitude of the events that in such rapid succession have developed in Cuba during the past few days cannot be viewed with indifference by any one. The advancing hosts of patriots have swept like a pillar of fire over the province of Matanzas, have overrun that of Havana, and pushed their way into Vuelta Abajo.

Every one of these feats is a moral and material rout for the Spanish Government. It has been morally defeated, because all its pompous pledges to reduce the Cubans in arms have been set at naught, and because it has been clearly demonstrated that the revolutionary spirit prevails all over the country, and not alone in the old insurgent districts of Oriente, Camaguey, and Villas, but also in those that have been considered as the stronghold of Spanish dominion—Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio. It has suffered a material defeat, because the mercenary soldiers of Spain have been made to bite the dust, while from all quarters men eager to die for their country's cause have rushed to swell the ranks of the liberating army.

The proud rulers of Cuba already tremble with fear at their approaching overthrow. A state of siege has been proclaimed in all the provinces where heretofore only the law of public order was in force. Severer measures are every day being adopted for the purpose of preventing the diffusion of news and consequent knowledge of what is occurring, both inside and outside the island. The Government has begun openly to lay its hands on private property, fixing arbitrary prices on the horses that it seizes. Arrests on mere suspicion are becoming more numerous. Soldiers crowd the streets of Matanzas and Havana. The capital of the island is being hastily fortified.

Spain can no longer put forth the pretense that there is no war in Cuba. It is now many months since that pretense has become a subject of ridicule, and only the senseless hypocrisies currently admitted in international relations as respectable formalities could have served as a pretext for denying, or pretending to deny, that a state of war does really exist in Cuba. At this hour martial law prevails throughout the whole territory of the island. The courts of civil procedure are closed. The clash of arms and the havoc of battles resound from one end of the country to the other. Everywhere within it a desperate, determined struggle is being waged between the greedy oppressors and those who have sworn to be free. Whoever needed an official declaration that there was indeed a war in Cuba in order to know it cannot now but feel satisfied on that score. It only remains to be seen whether there are those who must consider it their duty to remind Spain that in our century civilized people do not shoot prisoners of war, nor put to the sword the sick and wounded of the hospitals.

The strict censorship established over telegrams and the vigilance observed in the Post Office Department, in complete disregard of the inviolability of the mail, should apprise the world that the affairs of Spain in Cuba are in very bad shape. No one will believe that Spain is anxious to conceal what is favorable to her cause. Such an absurd system serves only to show that Spain is living centuries behind the age, and that the only thing she is able to do is to lie and "hide her diminished head."

In view of the accomplished facts in Cuba and the attitude of the Spanish authorities, we think ourselves justified in drawing toward them the attention of the people and Government of the United States. If Spain recognizes that there is a state of war in Cuba, it seems but natural that the United States should recognize the Cubans as belligerents.

There is in this a question of humanity as well as a political question, and both work in favor of the Cubans.

The recognition of belligerency will impose upon the Spanish Generals the duty of respecting the humanitarian rules established by international custom in modern warfare. We would not then witness the shameful spectacle of those who pretend to be members of such a noble institution as the Red Cross confining their cares to the Spanish soldiers alone. And the outrages of the court-martial would be restrained, for they would then be compelled to distinguish between a prisoner of war and a criminal.

Moreover, the United States represents a new political principle in the world. By virtue of it it recognizes the independence of the Spanish colonies, and this under conditions less favorable than the Cuban Republic is now. By virtue of it it barred the way to the Holy Alliance and practically guaranteed the independence of the new American nationalities. This principle is the recognized right of the American peoples to govern themselves independently and without the interference of any foreign country.

This principle closes to foreign colonization all the territories of America. And if it recognizes the acquired right of European powers over certain portions occupied by them, it is implicitly understood that such right can only exist so long as the people of those portions of American territory are satisfied with such foreign Government.

The people of Cuba have proved, by all human means, not only that they are not satisfied with the tyrannical rule of Spain, but that they detest it and oppose it with all their might. The wonderful progress of the revolution demonstrates with irrefutable facts that it is supported, followed, and defended by the whole country. What more do the Government and people of the United States need to perceive that the opportunity has arrived for the application to Cuba of the same principle, the same doctrine, that assured their independence to the republics of the continent? Cuba does not ask this powerful Nation anything more than the moral support to which it is bound by virtue of the principles forming the basis of its international policy. This support of itself would be enough to put an end within a very short period to the shedding of blood and the destruction of property in Cuba.

Is not such a result well worth considering by the statesmen at the head of the United States Government? Let the American people ponder over it and reply! PATRIA.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1896.

SAVED HER LIFE WHEN SHE WAS A BABY

And Thirty Years After He Met and Married Her.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A romantic marriage occurred in Atlanta on Sunday afternoon, the parties to it being Mr. H. F. Bailey of Jackson, Miss., and Miss Hodges of Virginia. Mr. Bailey is somewhat past fifty years of age, and the bride about thirty.

The couple first met during the war, when Miss Hodges was a baby. It happened when the Northern soldiers approached Jackson, Miss. The parents of Miss Hodges resided there at that time, and when the grand rush to avoid the Yankees was made, Mr. Bailey, then a Confederate soldier, secured a wagon and moved the Hodges family. In the hurry and excitement the little girl was forgotten, and she was not missed until the family had gone several miles.

Mr. Bailey volunteered to go back and find her, which he did. The child was found in the road, near her home, crying. Mr. Bailey carried her to her parents.

Soon after that Mr. Hodges moved with his family to Virginia, and Mr. Bailey saw them no more for thirty years.

Last year his wife died, and it occurred to him to look up his old friends and see what had become of the little girl whom he had saved from the invaders in the long ago. He went to Virginia and found her teaching school. They corresponded and agreed to meet at Atlanta during the Fair and be married.

Passengers on the Steamship Paris.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamship Paris, from Southampton, were Commander Ackley, United States Navy, and Mrs. Ackley; W. H. Brown of Philadelphia; J. B. Booth, son of Agnes Booth, and his wife; Mr. and Mrs. Barry Grattan, and Miss Violet Ward of the "Shop Girl" company; Mrs. Hardwick, Carl Hertz, and Mrs. Hertz, W. Firman Smith, Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, the singer, and Miss Fanny Wentworth.

ALL THE EVIDENCE HEARD

MR. CHANLER BEGINS HIS SUMMING UP IN M'GOWAN'S DEFENSE.

Further Efforts to Show that the Prisoner Was Insane—Hypothetical Questions Still Figure.

The trial of Michael McGowan for the murder of Rose Finn July 10 was resumed yesterday morning before Justice Smyth, in the Criminal Part of the Supreme Court.

The first witness called was Dr. Ira O. Tracy, first assistant in the Long Island Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Tracy testified that he had treated between 3,500 and 4,000 cases of insanity during his professional career, and said that there was a Mrs. Mary Maguire confined at present in the hospital. Mrs. Maguire is a first cousin of the defendant.

Mr. Chanler then read the hypothetical question to the witness, and said: "Assuming all the facts in the question to be true, was the defendant, July 10, sane or insane?"

Dr. Tracy replied: "The defendant was insane."

He said that he had examined the defendant a week ago yesterday, and that the examination suggested to him that the defendant might be a dangerous lunatic.

In reply to a question from Mr. McIntyre, Dr. Tracy said he had asked McGowan in the Tombs why he shot Rose Finn, and that he replied he didn't know.

"Is that an irrational answer?" asked Justice Smyth.

"Well, in one way it is rational, and in another it is not."

"Do you believe he was irrational from that fact?" continued the Justice.

"I do not, Sir."

"Well, now, tell us what action on the part of this defendant when you examined him struck you as being irrational."

"He told me that some time before the shooting people were looking at him in the street and sneering at him. I asked him who they were, and he replied that some of them were his friends and others were strangers."

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond was recalled, and described the various forms of epilepsy. He said that he believed McGowan was in the state known as "double consciousness" when he shot Rose Finn. "All authorities agree," said Dr. Hammond, "that when a person is in a state of 'double consciousness' he is not responsible for his acts."

"Did you ever hear, doctor, that Napoleon, Caesar, Washington, and Cowper were epileptics?"

"I have read so."

Justice Smyth ruled out some questions about Napoleon, and the defense closed their case at this point.

Mary Ryan, 280 Tenth Avenue, said that she saw McGowan in the Tombs last September, and that he said to her: "People up there think I am crazy, but I am not."

Dr. O. T. Ward, the Tombs physician, testified that McGowan's condition since he had been in prison was "normal," and that he had never asked anybody to prescribe for him. Dr. Ward said he would not swear whether the defendant was sane or insane July 10.

"All that I can say is," said he, "that I have not noticed any signs of insanity in him since he came under my observation."

Dr. Robert Safford Newton, the expert of the District Attorney's office, said he had examined the defendant in the Tombs at the request of the District Attorney's office at various times, and had never seen evidences of epilepsy or of insanity.

Mr. McIntyre put his hypothetical question to the witness, who said that, assuming all the facts in the question to be true, McGowan was sane July 10.

Dr. Newton, under cross-examination by Mr. Chanler, said he did not think it probable that a child would have an epileptic convulsion at two years of age, and no other convulsion for twenty years, if he were an epileptic.

"If the defendant," said he, "had ever an attack of epilepsy, the recent tragedy through which he passed would have let loose his brain and brought on a series of epileptic fits, one after another."

This closed the case for the people. Justice Smyth then asked Mr. Chanler to sum up his side of the case.

Mr. Chanler, in his address, reviewed at length the evidence in the case. He read the letters which McGowan had written from the Tombs, asking that a lock of Rosie's hair be sent to him, and praying for forgiveness from her family.

Mr. Chanler contended that the defendant was irresponsible for his actions July 10. He was still speaking when an adjournment was taken till Monday morning.

HE WAS HIS BROTHER'S ADMINISTRATOR

And So He Voted on His Registration.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

"How am hit, Ike, dat I seed you votin' at de City Hall an' den ergin' out at Mr. Waterhouse's sto' las' Sadday?" was the question one negro put to another Monday morning.

"Dat wus puffectly 'cordin' ter de law," said the one addressed as Ike.

"How cum dat?" said the first darky, eager to learn the secret of legally voting twice in one election.

"Well, yer see, I'se named Isaiah an' mer bruther what died week fo' las' was named Isaac. Me bruther's wife she gits Mr. Ordinary Wiley to erpint me de 'ministrator on me bruther, an' wen I axed him what er 'ministrator must do, he sayed he mus' do jes lack de daid person would er done ef he wus livin'. Wid dis so specially specified by de ordnary hisself, I knowed hit was mer dooty when I found me bruther's stificate er registration in his pocket fer to vote jes lack he would er done, an' I voted fer Mister Daisy Price, case Isaac he always did vote fer Mister Price. Yer know Isaac he lived in de Six Ward, an' I lived in de Third. Am yer satisfied?"

"Dat must be 'cordin ter law, but doan you feel bad, Ike, case dere weren't no udder candates in de race so'se yer could er got de pay for yer brudder ev well ez yerself?"

"I sho doz, but next time Ise gwine reddish fer me bruther an' meself, an' if dere am two sides ter de ticket, I sho will git fixed fer de Crismus."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, slightly colder in northern portions, northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair Saturday, light northerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, fair weather, light northerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, fair weather, stationary or slightly higher temperature, light northerly winds, becoming variable. VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer in northern and western portions, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, slightly warmer in western portion, variable winds. GEORGIA, fair, warmer in northern and western portions, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, fair weather, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, slowly rising temperature, light northerly, shifting to southerly, winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, partly cloudy, with snow flurries or light showers near the lakes, slowly rising temperature, easterly, shifting to southerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair and warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, cloudy and threatening, with occasional showers, warmer, southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, slightly warmer in southeast portion, southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly at night. MINNESOTA, cloudy, followed by light snow in northern portion, colder in northwest portion, winds becoming northwesterly. NORTH DAKOTA, light snows, colder, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, clearing weather, colder, northwesterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. IOWA, fair, colder in northwest portion, southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in southeast portion, southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly. NEBRASKA, fair and colder, winds becoming northwesterly. KANSAS, fair, colder in northwest portion, westerly winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair and colder, northwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport. The pressure has risen in the lower lake region, and on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and has fallen in the upper lake region and the West. A belt of high pressure extends from New-England to the Gulf States, and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains, from which point it extends northwest to the Pacific coast. North of this belt of high pressure there is an extensive depression central in Manitoba. Light snows have fallen on the South New-England coast. The temperature conditions have changed but little in the past 24 hours. From the lake regions and the Mississippi Valley westward the temperature is from 15° to 30° above the normal. It still remains slightly below the normal in the Atlantic coast districts. Generally fair weather will be indicated for all districts, except for an increasing cloudiness in the lake regions [illegible] compared by snow fu[illegible] is indicated in the N[illegible] tionary conditions elsew[illegible]

AN OLD AQUEDUCT SUIT

Claims of Brown, Howard & Co. for $4,000,000 for Work Done Five Years Ago for New-York City.

Elihu Root moved in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Truax, to dismiss certain actions against the city that have been brought by Walston H. Brown, as receiver for Brown, Howard & Co., contractors. These actions are for work done on the aqueduct, and were brought in 1891. The claims are for $4,000,000.

The motion to dismiss the actions was opposed by H. Laflin Kellogg of Kellogg, Rose & Smith.

Mr. Root stated that these were some of the old aqueduct cases, and that the office of the Corporation Counsel wanted them disposed of. A case that was similar in character had been tried, in which O'Brien & Clark had sued for $600,000 for extra work on Section 6, and when the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, the decision was in favor of the city, that it need pay nothing extra on the work.

In answer Mr. Kellogg submitted an affidavit setting out that the summons in the case was served on Feb. 26, 1890, and that nearly a year elapsed before the answer was served; that the case became at issue by the service of the answer by the plaintiff to the counter claim set up by the city. The case was set down on the preferred calendar for trial on the third Monday in January, 1891.

The defendants then asked for a bill of particulars and a struck jury, and this motion was adjourned by consent until Jan. 18, 1892; then the motion for a struck jury was denied, and that part of the bill of particulars granted. The defendants never entered an order on the decision. Then, by consent of both parties, Mr. Kellogg said, the cases were marked reserved generally on the calendar, and had not since been moved by the defendant.

Mr. Kellogg stated further in his affidavit that when the new calendar was ordered made up for the Special Terms of the Supreme Court for January, 1890, he caused the cases to be set down as reserved generally, as had been previously done. Mr. Kellogg stated that he is willing and ready to try the cases at a convenient and early date, and he said he had repeatedly stated this to the counsel for the city.

"The claim against this defendant is for work done," said Mr. Kellogg, "ordered by the city and its officer, of which the city received the benefit, and for which it now declines to pay. The claim is a just and meritorious one, and we have no intention of abandoning it. There is another reason why these cases have not been tried. Ever since these cases were begun we have been negotiations pending for a settlement at the suggestion of the defendant."

Judge Truax asked how there could be a motion made to dismiss cases that had been reserved generally. Mr. Root said there had been no disposition on the part of the plaintiffs to press the claims, but asked that the motion be made be denied. Mr. Kellogg stated that he also wanted the motion denied on its merits, and Justice Truax took the papers, reserving decision.

GORDON MAKES ADMISSIONS.

His Cross-Examination Concluded by Assistant District Attorney Davis.

The cross-examination of Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer of 21 Walker Street, who is on trial in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court for arson, was resumed yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Davis.

Mr. Davis questioned Gordon about various checks that passed between him and Hyman Cohen. Gordon acknowledged that such checks were in existence, and after each question Mr. Davis asked Gordon if he would bring the check into court. Gordon said he would. Then he suddenly seemed struck with an idea, and said Mr. Davis was continually reminding him of where he was.

"Do I hurt your feelings, Mr. Gordon?" Assistant District Attorney Davis asked.

"Yes, you do hurt my feelings," Gordon said. "You know I am in the Tombs, and it hurts me to be reminded of that."

Gordon admitted that he had lent his business credit to Hyman Cohen, one of the alleged conspirators, but had never borrowed any money from him until a month before the fire, when he borrowed $1,000.

He contradicted himself as to where the check was given.

In answer to Mr. Davis, Gordon said he loaned $2,500 to Samuel Milch, the fire insurance adjuster, some time before the fire. He said he drew by check twenty-five $100 bills from the Oriental Bank.

Mr. Davis asked him if he could produce the check on Monday. He said he would.

Gordon said that he told Milch on Sept. 26, 1895, that he wanted the money badly to pay H. B. Claflin Co. Milch gave him a check for $2,200. Gordon said he then went to Claflin's and gave them Milch's check and got one from the firm for the same amount, so that it appeared to Milch that witness owed the money to H. B. Claflin Co.

"Then you lied to Milch when you said you wanted the money badly?" Mr. Davis asked.

"No. I did want money badly just then," Gordon said.

"Oh, then you did want money badly before your fire. Were your creditors pressing you?"

"No, I did not want money very badly," Gordon said, in contradiction to his former statement.

"Did you not give this money to Milch with the understanding that he was to use it to get the insurance adjusters to make a favorable report?" Mr. Davis asked.

"No," said Gordon.

"Did not the clerks stop a week from taking the inventory while Milch was trying to make arrangements?"

"No," said Gordon.

Gordon denied that Milch had returned the money because he could not make arrangements with the adjusters. This finished the cross-examination.

The redirect examination was then begun by counsel for the defense. Gordon was again taken over the inventories, and his counsel tried to straighten out the contradictions and inconsistencies of the cross-examination.

The trial will be resumed on Monday.

W. E. D. STOKES TIRED OF LAWYERS

Suit of George Richards and Others for $72,000 for Fees.

George Richards and others, attorneys, appealed yesterday to the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from the decision in the Special Term of the Supreme Court in their suit for $72,000 against William E. D. Stokes.

The amount claimed is for legal fees, running through a period of twelve years. Joseph H. Choate represented the appellant. Mr. Stokes was represented by A. B. Boardman. The decision appealed from was a denial of a motion to have the matter settled by a referee.

Mr. Choate said in his argument that the defense claimed that the account had been settled by an executor of the estate of the late James Stokes. In order to prove the validity of the account it was necessary to examine books and papers referring to litigations carried on by Mr. Richards for twelve years. He said that this work could not be taken in hand by a jury with any great degree of intelligence, and he gave this as a reason why the matter should be referred.

Mr. Boardman specified the items in the account and said that they were simple and could be passed upon by a jury in a few hours. As a further reason for settlement by a jury, Mr. Boardman said:

Mr. Stokes has become tired of lawyers. He feels that he has been cheated by lawyers, and he wants to have nothing more to do with them. He, therefore, does not want to have this case placed before a referee.

Mr. Boardman's last assertion provoked a smile from the five Justices.

Mr. Choate made a short reply, in which he said: "My friend has not lost the confidence of his client yet."

Mr. Choate then said that Mr. Richards had given Mr. Stokes twelve years of his life, and that inquiry into his claim for such important services should be carefully considered by a referee.

Decision was reserved.

WANTS HER HUSBAND TO ACCOUNT.

Mrs. Lena Finelite Seeks to Establish Her Interest in Valuable Property.

Mrs. Lena Finelite has brought suit in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver for several pieces of real estate which she claims she owns a half interest in, with her husband, David Finelite, and also for an order to make him account for the profits out of the real estate.

The Finelites were married in Germany [illegible]59, and came to this country in the same year. Mrs. Finelite started in business in 1864 on her own account, and made much money.

Then, at the instigation of her husband, she says, she began to invest in real estate with him, and as a matter of convenience, as he stated to her, she allowed their joint purchases to stand in his name.

She says they thus purchased the properties at 164 and 168 Park Row for $58,000, 18 Baxter Street for $11,000, 146, 148, and 150 Attorney Street for $34,500, 240 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and 28 Columbus Avenue for $58,000, and some property in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Finelite alleges that the income from these properties amounts to $2,000 a month; that her husband spends this in dissipation, and that he has refused to give her an account. She says that he sometimes remains away from their home for three months at a time.

She asks the Court to establish her interest in this property and for the appointment of a receiver to keep it from waste.

A Grand Juror's Daughter a Witness.

The unusual incident of a Grand Juror passing on the evidence of his own daughter occurred in the Criminal Court Building yesterday.

Andrew Connick, a tailor, at 220 Fifth Avenue, was the Grand Juror. His daughter appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday, and gave evidence about a robbery that occurred at their home, at 112 West Seventy-third Street, on last Friday.

Two hours after the robbery was reported at Police Headquarters, Detective Sergeant Wade arrested James Mitchell, an alleged "scuttle thief," at Thirty-first Street and Second Avenue. When Mitchell was searched, a gold neck chain and a gold watch which belonged to Miss Connick were found. Miss Connick was summoned by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury indicted Mitchell for burglary.

Delay in the McLaughlin Case.

When the appeal of ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin was called in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, there was no response on the part of the appellant's counsel.

As Col. James, counsel for the ex-Inspector, who was convicted of extortion, appeared early in the week to be anxious to have his arguments heard as soon as possible, there was some surprise when he failed to appear.

The absence of Col. James was finally explained in a note from him, in which he stated that he was obliged to attend the funeral of a relative. He requested that the case be postponed until next Friday. His request was granted

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Unsettled Condition of the Northern Pacific Affairs.

THE MOVE FOR A SINGLE RECEIVER

Until Question of Primary Jurisdiction Is Settled There Can Be no Harmony—Receiver A. F. Burleigh Files a New Bond.

Large holders of Northern Pacific securities in this city and men who have been working for many months in the endeavor to bring about a thorough and advantageous financial reorganization of the property are watching with the deepest interest the course of the Western United States courts with reference to the receivership controversy. A single receivership for the whole property would generally be regarded as favorable to the interests of the road.

Until the question of primary jurisdiction, which has been raised by Federal Judges Gilbert and Hanford in the extreme West, as against Federal Judges Jenkins in Milwaukee, is settled, however, there is not likely to be a single receiver. Judge Jenkins, although having jurisdiction over a comparatively small section of the property, stoutly maintains his right to primary jurisdiction, and his receivers—McHenry and Bigelow—still control the road in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota. Judge Lacombe's reluctance to take part in the controversy keeps the old receivers—Oakes, Payne, and Rouse—in office in this city, although those gentlemen are anxious that their resignations should be accepted.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 10.—Upon receiving notice of the removal of the Montana receivers and his appointment yesterday by Federal Judge Gilbert, at Helena, as their successor, making him sole receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad for the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, Andrew F. Burleigh appeared in the United States Circuit Court, took oath of office, and filed bond for $100,000. Judge Gilbert's action gives Receiver Burleigh the whip hand in this celebrated railroad fight empowering him, under the supervision of the Federal courts, with the absolute management of that great property within the four States named. Prominent railroad officials here claim that Burleigh's appointment, which gives him many additional powers, was bitterly opposed in the general offices at St. Paul.

As to the proposition unifying the receivership to the entire Northern Pacific Road, Burleigh said: "I understand that the attorneys representing various parties in the Northern Pacific litigation have applied to Judges Field, Harlan, Brewer, and Peckham for an order asking for a united receivership to the whole Northern Pacific property. I am not advised, however, with what result."

MILEAGE-BOOK LAW.

The State Board Takes Steps to Enforce It in This State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has taken steps to enforce the mileage-book law. This action is of much interest to commercial travelers. The board has been informed that railroad companies which come under the provisions of Chapter 1,027 of the Laws of 1895, providing for the issue of mileage books, are only issuing such books from the home office. The board has informed these roads that it is of the opinion that this is not a compliance with the statute, and recommends that such books should be placed on sale at the ticket offices at large and important stations.

The law provides that every railroad corporation operating a railroad in this State, the line or lines of which are more than 100 miles in length, and which is authorized by law to charge a maximum fare of more than 2 cents per mile and not more than 3 cents per mile, shall issue mileage books, entitling the holder thereof to travel 1,000 miles on the line or lines of such railroad, for which the corporation may charge a sum not to exceed 2 cents per mile.

Any railroad corporation which shall refuse to issue a mileage book as provided by this section or, in violation thereof, to accept such mileage books for transportation, shall forfeit $50, to be recovered by the party to which such refusal is made, but no action can be maintained therefor unless commenced within one year after the cause of action occurred.

Graduates of Wabash.

In his recent good-bye address to General Manager C. M. Hays in St. Louis, the General Solicitor of the Wabash Railroad, Col. W. H. Blodgett, enumerated a long list of well-know men who were graduated from the Wabash service to take important positions with other lines. Among them are Roswell Miller, President of the St. Paul Road; W. C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific; John M. Egan, recently President of the Chicago Great Western; W. F. Merrill, second Vice President of the Erie Railway; C. H. Chappell, General Manager of the Chicago and Alton; George W. Stevens, General Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio; George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central; C. W. Bradley, General Superintendent of the West Shore; C. H. Ackert, General Manager of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern; Walter Morcom, General Manager of the Mexican Southern; K. H. Wade, General Manager of the California Southern; George H. Nettleton, after aiding in its construction, left the Wabash and became General Manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis; C. K. Lord, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, and A. C. Bird, General Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul.

Western Traffic Discussions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—After several days of talk, the executive officers of the Western Trunk Line Association have been unable to agree as to what grain traffic should be included in the Western freight pool. A committee of five, consisting of the freight officers of the Burlington, Alton, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, and the Fort Scott and Memphis Roads, was appointed to formulate a plan covering the disagreement, and to meet next Wednesday for that purpose. The Western Passenger Association adjourned the quarterly meeting to-day without reaching any decision as to what disposition its roads would make of the party rates. The association fixed a one-fare rate for the National Educational Associations' convention at Buffalo, and one fare for the Baptists' convention at Portland, Oregon.

Land Grants Approved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day approved the following grants of lands to railroads:

To the Northern Pacific, 53,558 acres in the Vancouver and Spokane Falls district, Washington; 241,213 acres in the Lewistown, Mon., district; 23,383 acres in the Vancouver, Washington, district; 73,552 acres in Washington; 79,342 acres in the North Yakima and Walla Walla district, Washington; 18,661 acres in the Spokane Falls district.

To the Oregon and California Railroad, 21,813 acres in the Roseburg, Oregon district.

To the New-Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, 1,619 acres in the New-Orleans Natchitoches district, La.

Joint Traffic Association.

Rules prohibiting the payment of commissions on passenger business were adopted yesterday by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association. Practically the same rules have been in effect under the agreements of the Trunk Line and the Central Traffic Associations. The various committees reported to the managers, and were directed to continue their present line of work. The board adjourned until next Tuesday.

A meeting of the Board of Control has been called by Chairman Roberts for next Wednesday, the 15th inst., to take such steps as may be necessary to defend the action brought against the association by United States District Attorney Macfarlane.

A Profitable Transaction.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10.—It has just come out that the Philadelphia syndicate which sold the Meriden Electric Railway to the Consolidated Road, made a clean profit of $197,000 on the transaction. The Electric Company sold 9,850 shares at $20 per share to the road. The Consolidated Road also assumed a floating debt of $70,000 and purchased a first mortgage of $101,000, making the entire expenditure in order to get hold of the property $363,000.

Buffalo and Susquehanna.

Traffic was begun last week on the extension of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, from Galeton, Penn., to a connection with the Erie Railroad at Wellsville, N. Y. This extension adds about twenty-five miles to the Buffalo and Susquehanna mileage, and affords Wellsville transportation facilities that were greatly needed there. About 112 miles of line are now operated by the Buffalo and Susquehanna.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, for the year 1895, showed an increase of 650,910 tons. The percentages carried were: Baltimore and Ohio, 7.5, against 7.7 last year; Big Four, 7, against 5; Erie, 8.7, against 8.1; Grand Trunk, 12, against 13.8; Lake Shore, 11.1, against 10.4; Michigan Central, 16.7, against 12; Nickel Plate, 9.7, against 8.6; Pan Handle, 7, against 11.5; Fort Wayne, 10.2, against 11.3; Wabash, 10.1, against 11.4.

—The unsettled question of differentials on Southwestern roads, and particularly the Cotton Belt, is as far from solution as ever. A meeting of the Southwestern Passenger Association was held in St. Louis last Thursday to find ground for agreement, but nothing was done except to refer the matter to the Presidents of the interested roads.

—The following appointments on the Hannibal and St. Joseph are officially announced: Howard Elliott, General Manager, vice W. C. Brown, resigned; D. O. Ives, General Freight Agent, and L. W. Wakeley, General Passenger Agent, vice D. O. Ives, promoted.

—A change in the schedule of the Montana and coast train on the Great Northern Road goes into effect to-morrow, the 12th instant. That train will leave St. Paul at 4:30 P. M. daily. The Winnipeg train leaves at 7:45 P. M.

—George B. Parke, who has been in the service of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Road since 1878, has retired from his post as Treasurer, the Treasurer's Department having been removed to New-York.

—General Passenger Agents of Western New-York lines will meet in this city next Tuesday to discuss local excursion rates and to make such arrangements as may be deemed best for their mutual interests.

—Judge Collier of the United States Court in Albuquerque, N. M., yesterday appointed Charles W. Smith receiver of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the appointment to take effect Feb. 1.

—W. F. Merrill, recently elected Second Vice President of the Erie Railroad, has entered upon the discharge of his new duties. He will have charge of the operation of the road.

—A meeting of the Trunk Line Association Passenger Committee will be held next Thursday to consider its future course of action in relation to the new traffic association.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday adjourned the hearing in the matter of the appointment of Northern Pacific receivers for two weeks.

—Capt. Willard Thomson, General Manager of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic, will hereafter act as General Freight and Passenger Agent also.

—The promotion of C. F. Parker from Assistant General Manager to General Manager of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Road, is announced.

—A. H. Thorp is now assistant to the General Manager and Purchasing Agent of the Ohio River Railroad, with headquarters in Parkersburg, West Va.

—Division Superintendents, Roadmasters, and section foremen of the Louisville and Nashville Road, are making their annual inspection of the road.

—A. H. McLeod has been promoted from the position of General Freight Agent to that of Traffic Manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

—William Duncan has resigned as Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, owing to the pressure of private business.

—F. H. Hamilton succeeds H. W. Gardiner as Treasurer of the St. Louis and San Francisco receivers, with office in this city.

W. W. Atwood has been appointed Assistant Train Master of the Pennsylvania and New-York division of the Lehigh Valley.

—F. P. Moore has been elected Second Vice President and Treasurer of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad.

—For the first week in January the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad shows an increase of $18,016 in earnings.

—Stockholders of the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania will hold their annual meeting in Philadelphia on Monday.

—Through passenger rates between New-York and Chicago, it is said, are being well maintained both ways.

—R. M. Hannaford is the new bridge engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway, with headquarters in Montreal.

WOMEN MISSIONARIES WELCOMED

Bishop Tucker's Party Arrives on the Shores of Victoria Nyanza.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

The progress of Bishop Tucker with his party of the first lady missionaries who had penetrated the protectorate of Eastern Africa up to Victoria Nyanza was most remarkable. After leaving the hospitality of the Scots missionaries at Kibweri, they reached Machako's, higher up, where the officials of the fort and the gardens regaled them with English vegetables and fruits and Cape gooseberries, while strawberries were sent to them from a charming settlement exactly on the equator, proving that the climate of Upper Ukambani is one of the best in Africa.

The Bishop and his two medical companions, when hunting for food in Kikuyu, were attacked by a herd of lions, from which they were wise enough slowly to withdraw, looking them full in the face. On leaving Fort Smith and approaching Lake Navaisha, Dr. Baxter registered the lowest temperature yet recorded in Central Africa, of 37°, being only 5° above freezing point. Lake Elmeteita, as they marched along its shores, reminded them of some of the Italian lakes. They passed the return caravan of porters who had taken up the section of the William Mackinnon steamer, but had thrown away eighteen of the parts beacuse these were too heavy, so that "the prospect of the steamer being at work on the lake within the next five years is very remote."

The party passed in safety through the Eldoma Ravine, where, soon after, the massacre of a large caravan was reported. At last, on the 4th of October, Mengo, the capital of Uganda, was reached. Three weeks before that, greetings in advance met the travelers in Kabirondo. At Ngogwe, in Kyagwe, the women ran along by the side of the ladies' chairs, grasping their hands and crying out joyful exclamations. At Mengo itself the whole population—Protestant and Romanist, Mohammedan and heathen—turned out, so that they could hardly proceed. Sir Gerald Portal's welcome, in March, 1893, was fine, but was nothing to this. At church on Sunday, Oct. 6, at least 6,000 people worshipped within and outside the building, while the Bishop preached, and there were 300 communicants. In the previous nine months of the year 2,000 converts had been baptized in the capital alone, while there and at Ngogwe 800 were waiting the Bishop's confirmation services.

All this has its political side. It means extending loyalty to the British rule, not only in Uganda, but all over Eastern Africa, and the peaceful consolidation of Uganda as a base from which to civilize the southern and Nile countries to the north and northeast. I hear from the Sese Islands, in the Victoria Nyanza Lake, and the country immediately around the headwaters of the Nile, that the progress there, under the missionary Gordon, is only less remarkable. There, as well as at Mengo, "vast numbers" of the people can now read, and have bought "thousands of copies of the New Testament," so that the Roman Catholics also insist on having copies of the Gospels in the Luganda tongue.

When Men Carried Muffs.

From Good Words.

When the Frost King stalks abroad, nipping toes and noses, the lady plunges her pretty fingers deeper into her muff, while her attendant cavalier, lacking that comfortable creature, stuffs his into his side pockets. A couple of centuries back, and he too would have sported a muff, and a capacious one into the bargain; a fact that would probably much surprise him were he told of it. Yet there was a time when a beau would as soon have ventured abroad without his wig as minus his cherished muff. In Summer, when he took the air in all the glory of powdered hair, laced coat, ruffles, high-heeled shoes, and the rest, our gentleman hung his clouded cane upon the third button of his flowered waistcoat. In Winter, this place of honor was often occupied by his muff. Sometimes, however, he carried both articles, like the barrister described in an eighteenth century ballad about the great fair held on the Thames: "A spark of the bar, with his cane and his muff."

CHANGING THE MACHINE

Connecticut Republicans Getting Ready for Action.

THE COMING DELEGATION TO ST. LOUIS

Reed, McKinley, and Harrison Each Have Large Followings as Candidates in the State.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10.—The leaders of the Republican Party in Connecticut are beginning to plan for the State Convention that will send delegates to the National Republican Convention from this State to St. Louis, and coupled with their plans will be political movements that will have in view the nomination of the next Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, as well as the selection of the Republican nominee for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Orville H. Platt.

The first step in the programme is a meeting of the State Central Committee, and at that meeting will be chosen a new Chairman of the committee, to succeed Herbert E. Benton of this city. Mr. Benton is the School Fund Commissioner for Connecticut, and it is generally understood among the Republican leaders that he will soon resign the Chairmanship. Ever since Mr. Benton was appointed by the last General Assembly as School Fund Commissioner the talk among the Republicans has been to the effect that when he resigned he would be succeeded by ex-Insurance Commissioner O. R. Fyler of Torrington, one of the keenest men in the party. But a change from this programme has been resolved upon recently, and it is now stated that Mr. Benton's successor will be Allan W. Paige of Bridgeport, who was the Speaker in the lower branch of the deadlock Legislature. Mr. Paige is credited with a thorough knowledge of Republican politics in the Nutmeg State. His selection as the head of the State machine will have this significance in the minds of the Republicans at all familiar with State politics, that it will be generally looked upon as a selection engineered by Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, member of the National Republican Committee, ex-Speaker of the last House, and candidate for United States Senator for Mr. Platt's place. He is very close, politically, to Mr. Fessenden.

Another move on the Republican chessboard in this State, according to information that comes from high Republican authority, is that before long Mr. Fessenden will resign as the Connecticut member of the National Republican Committee, and that Mr. Benton, the retiring State Central Committee Chairman, will be named for his place on that committee. In discussing the report of the probable resignation of Mr. Fessenden, the high Republican authority that furnished the statement on which this interesting report is based added:

"The friends of Mr. Fessenden, who are very anxious that he should be nominated for United States Senator, think there would be impropriety in his remaining on the National Committee during the next Presidential campaign, inasmuch as his own candidacy for the upper branch of Congress will be more or less of a factor during that campaign. The National Committeeman for Connecticut will handle the funds for the Presidential canvass in his State. The Republican mind in Connecticut is more or less suspicious, and the opponents of Mr. Fessenden for United States Senator will have no basis on which to make a charge that, as National Committeeman, he furthered his own interests in the contest for the Senatorship, providing he resigns from the committee."

Mr. Benton is as close to Mr. Fessenden in politics as is Mr. Paige, and is under a big political obligation to the Stamford leader. It is very doubtful, indeed, whether Mr. Benton would now be School Fund Commissioner if Mr. Fessenden, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives that appointed Mr. Benton, hadn't jumped into the breach at a critical time and saved Mr. Benton from defeat. There was strong opposition to Mr. Benton's appointment, led to a large extent by the influential Hartford Courant, the objection to him being that it was a mistake to turn such an office over to the politicians, especially the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Then it was that Speaker Fessenden, realizing the danger to Mr. Benton's nomination by the Republican caucus, made a stirring speech in his favor, and that speech turned the tide strongly. He carried the caucus by a very slim majority.

With Mr. Benton as the National Committeeman and Mr. Paige the State Committee Chairman, the Republican machine will be practically in the hands of Mr. Fessenden and his friends.

What might be called a three-cornered battle is in progress in the State to capture the delegation to the Republican National Convention. The factions are known as the Reed, the McKinley, and the Harrison. Among Republican leaders it is believed that the Republican element that approves of the candidacy of Speaker Reed is just at present predominant in Connecticut. Mr. Fessenden is for Reed and has repeatedly so stated in the newspapers of this State, and is looked upon as the leader of the Reed forces in Connecticut. Another prominent Republican who has come out for Reed is Congressman N. D. Sperry of this city, now representing the Second Congressional District in Congress. He has considerable influence in the Second District and was for over a quarter of a century the Postmaster in New-Haven. He was Postmaster here during the Administration of President Harrison.

The McKinley forces in Connecticut are led by John A. Porter of The Hartford Post, whose guest Gov. McKinley was during his visit to Connecticut a year or so ago. There is a club in Hartford named after McKinley, and it contains a number of influential party men, among whom is Mr. Porter. The latter was a candidate for Governor in 1894, and is still credited with a desire to become Chief Magistrate of Connecticut.

Ex-President Harrison has a considerable following in the State among the conservative element. It may be a surprise to the warriors in the Republican Party here to be informed that the men who are handling the Harrison boom are interesting many of the members of the Young Men's Republican Club of the State in the canvass for the ex-President. This organization is the most powerful on the Republican side in Connecticut, and it will have a good deal to say in the selection of the twelve delegates who will represent Connecticut in the National Convention.

Soon after the call was issued for the National Republican Convention, Gov. Coffin was approached on the question of being a delegate at large to the convention. Those who talked with the Governor had an impression that he would like to go to St. Louis, and thought it was a prize that should go to the Governor. Much to the surprise of the gentlemen who discussed the subject with him, he emphatically declined to allow the use of his name for that purpose, taking the ground that he had honor enough from the party, and that some other Republican should be named in his place. Congressman Sperry will undoubtedly be put forward as a candidate for the delegation from the Second District. Ex-Gov. Bulkeley of Hartford will also be in the race.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—MINNIE PALMER TO BE A DUCHESS.—Minnie Palmer, the actress, who is playing in Baltimore this week, has announced her engagement to marry the Duke d'Estella of Novarre, a Spanish nobleman. The wedding, she says, will be celebrated in London next May, immediately after the close of Miss Palmer's American tour in "The Schoolgirl." The Duke is thirty-five, and Miss Palmer is about thirty years old, and they have known each other about a year. Miss Palmer is the divorced wife of John R. Rogers, the theatrical manager. Immediately on her marriage she is to retire from the stage.

—MRS. WIDMER'S BENEFIT.—The programme for the benefit of Mrs. Henry Widmer, to be given in Daly's Theatre on the afternoon of Jan. 23, promises to be a very fine one. Frau Natzo will make her first appearance in New-York this season on this occasion. Victor Herbert will contribute a 'cello solo, and Mme. Helene Hastreiter will sing an aria from "Orpheus." In addition, Augustin Daly's full company, of which Mr. Widmer was the orchestral leader for so many years, will appear.

—"THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY."—In his production of "The Governor of Kentucky," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, William H. Crane will make a great feature of the scenery, as he always does in all his productions. It has been all painted in this city, and is said to be very fine. Mr. Crane and his company will see it for the first time Monday evening, Jan. 20, when the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be closed to allow a full-dress and scenic rehearsal of the new play.

—SIDNEY WOOLLETT'S RECITALS.—Sidney Woollett will give a course of six poetic recitals at the Lyceum Theatre on the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays, Jan. 21, 24, 28, and 31, and Feb. 4 and 7. The recitals will begin at 3:30 P. M., and close at 5 P. M. The programmes will include selections from Tennyson and other famous poets, and, for the last recital, Feb. 7, Shakspeare's comedy, "The Merchant of Venice."

—MAX O'RELL'S LECTURE.—Max O'Rell delivered his entertaining lecture on "Woman" before a large audience at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon. He will repeat the course next Monday afternoon.

INHALED ILLUMINATING GAS

A Woman Dead and Two May Not Recover—Prison Awaits One Patient—Mrs. Coates's Case a Mystery.

Ada Coates, a young Englishwoman of apparent refinement, who had been living for a year in a furnished room at 590 Seventh Avenue, was found partially asphyxiated in her bed yesterday morning. She was hurried to Roosevelt Hospital, but died there in less than an hour.

Very little is known of the young woman's history, but it is thought that the case is one of suicide. It was said that Mrs. Coates had been married to a man named Frank and that he had visited her frequently, though they had not lived together recently. The gas had been half turned on and it seemed improbable that it had been done accidentally.

The policeman who reported the accident said that the husband was present when the woman was removed to the hospital, but the fact was denied at the house.

A strong smell of gas in a cheap hotel at 4 Greenwich Street yesterday morning led to an investigation, and Mr. and Mrs. Le Jeune, a young French couple, were found unconscious in their room, which was one of the two in the building supplied with gas. They came from Ohio Wednesday and were on their way to France. They were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it is feared that the woman may not recover.

Two other accidents from the same cause occurred yesterday morning. Catherine Friedman, a servant at 240 East Third Street, is now in Bellevue Hospital in a precarious condition. She was left alone with a child of her employer, Mrs. Max Saltzer, and locked the room in which they were and inhaled gas. In case of her recovery, which is doubtful, she will be held as a prisoner.

Charles Gracie, sixteen years old, of 148 Second Avenue, left his window open and his gas lit Thursday night. The wind blew the gas out and he was nearly asphyxiated.

HAS WITHDRAWN HER SUIT

PEACE BETWEEN MRS. MACGAHAN AND FATHER BALANOVITCH.

Russian Priest Resigns—Possibly Did Not Fully Know Meaning of Word He Applied to Plaintiff as Alleged.

There was a peaceful settlement of the difficulties, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, between Mrs. B. MacGahan, widow of the explorer and war correspondent, and Father Futihey Balanovitch, pastor of the Russian Church at 323 Second Avenue.

The trouble arose over the alleged hard words which the pastor applied to Mrs. MacGahan at a recent meeting of the Trustees of the church, when there were present among others Father Raphael, pastor of the Syrian Orthodox Church, at 77 Washington Street; the Rev. E. Zotikof, priest of the Russian Church, in Second Avenue, and Y. A. Bellakoff of 207 East Eighteenth Street.

Mrs. MacGahan is a literary woman, and correspondent for St. Petersburg and other foreign papers. She helped organize the Russian Church, and is one of its Trustees. Father Balanovitch is an Austrian by birth, and has but lately been connected with the Russian Church. According to Mrs. MacGahan, while he is a man of good intentions he is easily led by others. In her statement she traces the present difficulty to the influences of other persons in the church, who are antagonistic to her. Inasmuch as in Russia the State and the Church are one, in general, the case called for the attention of the Russian Consul General, Mr. Olarovsky, who was on hand yesterday, together with a number of witnesses. It was the desire of all concerned that the affair be not known, as a "church scandal," and no reference whatever was made to the church in general.

In the course of the meeting of the church Trustees Father Balanovitch is alleged to have applied a term of opprobrium to Mrs. MacGahan. The alleged word is used on the streets in Russia and some of the priests had never heard it before. Father Raphael repeated the term to Mme. Rogozin, the lecturer, for information as to its meaning. She told Mrs. MacGahan, who took the matter up, as she feared the effects such language might have on her journalistic career in this country and abroad.

She engaged Hugh O. Pentecost as counsel to begin proceedings against the pastor under the Code. The case came up before Magistrate Mott Friday of last week in Yorkville Court. He remanded the case until yesterday to give himself time to determine whether the pastor could be held under Section 675 of the Penal Code for the Grand Jury. Coudert Brothers represented the pastor of the church.

Every one interested in the case was on hand yesterday, the centre figure being the pastor himself, who is a man of striking appearance. Of immense frame, clear complexion, and with locks hanging far down his back, he had the appearance of a prophet of old.

When the case was called Mr. Pentecost said that his client wished to withdraw the suit. In a written statement the reasons were given as follows:

1. That the Rev. E. Balanovitch has really acceded to her request for his resignation, made on Dec. 1, 1895; that his resignation as pastor of the Church of St. Nicholas has been speedily accepted by his superior, and that he prepares to leave America on the 15th inst.

2. That, on inquiry, she has found that the accused Balanovitch was right when he claimed—in a letter he wrote her on Dec. 1, 1895—that the whole trouble has been brought on him by outside parties.

3. That, although counsel for defendant, in his brief presented to your Honor on Jan. 6, does not by any means deny the fact of Balanovitch having called Mrs. B. MacGahan opprobrious name applied, still my client is inclined to believe that the defendant, being an Austrian by birth and education, and a recent convert to the Russian Church, really did not understand the full import of the term he used in application to her on Nov. 17, 1895.

The term applied to the plaintiff, as explained by the defendant, and as he used it, means that Mrs. MacGahan's pen is at the disposal of the highest bidder, and that consequently no value could be placed on her statements as a newspaper correspondent and magazine writer. As she at present is writing for the foreign press, such a charge if spread abroad might do her much harm.

Mrs. MacGahan has had a journalistic career which speaks for itself as to accuracy and integrity. She began in 1874, when she sent letters to the St. Petersburg Golos from Spain, where her husband was acting as war correspondent in the army of Don Carlos. In 1877-8 Mrs. MacGahan sent similar letters to the Golos from the seat of the Russo-Turkish war in the Balkan Peninsula. In the Fall of 1878 she was attached to the staff of the Golos in St. Petersburg. She was sent by the Golos to the United States as special correspondent to write up the Garfield campaign of 1880, and was kept here by the same paper until it was suppressed in 1883. Since then she has been resident correspondent in New-York of the St. Petersburg Novosti and the Moscow Russkya Viedomosti, of which paper she remains correspondent to the present time. She was for many years a regular contributor to the Russian monthlies Viestnyk Europy and Northern Messenger, and had occasional articles in Russkya Myse and Russkoye Obozrenie. She has also written for a number of American daily newspapers.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following officers will report to the examining board appointed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion: Lieuts. Alexander R. Piper, Second Infantry; Edwin T. Cole, Eighth Infantry; William A. Phillips, Twenty-second Infantry; James D. Niakerson, Seventeenth Infantry; Edwin V. Bookmiller, Second Infantry; Matt R. Peterson, Sixth Infantry; John R. M. Taylor, Seventh Infantry, and Francis E. Lacey, Jr., and Lieut. Charles Crawford, Tenth Infantry.

—The following officers will report to the examining board appointed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion: Lieuts. Harry R. Lee, Eleventh Infantry; Edward T. Winston, Fourteenth Infantry; George W. Kirkman, First Infantry; Sydney A. Cloman, First Infantry, and Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

—Leaves of Absence.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett, Ninth Infantry, three months; Lieut. Frank E. Bamford, Fifth Infantry, two months; Capt. Luther R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, one month's extension; Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, Eighth Infantry, twenty days; Major Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon, two months.

—Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, First Artillery, will report to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, for appointment as aide de camp.

—The resignation of Lieut. James E. Wilson has been accepted.

No Man Is Perfect.

From The Ram's Horn.

Many a man who likes to stand up and talk nice in church, never gives up his seat in a crowded street car.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Different Kinds Reported by the Brokers Yesterday—Property Under Foreclosure.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. have sold, for Norton & Christman, to a client, for improvement, the four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 350 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

Mr. M. Kayser has exchanged, for Philip Braender, the two five-story brownstone flats 8 and 10 West One Hundred and Second Street, each 27 by 88 by 100, with Cleverdon & Putzel, for the four-story brownstone dwelling 81 East Seventy-ninth Street, 20 by 90 by 100. This dwelling Mr. Kayser has sold, for Mr. Braender, to L. Ellinger.

Messrs. E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold, for the Tucker estate, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the four-story brick building at the southwest corner of Pine and South Streets, 22 by 66.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have also bought, at about $22,000, from the Schieffelin estate, the plot, 50 by 92, at 420 and 422 East Eighteenth Street, and 320 Rivington Street, 25 by 75.

Messrs. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold, for the estate of Valentine Frees, to T. Lenane, at about $30,000, the two three-story brick and frame buildings 2,766 and 2,768 Third Avenue, 55 by about 93.

Messrs. De Blois & Eldridge have sold, for Fairman Rogers, to John R. Drexel, both of Philadelphia, the former's place on the Cliffs, at Newport, R. I.

Mr. Max H. Raubitschek has sold, to W. Brouck, at about $35,000, the four-story dwelling 47 West Sixty-eighth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Mr. David Stewart has sold, for John P. Leo, to Peter J. McCoy, the three-story brick dwelling 414 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, to the plaintiff, William M. Kingsland, at $18,350, the five-story brick tenement 1,883 Second Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

For D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, to the plaintiffs, Jessie Dinwiddie and others, as trustees, at $20,614.58, the five-story brick flat 181 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 96.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to William E. Finn, at $15,000 each, the two five-story brick tenements 291 and 293 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 325 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Brook Avenue, by Schmuck & Montag of 779 Prospect Avenue, owners, for three four-story brick tenements; cost, $42,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 145 feet west of Brown Place, by John M. Linck of 685 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner, for five four-story brick tenements; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 410 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by Henry F. Booth of Yonkers, for three five-story brick tenements; cost, $60,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by Patrick J. Owens of 887 Trinity Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Union Avenue, northwest corner, by Ferdinand Forsch of 164 East Sixty-first Street, for two five-story brick flats and stores; cost, $62,000.

Nos. 7 and 9 Leonard Street and 157 and 159 Franklin Street, alterations to a six-story brick warehouse, by Augustus Bechstein of 364 Washington Street; cost, $20,000.

Warren Street and West Broadway, southwest corner, alterations to a four-story brick store and office, by J. Moonouth of 67 Warren Street; cost, $150.

Fifth Street, north side, 170 feet east of Avenue B, (Unionport), alterations to a one and one-half-story frame stable by T. R. Thom of Westchester; cost, $200.

No. 30 Norfolk Street, by Joseph Friedman of 30 Norfolk Street, alterations to a four-story brick public school, by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; cost, $500.

Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, alterations to Charities Building offices, by the Department of Correction of New-York City; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 992 to 1,008 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to six two-story frame dwellings, by Frank R. Houghton of 32 West Eighty-third Street; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 10.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 765, w s, 81.9 ft n of 148th St; William Broadbelt and wife to Richard R. Laird $1

8TH AV, n e corner, of 154th St, —x— to 155th St, x341, to land of William Kinkaid,—x—, to 154th St; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Andrew Price 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, n of small brook crossing road and near lands of Dr. Watkins and Chittenden, contains 11 acres; also, plot of land at Fort Washington, w s of King's Bridge Road, adjoining above land, &c.; William Libbey and wife to Jonas M. Libbey and another 1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 455.3 ft n of Renwick property, Plot 10 and part of Plot 11, map of lands of K. B. Daly, 23d Ward; John J. Reeber and wife to Isaac Rothschild 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of 146th St, 75x100; Alice M. Holland to Herman Schmuck and another 1

161ST ST, s s, 21.8 ft e of Brook Av, 50 x s 35x e 100.9, to Av x irregular; also, Lot 1, map of Morrisania; Caroline Ransom to Josephine Hammer and another 5,800

PROSPECT AV, (old,) s e s, 320.10 ft n w of Tremont Av, (widened,) 30x150.2; George Hooks and wife to John Van Dolsen 15,000

PROSPECT AV, (old,) e s, 265 ft s of Samuel St, 66x150; Katharine P. Hooks to same 6,000

FREDERICK ST, s s, 337.10 ft e of Pelham Av, 50x87.6; Wooster Beach and wife to Reuben B. Burton 1,500

LOT 21, map of Vyse estate, Section A; Peter J. Stumpf and wife to Marie L. Allard 1

ASH ST, s s, 125.6 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100; John A. Holden and wife to Fanny Lomas 4,750

TRAFALGAR PLACE, w s, 225 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65; Helen J. Alcott to William Forbeck 3,500

PROPOSED 162D ST, n s, 323.6 ft e of Prospect Av, new line, 22x85; Mary E. McCarthy to Johanne Brand 1

MAIN ST, Lots 328 to 332 and 678 and 679, map of the estate of R. H. King, City Island; Donald Mackay, executor, &c., to John H. Fisher, Jr. 3,350

PART OF LOT 43, map of Briggs estate, William's Bridge; Lucetta P. Goldsborough to Arthur H. Sigler 1,500

BRONX RIVER, e s, part of farm of Halsey Silliman conveyed to James McCollough, Westchester, contains 2¾ acres; Charles D. Wells, assignee, &c., of Watson & Bartholow, to Jane P. Watson 280

121ST ST, s s, 133.6 ft w of 8th Av, 27x100.11; Marie Steindler to Enoch Harris 1

133D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 50x99.11; Catherine M. Carlin to John W. Horner 10

12TH AV, n e corner of 134th St, 49.11x100, and adjoining strips; William A. Wells to James Rogers 1

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; also w s of 137th St, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, and other property; Patrick Duffy to Sarah Duffy 1

30TH ST, 280 East; Francis T. Glynn to Edward Conrady and wife 8,750

3D AV, corner of 40th St, 19x75; Hyman and Henry Sonn to George R. Werfelman 47,000

39TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x99.11; L. Napoleon Levy to Laura Billings 28,500

33D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Arthur Metzger to Gertrude Rohe 1

79TH ST, n s, 204 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2; John C. De Wolf to John C. Platt 1

72D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Rosa W. Straus and Louis Straus to John N. Huyler 72,000

69TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; John C. Muller and wife to Arthur E. Stokes 1

68TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of West End Av

DEATH OF THOMAS DUNLAP

Was Prominent in Politics in This City for Over Fifty Years.

JOINED TAMMANY SOCIETY IN 1842

Was Associated with Govs. Seymour and Tilden and Intimate with John Kelly—Public Offices He Filled and His Traits.

Thomas Dunlap, the octogenarian Democratic politician, the long-time friend of Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden, and the oldest living member of the Tammany Society, died yesterday of pneumonia at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. L. Tonnele, Westfield, N. J. He had been gradually succumbing for a year or more to the inevitable infirmities of old age, but his indomitable will and naturally strong constitution kept him around and about until almost the very end. He took cold

Thomas Dunlap.
Prominent Over Fifty Years in Democratic Politics in This City.

one day last week, when the temperature was low, and was compelled to go to bed. He quickly grew worse. His death, although sudden, was not unexpected.

To the members of Tammany, to Democratic politicians of all classes, to public men generally in this city, no less than to a very large number of private acquaintances and friends, the news of Col. Dunlap's death brought a feeling of personal regret. He was perhaps more widely known than any man of his time not occupying a high official position.

No bare obituary record would adequately tell the full story of Thomas Dunlap's life. For over half a century he had been in politics in New-York City, and during all that period he was an active and picturesque figure. Most of the time he was before the public, in one or another of his many official or semi-official capacities. His association with Gov. Seymour and with Gov. Tilden, and his intimacy with John Kelly and the part which he took in the reorganization of the Democracy of New-York City and the State, after the exposure of the corruption of the Tweed ring, gained for him a prominence which never afterward forsook him. Although he never held a very prominent office, he was always personally friendly with prominent men. He had attended every National and State and City Convention for fifty years, and it was his boast that he had sat as a delegate in more conventions than any man alive.

He had been Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, Alderman, volunteer fireman, Mayor's Marshal, Deputy Naval Officer, Commissioner of Emigration, Deputy Sheriff, Collector of City Revenue, Superintendent of City Markets, Commissioner of Jurors, Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, and assistant Cashier of the General Post Office, which last named place he held at the time of his death.

Thomas Dunlap was born in Ireland, in the County Tyrone, according to his own record, in 1816. When six years old he came to America with his parents, who settled in New-York City. Here, he got a common school education, and soon developed an aptitude for politics. He was a good-looking boy, and a good hand at making friends. Then, as ever afterward, he had a confidential way about him that attracted those with whom he came in contact.

As was the custom among energetic spirits in those days, young Dunlap joined the Volunteer Fire Department. He became, in 1838, one of the members of Engine Company No. 33, familiarly known as "Black Joke" company, which had its quarters in Gouverneur Street, on the site of the house later occupied by "Big Six" Engine Company. His four brothers were also members of "Black Joke." During the Polk and Dallas Presidential campaign, "Tom" Dunlap's political enthusiasm got the better of him, and he headed a plan to turn out with "Black Joke" and take part in a Democratic procession. He did not heed the warning of Chief Engineer C. V. Anderson. After the parade, "Black Joke" was disbanded by the Chief, and Dunlap's career as a volunteer fireman was terminated then and there. He saw some exciting service as a fireman. Once he was run over and picked up for dead.

Dunlap in 1842 was admitted to membership in the Tammany Society, and not long thereafter he became a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. From then until a very recent period he was associated in the management of the Tammany Hall General Committee. One of his early contemporaries was Elijah F. Purdy, the "Old War Horse," who was Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society and Chairman of the General Committee. Another of his early contemporaries was Grand Sachem Col. David E. Delavan.

Soon after he became active in the Tammany Society, Mr. Dunlap was thrown into political contact with Horatio Seymour, who took a liking to him. For many years Mr. Dunlap was closely associated with such men as Seymour, W. L. Marcy, Dean Richmond, and Peter Cagger.

It was in his famous old resort, the Pewter Mug, in Frankfort Street, that Mr. Dunlap first began to make wide acquaintanceships with prominent Democratic politicians. Tammany Hall then stood at Park Row and Frankfort Street, on the site of The Sun newspaper building. In Mr. Dunlap's place the leading men of the party were in the habit of congregating both before and after the meetings to discuss weighty projects and cement political friendships. There were few of the old Tammany braves who did not sip toddy with Host Dunlap.

Gov. Seymour appointed Dunlap a Colonel on his staff. Ever afterward he was known as Col. Dunlap. He got his commission, also, as Colonel, from Brig. Gen. Spinola. In 1854-5 he was a member of the Common Council.

Under the Administration of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan Col. Dunlap was Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of New-York. Under City Controllers Flagg and Hawes he was Deputy Collector of the City Revenue. Then he was appointed Collector of the City Revenue, and held that office for several years. He handled large sums of money and has never lost a dollar. Mayor Havemeyer made him Mayor's Marshal. He was a Deputy Sheriff under Westervelt, and retained that place under several subsequent administrations of the Sheriff's office. He again became Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Davidson in 1882. In April, 1890, he was appointed Warden of Ludlow Street Jail by Sheriff Daniel E. Sickles to succeed Dennis F. Cray, who had been appointed by Sheriff Flack, to succeed James P. Keating, but had not been able to furnish the required bonds. Col. Dunlap was Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff John Kelly both his terms, and was also Deputy under Sheriff Lynch. Mayor Wickham appointed him Commissioner of Jurors, which place he held six years.

Col. Dunlap was for many years very friendly with John Kelly, who got him the appointment as Commissioner of Jurors. He was largely instrumental, it is said, in inducing Kelly to support Grover Cleveland when the latter was first nominated for the Presidency. Mr. Dunlap had always been a loyal supporter of Mr. Cleveland.

Going back to the almost ancient days in Col. Dunlap's career, it was recalled yesterday by the old-timers that he was Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society in one of the most critical periods of its history, in 1850. It was during his term as Grand Sachem that the General Committee was turned out of possession by the famous vote of 7 to 6. The revolt was led by Postmaster I. V. Fowler, James Conner, the type founder; D. E. Delavan, and E. F. Purdy. A new General Committee was installed in Tammany Hall. In those days the Tammany Society held a lease of Tammany Hall, and was thus in a position to oust the General Committee when its management was not in sympathy with the Tammany Society. Col. Dunlap was always one of the most faithful attendants at the meetings of the society, and always took part in the initiation of new members.

Through Gov. Seymour, Col. Dunlap became acquainted with Samuel J. Tilden. The acquaintanceship was continued without interruption, on terms of close personal intimacy, through the rest of Mr. Tilden's life. When Mr. Tilden began his great work of reorganizing the Democracy of New-York City and State, he chose Col. Dunlap as one of his agents. Mr. Dunlap was one of the committee that revised the rolls in this city, and brought about the selection of proper men for Inspectors of Election, without whom much of the work of reorganization would have been futile.

During the troublous times of the Tweed Ring exposures, Col. Dunlap occupied a delicate position. Close to Mr. Tilden, he was at the same time an office holder in the City Revenue Bureau, under Controller Richard B. Connolly, and was a member of the Grand Jury that indicted Connolly and his associates in connection with the Tweed frauds.

He found pleasanter surroundings when John Kelly came into power under the reformed organization. One of Kelly's first acts was to secure for Col. Dunlap the post of Commissioner of Jurors. When Col. Dunlap broke with Kelly over the bolting of the latter from the nomination of Lucius Robinson for Governor, Kelly got Dunlap out of the office of Commissioner of Jurors.

At the time of the reorganization of Tammany Hall, after the fall of Tweed, the General Committee was a comparatively small body. It comprised three delegates from each of the twenty-two wards of the city.

Col. Dunlap's relations with Gov. Seymour and Gov. Tilden were generally looked on as rather of a diplomatic nature. Whenever Mr. Seymour came to New-York, Col. Dunlap was always with him at his hotel, and invariably walked arm in arm with Mr. Seymour on the platform at public meetings. Associated with him in the practical work of reorganizing the party in this city were Abram S. Hewitt and Edward Cooper. Speaking of Col. Dunlap yesterday, Peter B. Sweeney said:

"He was a man of sound views, honest and capable. He possessed great experience in Democratic politics, and was always looked on as having reliable information. He ever held the interests of the Democratic Party close to his heart. He held at one time and another the confidence of so many important persons that he was regarded by all as a man of silent, diplomatic influence. He always attended the State and National Conventions. After the last State Convention, he visited the sister of Mrs. Seymour. He was engaged at the time of his death on a life of Horatio Seymour, in collaboration with Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Dunlap stood close to Mr. Shepard's father, Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was at one time District Attorney, and again Corporation Counsel. Mr. Shepard's brilliant career was cut off early in life. I am deeply grieved to hear of Col. Dunlap's death."

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy said: "I am shocked to hear of Col. Dunlap's death. When I was a boy I used to read in the newspapers that Lorenzo B. Shepard, Thomas Dunlap, and I. V. Fowler were the most conspicuous men in the Democratic Party in this city. The voting population was then very thin above Twenty-third Street. My personal acquaintance with Col. Dunlap began twenty years ago. At the time he was Commissioner of Jurors. Before that he had served the Federal Government. He was an unflinching Democrat, and a great friend of John Kelly's up to the time Kelly bolted the Syracuse Convention which nominated Lucius Robinson. Dunlap advised against the step, and severed his connection with Tammany Hall for a year or two. He was never known to say a harsh word against any one. He was always counseling conservatism in the management of the party organization.

Charles W. Dayton, Postmaster, said: "I am personally deeply grieved over the death of Col. Dunlap. He was a brave and honest man, and a true Democrat, and he enjoyed the confidence of some of the best men of his time. His public service was long and creditable."

Col. Dunlap leaves two sons and a daughter. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

HOLDEN IS AFRAID OF HIS STEPMOTHER

He Prosecuted His Father for Bigamy, and Thinks Himself in Danger.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—J. H. Holden, proprietor of the Chicago Silver Torpedo Works, and heir to a good portion of $80,000 left by his father, Henry S. Holden, to him and his mother, says he believes he is to be the victim of a conspiracy formed between Mrs. Holden No. 3, to whom his father is said to have been illegally married, and "Pat" Colbert.

Holden went to the Desplaines Street Police Station last night and told Lieut. Brown that while he and his wife were visiting Mrs. John Kenney, Mrs. Colbert informed him her husband intended to shoot him. Holden went to a restaurant. While in the restaurant Colbert entered and stood near Holden, who walked out the back doorway, and to the Central Police Station. Holden did not succeed in finding any one he knew, so he returned to the restaurant, where he was informed that Colbert had a revolver in his overcoat pocket, and but for the fact that a customer had stood between him and Colbert, he would have been shot.

This increased Holden's alarm, and when he arrived at the Desplaines Street station he labored under great excitement. He said that he had left his wife in tears at the home of Mrs. Kenney, who, he claims, is a sister of Alderman Kenna. When he had finished telling his troubles, Holden wanted to return to Mrs. Kenney's. Lieut. Brown concluded to retain Holden until he became quiet, after which he was again questioned and retold his story.

Holden came to Chicago from New-York, where his mother is now visiting with her daughter. Two years ago, and since that time, he claims to have had a great deal of trouble. Soon after his arrival his father, who was the biggest stockholder in the Northwestern File Works and a manufacturer of gas fixtures, married a third wife. Holden swore out warrants and had his father indicted for bigamy. The elder Holden was later killed by a street car, and the fortune of the father was left to the son and mother without any will.

Since that time Holden asserts that wife No. 3 has made many overtures to obtain a portion of the estate, and when she found this impossible, Holden says she made threats to obtain a portion of the estate at any risk.

The Lectern, or Reading Desk.

From Chambers's Journal.

Lecterns, or reading desks, came into use at an early date. There is frequent mention of them in ancient writings, and representations of them in ancient vignettes. They were placed in the centre of choirs in large ecclesiastical buildings as early as the seventh century, and the choristers were arranged in rows on the right and left of them. They are of various forms, but the eagle is introduced in a very large number. With outspread wings and mounted on a stem at a convenient height for a reader, this grand bird, from an early date, was made to serve the purpose of supporting the framework on which the large and heavy volumes used in the services were placed. There was, probably, some reference in the thoughts of those who first used them to the fact that the eagle soared to the most elevated regions, and, therefore, in a fanciful way, would be likely to carry the words of the readers or choristers nearer to heaven than they might otherwise ascend.

In some instances the inclined framework on the back of the bird was made to accommodate two books, one above the other, and furnished with movable brackets to light the reader. Frequently the eagle is represented standing on an orb, and sometimes on a dragon, and the base of the stem on which it is placed is often raised on lions. A more simple form, without the introduction of the eagle, consists of an inclined bookboard raised to a convenient height on a stem. Next to this are examples that have two slanting bookboards, which meet at their upper edges like a roof, and there are others with clever groupings of four desks or bookboards. These are generally made of oak or some other hard wood. They nearly all turn on pivots, and some of them are enriched with much carving. Sometimes the eagle is of wood and the framework of iron. In the handsomest examples, base, stem, bird, and bookboard are of polished brass.

Parrots I Have Known.

From Chambers's Journal.

It is very curious to observe the peculiar way in which these birds learn their lessons. When a fresh word is being acquired, at first (though not always) the word is miscalled, and the parrot will constantly repeat it, just like a child practicing a lesson, becoming perfect by degrees. Then when quite mastered the word is put away, as it were, at the back of its memory, to be brought forward when required, two or three years sometimes elapsing before the occasion arises. Some easy words it is found quite useless to endeavor to teach the bird; for instance, for years the words "thank you" have been said to her when giving her food, but she never has once uttered them on receiving it. On one occasion, though, on seeing some delicacy being given to the cat, she remarked, in a reproving voice, "Thank you." "Good-morning" and "good-night" and constantly said at the proper times, but a heavy London fog perplexes [illegible] which to say, sometimes [illegible] morning by [illegible]

THE RAINES BILL VICIOUS

An Invaluable Aid in Building Up a Spoils Machine.

SALOON MORE THAN EVER IN POLITICS

"Confidential Agents," with the Powers Granted, Could Compel Liquor Interests to do Their Bidding.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—"The Raines Excise bill could not be better drawn to provide for a machine based on political spoils," was one comment made here to-day. It was pointed out that the bill is so drawn as to allow a complete and wholesale evasion of the civil service laws.

The bill provides for a "squad of special agents," to be clothed with great power, and these agents are designated in the act as "confidential" agents. It is said that if the bill became a law with that as their legal title they could not be put into that classification in the civil service which requires competitive examination. They would be in that general classification which includes private secretaries and similar positions, and accordingly could be chosen without much or any regard for fitness or the Constitutional or legal requirements which put all branches of the State Government under civil service classification. If the number of "confidential" positions were increased it might become the most important "spoils" adjunct of the State Government.

These agents, if the civil service were avoided, might be chosen from "up the State" political workers, who would like nothing better than an invasion of Democratic cities to "inspect" and harass liquor dealers not of their own political faith.

These facts have not escaped the Republican politicians. Fifteen of these "confidential" Inspectors are called for in the bill, to be appointed by the State Controller. They are to have a wide field of operations. Suggestions have already been made that this number is not sufficient to perform the work, and propositions are likely to be presented for an increase in the number.

The cry that this bill is designed to take the saloons out of politics has not deceived those who are possessed of average intelligence. A few Assemblymen profess to think it will have that result. The great majority of those who comment on the bill say it will put the saloon more into politics than it now is. It will simply transfer it from local to State politics. The fifteen "confidential" agents are to have authority which will make them dangerous, unless they are above the average politician. They may examine the "books, papers, and accounts" of County Treasurers, and "shall have entrance at any time" to places where liquor is sold, "whether in compliance with the law or not." Some conjecture this as to authorize these agents to make a general search of such places as they may think are selling liquors illegally, and on that plea make a general invasion of any man's premises. They may also examine all the details of liquor selling "and make complaints of violations of this act," (the Raines bill.)

These powers in the hands of men appointed by the State machine would not, at first blush, suggest that "the liquor question had been taken out of politics." The penalties prescribed for violation of the liquor law are severe. Whether they are too severe or not severe enough makes no difference, so far as this question is concerned. The "agents" may make no end of trouble for saloon keepers if they see fit.

"As a means of wresting campaign contributions from saloon keepers, this could not be beaten," was one of the comments made to-day.

The pay of the special agents is to be $1,500 a year each, or $22,500 for the lot, if the number is not increased. The head of the bureau is to get $4,000 a year, and there are to be such clerks and minor officials as are needed. The estimated salary list of the force, as at present outlined, is about $35,000. The estimate of fifteen special agents as the number competent to take care of the liquor business of the State is not made by the Controller, in whose department the licenses are to be put. It is not known there on what theory this number was arrived at. Some, who have a fairly good practical knowledge of the saloon business in the cities, say that fifteen agents could be kept at work in one or two Assembly districts in New-York City all the time, and the balance of the State would not be troubled by them.

It may be a part of the plan of the country members to provide a short force, so that the saloons which sell on Sunday in Herkimer County and such disreputable places as "Tony" Mackin's was may be undisturbed.

JUSTICES KEEP UP THEIR FIGHT

Eastern District Police Courts Have Done No Business This Year.

Justices Edward Clarence Murphy and John Petterson of the Lee Avenue and Broadway Civil Courts, respectively, yesterday refused to surrender the offices to their successors, William Schnitzpan and Gerard Van Wart.

The latter, accompanied by his chief clerk, William Allen, made a second formal demand for the seat early in the morning. Justice Petterson promptly refused to surrender it, whereupon Justice-elect Van Wart departed.

Justice Murphy was unusually polite when his successor, William Schnitzpan, handed him an order from Supreme Court Justice Gaynor awarding the office to the new Justice.

"You can take possession," said Justice Murphy to his successor, "but I shall also remain here until my case is decided by the Appellate Court."

Justice-elect Schnitzpan then withdrew.

Business in both courts is suspended, and no cases have been tried in either court since New Year's Day. The repeated adjournment of cases has aroused the various litigants to a pitch of indignation seldom felt in that section of Brooklyn.

The squabble has been made more complicated since Controller Palmer refused to pay the salaries for December of Justices Murphy and Petterson. There is said to be a small shortage in the accounts of both courts, and until this is remedied the Justices and their employes will not get their salaries.

The Humble Mosque.

From The Saturday Review.

The little village at Ras Doura looks like a colony of bees. Not that the people work an atom more than just to keep themselves from starving. In all Morocco no man can be found so foolish as to say he likes to work, far less to labor, except under the pressure of hunger or of his superiors. The likeness to a colony of bees is purely esoteric. The huts are circular on a sort of "fond de jupe" of wickerwork with rushes. They finish in a point, just like the beehives in an English cottage garden—I mean the kind before the patent wooden and glass inventions, which, I feel quite sure, the bees detest, came into vogue. The doors, for the convenience of keeping the huts dry, and for preventing hens, pigs, dogs, and other small mammalia from coming in, are placed about a yard above the ground, and measure but three feet in all in height, so that the spectacle of a fat, muslin-swathed Sheriff struggling to emerge from one of them is comical enough. Round about every beehive stands a hedge of prickly bushes, cut by the women in Autumn and left to dry. The Christian should not tie his horse to them or touch them, any more than he should fasten his reins to an area railing or a knocker in England.

In the centre of the village may be found a little square building thatched with reeds, resembling either a boathouse on Virginia Water or a crofter's cottage in Harris or Benbecula. This is the mosque where travelers sleep, and whence the call to prayer arises five times every day. Christians may no more enter it than if it were the Khutubieh at Marakish or Muley Edris at Fez. It is as sacred in its way as either of them. But, though so sacred, yet it is homelike as a church in Iceland or in Spain, not that, as far as I know, wayfarers ever sleep in Spanish churches, although they do so to this day in churches in Iceland—of course at night, not at matins or at evensong. No one ever saw a mosque locked up so that the faithful could not enter it. By night and day the doors are open, (in Morocco,) and it always seems to me, after returning from there, that the Christian church, with its padlock and its door, seems churlish in comparison. Surely to the true believer, Christian or Mohammedan, the door of the sanctuary never should be closed.

IMPORTANT RULING FOR CHAPMAN

Secretary Searles of the Sugar Trust Is Upheld in His Refusal to Testify Against the Broker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Ditsrict Attorney put Secretary Searles of the Sugar Trust on the stand to-day in the Chapman trial, but as soon as he asked the first question, Mr. Searles drew from his pocket a written statement, which he proceeded to read, as follows:

Under the advice of my counsel in respect to my constitutional rights, and with all respect to the court, I decline to answer this question and all others relating to the transaction of which I have knowledge, alleged in the indictment in this case, for the reason that I am myself under indictment in this court for an alleged misdemeanor growing out of these very transactions; and, therefore, anything I may testify to regarding those transactions might have a tendency to criminate myself if the indictment against me was valid, as this court has held it to be.

I have been guilty of no offense against either law or morals in my conduct preceding my being called as a witness before the Senate Committee. I am now accused of an offense in refusing to answer certain questions which were, as I have thought and still think, an invasion of the private rights of all citizens. In this state of things I feel it to be my duty to stand upon my personal constitutional protection.

The District Attorney promptly demanded that the witness be required to answer his question, which he declared did not relate to the proceedings before the Senate Committee, but if they should have such a bearing, Section 860 of the Revised Statutes would protect him. He quoted authorities sustaining his contention that the Government is not prohibited from pursuing an inquiry tending to criminate a witness, which were warmly combatted by ex-Senator Edmunds, for the defense.

Mr. Edmunds said Mr. Searles had testified under oath that he was under indictment. He said: "Your Honor knows, judicially that every count in the indictment in the case on trial is almost identical with the indictment drawn against Searles. Mr. Chapman was asked to what extent his company had purchased stock for United States Senators, while Mr. Searles was asked how much money he had paid into the the Democratic campaign fund in the State of New-York for the previous election, which was a State election, and, with this exception, the two indictments are the same."

Mr. Edmunds and Judge Dittenhoefer argued at length and cited numerous authorities in support of the inadmissibility of the line of testimony which the District Attorney sought to draw from Mr. Searles.

The District Attorney replied with another array of authorities on the other side.

Judge Cole said it was not clear to him, beyond reasonable doubt, that the evidence sought to be obtained from the witness could not be used against him hereafter, and he, therefore, thought it his duty to give the witness the privilege of declining to answer.

This was the first time in the course of the trial that the Court has ruled in favor of the defense, and the result was a severe blow to the prosecution.

The District Attorney said he had intended to close the case with the testimony of Mr. Searles, but, this being ruled out, he was at a loss how to proceed, and must ask for further time.

The case was accordingly adjourned until Monday, at 1 P. M.

ART NOTES.

—Sun and Shade opens its December number with a reproduction in color, after a picture by Maud Goodman, while an editorial note refers to it as "a pair of fascinating little women of the sublimated Kate Greenaway school." Why the artist should no receive no credit for her work, even if it be wretchedly indifferent, as is this present example, is, to say the least, quite incomprehensible. It might, too, be but simple justice to announce the painter of the two little Russian children on the cover of the magazine. There is a calendar of children's photographs, by Davis & Sanford, done in photogravure by the publishers. The letter press contains art matter, selected from leading publications, together with notes on schools and local exhibitions. (New-York: New-York Photogravure Company, 137 West Twenty-third Street.)

—Boston will have another portrait show that will open early in March. This time, in addition to the fair sex, there will be men and children as well. The Transcript of that city says: "There are many excellent portraits of men, owned in Boston, from the time of Titian to the time of Tarbell, and they should make an excellent showing."

—The latest poster competition is one to exploit the Columbia bicycle, for which substantial prizes are offered of $250, $100, and $50, together, in each case, with a wheel, while the fourth award will be the machine alone, the value of which, being $100, adds just that much more to the prizes. Drawings and sketches entered in this competition must be on paper or other suitable material, 28 inches wide by 44 inches long, and in outline and finish must be complete and accurate representations of the poster when finished. All drawings and sketches should be delivered in Hartford on or before Saturday, Feb. 15, 1896. Awards will be made immediately. Designs winning prizes are to become the property of the Pope Manufacturing Company, to whom every thing must be sent. Further particulars will be furnished upon application.

—There died in Chicago on New Year's Day, in the insane ward of the Home for Incurables, a painter once favorably known, named John B. Blair. He was graduated from Yale when Andrew Jackson was President, went to Europe to study, and was the first of our American artists to paint war panoramas. Portraits he did well, and was at one time quite successful. He was an inventor as well, working out schemes for bicycles, balloons, and glass signs. A little rubber eraser for lead pencils was his invention, from which, it is said, the Fabers made large sums of money. Five years ago he was stricken with paralysis, and as the little money he had saved grew less and less, he was supported at the county hospital by a gentleman who had known him in his days of prosperity, and then, as his once brilliant mind weakened and his eyes grew dim, he was taken to the Home for Incurables, where, poor, blind, and helpless, his life went out at the dawning of the New Year's morning.

—Hamilton Emmons is the unfamiliar name of a man who exhibits at the Klackner Gallery, in West Twenty-eighth Street, some two dozen Egyptian sketches, together with a bit taken here and there about the Maine coast. Mr. Emmons adds but little that is new to the store of knowledge of the land of the Pharaohs, but leaves considerable to be desired in the matter of drawing. The work calls for little comment and no criticism, being amateurish and insufficient.

—An engraving on wood by Mrs. A. B. Comstock, entitled "Two Incarnations in Stripes," has just been published by the Max Williams Company. The proofs from the block show delicate, sympathetic work of an artistic order. There is the head and shoulders of a tiger and a butterfly. The artist has been engaged for some time on the work of engraving the illustrations for the writings of her husband, Prof. Comstock of Cornell, on "Butterflies."

—A private view of lantern slides made by Alfred Stieglitz, of American and foreign subjects, was held under the auspices of the Society of Amateur Photographers of New-York, at its rooms, in West Thirty-eighth Street, last Wednesday evening. William M. Murray presided at the screen, and the exhibition was in every way a success. A very attractive catalogue was issued, with a half-tone reproduction of one of the subjects, two Dutch women "Scurrying Home." Pictures [illegible] Venice, the S[illegible] nearer h[illegible] d.

NEW-YORK'S MILK SUPPLY

Considered by Section of Public Health of the Academy of Medicine.

MONEY AND INSPECTORS NEEDED

Dr. Fowler Shows the Necessity of Vigilance in All Parts of the State—Dr. Martin Describes Inspectors' Work.

The Section on Public Health of the Academy of Medicine met last night in the Academy Building, in West Forty-third Street. "The Milk Supply of New-York City" was the subject for discussion.

Dr. George B. Fowler had been expected to speak first on the "Present Status of the Milk Supply," but in his absence Dr. Edward W. Martin opened the proceedings with some remarks on "Methods for the Prevention of the Sale of Adulterated Milk in New-York City."

Just when Dr. Martin was warming up to his subject Dr. Fowler appeared. Dr. Martin made room for Dr. Fowler, who spoke briefly.

"The average daily milk receipts of New-York City, including milk, cream, and condensed milk," he said, "are 766,560 quarts, of which 78 per cent. is from New-York State, and represents the yield of 100,000 cows.

"This is serious when taken in connection with legislative considerations. If we can control New-York State, we control 78 per cent. of the milk that comes here.

"We have only $20,000 and five Inspectors to look after the 100,000 cows of New-York State and see that they are not affected with tuberculosis, and to compensate owners for cattle and horses (with glanders) killed. We should have $400,000."

The railroads, Dr. Fowler said, were encouraging the bringing of milk from the most distant counties in the State by charging the same rates a can as for the shorter distances. Milk from Hornellsville and milk from Orange County thus cost the same—35 cents a can.

Dr. Martin then resumed his interrupted remarks:

"So far as adulteration is concerned," he said, "99 per cent. we find to be water or skimming. Only a small percentage is included in the adding of antiseptics, such as borax, &c."

Dr. Martin explained in detail the method of the milk inspectors, how they carry their books, lactometers, thermometers, and sealing irons. He told of one dealer who sells 800 quarts a day, and was fined in the Court of Special Sessions for adulteration as follows: Nov. 21, 1887, $100; March 27, 1889, $200; Oct. 16, 1889, $100; Sept. 26, 1890, $100; Oct. 10, 1892, $250; May 31, 1893, $250.

"And this man is still in the business," added Dr. Martin, with a sigh.

Dr. Lederle spoke of the methods of detecting adulteration in milk. First of all, he said, before the milk is tested it must not be acid, nor must not have been churned. The legal milk standard for fat and total solids in New-York State is, respectively, 3 per cent. and 12 per cent.; in New-Jersey, 3 and 12; in Massachusetts, 3 and 13.

Dr. Lederle described a few useful and simple tests. The lactometer, he said, has been severely criticised, but it is a good instrument. It is simply a hydrometer for testing the specific gravity of liquids. The lactometer must be used with judgment. The lactoscope is another instrument used by the competent milk inspector. It tests the quantity of butter fat in the sample. In conclusion Dr. Lederle gave some statistics. Work of milk inspectors during 1895 is as follows: Number of inspections, 72,036; specimens examined, 99,086; citizens' complaints investigated, 166; quarts adulterated destroyed, 2,677; arrests 408; held on bail, 398; trials, 364; fines, $12,260; days in jail, 87.

JERSEY CITY'S NEW WATER ON

The Pequannock Supply Sent to Part of the City—More Politics in It than Mud in the Passaic.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 10.—The new water supply from the Pequannock River was turned into the mains a few minutes after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Only a part of the city received the water, however. The first was delivered to Bayonne, Harrison, and Kearney, and in the city proper to the Greenville district and a part of the heights. The full supply will not be turned into the mains until to-morrow.

An attempt was made to discredit the delivery by persons opposed to the contract with the East Jersey Company for a temporary supply, because only 12,000,000 gallons will be delivered daily, the average consumption being about 22,000,000. All this was known at the outset, however. The East Jersey Company only contracted to deliver the surplus of its Newark supply, and it was officialy announced two months ago that the Pequannock, when it did come, would have to be mixed with Passaic in order to meet the demand. The fact that the new mains carry only 35,000,000 gallons daily, instead of the 50,000,000 gallons contracted for, was given out here to-day as a new discovery, but the announcement was made in Newark about three weeks or a month ago.

Friends of the East Jersey Company say that this failure may have reduced the supply to be delivered here, but will not make any material difference at present. It is probable that the East Jersey Company will lay a new main from the source of supply as soon as practicable, that being to its interest, because it is only to be paid for the quantity actually delivered.

Several days must elapse before there will be any appreciable improvement in the quality of the water; in fact, experts say that the water will be worse for a day or two because the new water, having greater force than the old, will carry off the sediment lodged in the mains and pipes by the Passaic, and that all this will be delivered to consumers along with the first contributions from the Pequannock.

One of the troubles with water in this city is that it carries more politics to the cubic foot than the Passaic ever did of mud, even when at its worst. And the politics, like the mud, is of all colors. It is thoroughly non-partisan.

Age of Birds on Their Travels.

From Temple Bar.

It has been generally believed—and, indeed, all attempts to explain migration have been founded on the assumption—that the old migrate with the young, and act as leaders and guides. From Gätke's and other observations it seems positively ascertained that, as a general rule, the young migrate several weeks in advance of their parents. In fact, Gätke asserts that there is only one exception to this rule, viz.: the cuckoo, in which species the old migrate first. But even in this case they cannot act as leaders, since they depart some weeks earlier, and leave no footprints behind them. But it generally happens that before the first migration of young birds a few old ones return from their breeding stations. These, it is supposed, are individuals which have not succeeded in securing mates, or whose nests and eggs have been destroyed. And in his recent work on migration, Mr. Charles Dixon suggests that these stray migrants lead the way for the young. But if, as observation seems to show, these stragglers migrate some days or weeks before the young birds, they can scarcely be their guides. Nor does it seem probable that the young would be stirred up to migrate by a few stray individuals, while the main body of old birds remained behind.

It might, however, be reasonably objected that to decide positively that the young are not led by the old is a difficult matter, and that, in spite of all observation to the contrary, old birds may still be there. In answer to this it must be pointed out that Gätke's observations extend over the long period of fifty years, that he is undoubtedly a careful and accurate observer, and also that the young are, as a rule, readily distinguishable from the adults by their different plumage. Besides this, the Heligolanders themselves are keen sportsmen, shooting and snaring large numbers of many different species for food and other purposes. Gätke has thus been able to check off and confirm his own observations by theirs. And, as already said, it does not appear likely that a few old birds should be able to incite the main body of the young to leave the country. It is also to be noted that when the young birds leave the old generally are moulting and unable to do so; or possibly, in some cases, engaged with a second brood. Or why, we may ask again, should a few old birds act differently from the rest, and leave the country earlier as guides to the young?

On the return journey in the Spring the old males migrate first, leaving the females and young birds to follow. But neither in this case are they avant courriers leading the way, seeing that they arrive [illegible] before the others.

MANY ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY

POLICEMAN HOLZER'S EXCITING CHASE AFTER JOHN HINES.

Ex-Convict Bradley Caught When He Ran Away—Michael Hittmeir's Unfortunate Predicament.

John W. Holzer of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station has been on the police force only a short time, but he distinguished himself yesterday morning by catching John Hines, a notorious burglar, who has been out of the penitentiary only about two months, after a long and exciting chase.

Holzer saw Hines and three other men carrying a bag of coffee along Second Avenue about 2:30 o'clock and at once started after them. They ran in different directions, and the policeman chose Hines as his victim. He chased him into the cellar of the tenement at 307 East One Hundred and Third Street, and from there over the fence to 2,012 Second Avenue. In the cellar of the Second Avenue house Hines found a bedslat and defied the policeman. He was finally arrested, but not until he had been badly beaten.

It was found that the grocery store of Knorra & Eyferst, 2,032 First Avenue, had been entered and robbed of a large amount of groceries, and John Miller and William Toomie of 307 East One Hundred and Third Street were also arrested on suspicion of having been associated with Hines in the robbery.

A man who gave his name as Michael Ryan, but who was identified by the police as "Jump" Bradley, an expert burglar, was arrested early yesterday morning when he was seen, with two other men, acting suspiciously in front of a saloon at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. The policeman was searching the men when Ryan, or Bradley, started to run. The policeman concluded that he might be the most valuable prisoner and started after him. He was remanded for examination to-day.

Michael Hittmeir, alias McGowan, of 322 East Seventy-fifth Street; James Malone of 1,324 Third Avenue, and William Gaff of 235 East Seventy-third Street were committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of burglary.

They were found at Seventy-fifth Street and Second Avenue early yesterday morning, and, while one staid outside, the others entered Charles Harbacheck's butcher shop. Hittmeier was found wedged into a space back of the icebox, from which he could neither get out nor further in.

The three men were identified at Police Headquarters as ex-convicts. Hittmeir has been out under bail on a charge of burglary. They were arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail each to answer.

DEFER ACTION ON CONSOLIDATION.

Mechanics and Traders' Exchange of Brooklyn to Vote in March.

The members of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange of Brooklyn yesterday held a meeting, at which was discussed the question of consolidation. By a vote of 20 to 18 the members of the Exchange decided not to go on record on the question until the annual meeting in March.

B. C. Miller presided, and C. C. Skilton, who represented the Loyal League, spoke against consolidation. The Consolidation League did not have a representative present. J. M. Snook offered this resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange of the City of Brooklyn that the project to consolidate the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn under one municipal government, on conditions equitable to both communities, and with an equal adjustment of the burdens of taxation, is heartily approved by this Exchange as a measure eminently calculated to promote the real estate and building interests of Brooklyn and the general prosperity and prestige of the communities affected.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the Governor of the State and to each Senator and member of Assembly from Kings County.

After Mr. Snook had spoken in favor of the resolution Thomas McCann indorsed it and said that if a referendum should be had consolidation would be carried in Brooklyn by 25,000.

John W. Mackay was in favor of taking immediate action in the matter, so that the county legislators might know that the builders were in favor of a Greater New-York. Those who voted for immediate action were:

Francis Conklin, Peter Cleary, Thomas W. A. Castle, James Keenan, John Kennedy & Son, W. B. Martin, Thomas McCann, B. C. Miller & Son, Thomas Monahan, Thomas B. Miniter, Owen Nolan, E. T. Nichols, P. F. O'Brien & Son, J. M. Snook, Elbert Snedeker, Richard Whalen, Isaac P. Sutherland, and Mr. Adams.

They lacked just two votes of winning, notwithstanding that the Loyal Leaguers had a representative to voice the opposition.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and maid or chambermaid and waitress; private only; city reference. L. Walter, 226 West 21st St., by letter.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city references. M. N., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or assist with washing; three years' city reference. 100 West 50th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 153 West 26th St., Guillon.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish girl; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; references. 467 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady would place a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress. 29 West 57th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Afterno